

Newton Graphic



Volume XIV.—No. 21.

NEWTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1886.

Price Five Cents.

Cambridge Laundry

Hereby advertises for the work it has been doing some two years, which now goes elsewhere. Wagons all have "CAMBRIDGE LAUNDRY" painted upon them, and will call where requested.

Office in Newton, next door to Post Office.

Office in Allston, No. 7 Chester Block, Miss R. Kelsey, Agent.

Send postal for wagon.

CAMBRIDGE LAUNDRY, CAMBRIDGEPORT.

THE WHITE IS KING!
LIGHTEST running and most durable Sewing Machine in the market. Endorsed by all the leading sewing machine dealers as a first-class machine. Over 500,000 now in use.
SEWING MACHINES of all kinds repaired, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Wilcox & Gibbs, Weed, Hartford, New Home, Domestic, Howe, Home, American, Florence, Davis. Second hand machines sold very cheap. Machines rented by the week or month. New machines sold on easy instalments. Please call at the White office and sales room, Howe's Block, Newton, G. A. Merrill, Agent. 12-11

M. J. CONNORY.
CIGARS, TOBACCO, SMOKERS' ARTICLES, STATIONERY.
—AND—
GENERAL VARIETY STORE.
Opening from Post Office room. — NEWTON

EDWARD W. CATE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
39 Court St., Boston.
Residence, Newton.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
I am making at present one dozen Cabinets, best finish for \$2.00; half doz. Cabinets, best finish, \$3.00; one doz. Cards, best finish, \$3.00. Intending patrons are advised to take early advantage of these reduced rates. **ARTHUR A. GLINES,** Photographer, (nearly opp. R. & A. R. Station) Newton, Mass.

A. J. MACOMBER,
Jeweler and Practical Optician,
Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses and Fancy Goods. Fine Watches, French and American Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles and Eye-Glasses repaired.
Eliot Block, Elmwood Street, Newton.

NEWTON DOMESTIC LAUNDRY.
THE work of the Newton Domestic Laundry is all done by hand. No machines to tear the clothes; no chemicals to destroy them. All work very nice. **PRICES REDUCED.** Gents' shirts, 12c.; collars and cuffs, only 1 1/2 cts.; undershirts and drawers, 6 cts.; handkerchiefs, towels and napkins, 3 cts. Other work equally low. Rough dry, 25 cts. a dozen. Goods returned Thursday and Saturday. Ladies waiting for the horse cars can wait in the office. Gents' clothing repaired at reasonable rates in the nearest manner. **A. M. WARNER,** French's new block, Newton. 12-11

M. C. HICCINS,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
—AND—
Sanitary Engineer.
(Formerly with S. F. Carrier.)

Sumner's Block, Newton.
PLUMBING WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Having had twenty-two years' experience in the business in this city, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed. 24-ly-1p

E. B. BLACKWELL,
SHIRT MAKER,
School Street, second dwelling on left from Washington Street.
"Excellent" Shirts, \$1.50,
Very Fine Dress Shirts, \$2.00.
Shirts made from customers' goods. Flannel Shirts, Night-shirts, and repairing as before. Will call at customers' residence or place of business. 12

Meat, Poultry and Game.
"THE CHOICEST" OUR MOTTO.

The Newton Market,
Established in 1851 and located pleasantly at NOS. 7 AND 8 COLE'S BLOCK, has constantly on hand a LARGE and CHOICE SUPPLY of

Meats, Poultry and Game.
W. H. BRACKETT,
Proprietor. Telephone 7854.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife would like two connecting rooms with board in a private family. Address B., Newton Graphic.

ALL PERSONS troubled with their door or house bells not working, are invited to examine the Zimlar Pneumatic Bell. No cranks. No wires. No batteries to get out of order. **BARBER BROS.**

Wanted to Purchase,
A Well Built, Modern House,
With or without a stable, in a good, healthy location. Address, with full particulars, 18-23 **GEO. V. JONES,** Boston, Mass.

ELIOT HALL, NEWTON.

Harry W. French's
Illustrated Lectures!
LAST SEASON.
Farewell Evenings in America!

MONDAY, March 8,
Here and There About London.
HIGHWAYS AND BY-WAYS ON THE BANKS OF THE THAMES.

MONDAY, March 15,
ACROSS THE SIERRAS,
From the Gulf of Mexico to the Golden Gate of California.

MONDAY, March 22,
CANADA,
Its Great Rivers and Ice North.

MONDAY, March 29,
FROM ITALY.
Sunshine on the Alps and Shadows in the Great Cities.

COURSE TICKETS (limited to 500), \$1.00
SINGLE ADMISSION, 25 and 35 Cts.
Tickets for sale at M. J. Connory's stand in the Post Office, and at Arthur Hudson's drug store, Warner's Block, and at the door.
DOORS OPEN AT 7.30. LECTURE AT 8.
LECTURE CLOSES AT 9.10.
19-24

Isabel G. Eaton,
PORTRAIT ARTIST,
IN OIL AND CRAYON.
Portraits of any size executed at reasonable prices from photographs or from life. Instruction given in figure and flower painting. Visitors cordially received at her studio.
Howe's Block, Newton. 11-37

R. J. RENTON,
CUSTOM TAILOR
—AND—
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing promptly attended to. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.
Centre Street, Newton, Mass. 14-25

Wellington Howes,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
MEATS, FRUITS & VEGETABLES,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs,
Canned Goods, etc.
POULTRY AND GAME IN THEIR SEASON.

NEWTON CITY MARKET
OPPOSITE PUBLIC LIBRARY.
Our motto: "We strive to please."

NEWTON.

Hours of the special Lenten Services in the Episcopal Parishes in Newton. All seats are free to every one, and every one is welcome.
Mondays—St. Mary's (Lower Falls), 4.30 p. m.; Grace (Newton), 7.30 p. m.
Tuesdays—St. Mary's and Grace at 4.30; Messiah (Amherst), 7.45 p. m.
Wednesdays—Grace, 8.15 a. m.; St. Mary's, 10 a. m.; Messiah, 4.15 p. m.; Grace, 7.30 p. m.
Thursdays—St. Mary's and Grace, 4.30 p. m.
Fridays—St. Mary's, Grace and St. Paul's (Highlands), 7.30 p. m.; Messiah, 7.45 p. m.
Saturdays—St. Mary's and Grace, 4.30 p. m.

Baptist church, cor. Washington and Hovey sts.; H. F. Titus, pastor. Preaching at 10.45. Sunday-school at 12. Young people's meeting at 6.30.
Methodist church, cor. Center and Wesley sts.; J. M. Leonard, pastor. Services at 10.45 and 7.30. Sunday-school after morning service.
Channing church (Unit.), cor. Vernon and Eldredge sts.; F. B. Hornbrook, pastor. Services at 10.45 and 7.30. Sunday-school at 9.30.

Eliot Congregational church, cor. Center and Church sts.; Wolcott Calkins, pastor. Services at 10.45 and 7.30. Sunday-school at 9.30.
Grace church (Episcopal), cor. Eldredge and Church sts.; Dr. G. W. Shinn, rector. Services at 10.45 and 7.30. Sunday-school at 9.30.
Young Men's Christian Association. Gospel meeting in Eliot Lower Hall at 4 p. m.

Church of Our Lady Help of Christians (Roman Catholic), Washington st.; Rev. M. Dolan, pastor. Masses 9 and 10.30; vespers at 3. Sunday-school 9.30.

CHESTNUT HILL.
Services of the Episcopal Church will be held in the chapel at 3 p. m. Sundays. The Rev. Dr. Shinn, minister in charge. Seats free to all.

—The wind did the ploughing this spring, and not much perspiration in it, either.

—Channing Church. Communion immediately after the morning service.

—Mrs. I. T. Burr and Miss Cora F. Burr of Newton, are reported as arriving at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 24th.

—W. H. Brackett has recovered the blanket lost last week. A boy found it and sold it for 75 cts. Its value was \$10.50.

—We hear of the sale of one of Dr. Hitchcock's new houses to a Mr. Field of Beverly, who is soon to occupy it.

—New Spring Patterns; also the Demorest Sewing Machine for \$19.50 at the Newton Bazar.

—Rev. Dr. Calkins preached a rousing sermon last Sabbath a. m.; very apropos to the present unsettled times and the agitation in the labor world.

—The wind was an eye-opener Friday night. Sleeping with one eye open was in order, with cradle-rocking accompaniment thrown in. Wind fifty-five miles an hour, and almost taking the house along with it. Where's the Gentle Springtime? Let it come!

—The Boston daily papers have reported the death of the wife of Judge Pitman, much to the annoyance of the Judge and his family. Mrs. Pitman has been seriously ill, and her life was at one time despaired of, but we are happy to announce upon the authority of the attending physician that the crisis has passed and her speedy recovery is confidently hoped for.

—Miss Tyler, daughter of Warren P. Tyler, Esq., died on Tuesday after a long and lingering illness. Mr. Tyler has devoted his entire time to the care of his invalid daughter for many months. It will be remembered that he declined the nomination to the office of Alderman last fall on this account. The heartfelt sympathy of a large circle of friends goes out to Mr. Tyler in this sore affliction.

—Harold, the little six year old son of J. B. Taylor, while coasting on Tuesday last, was struck by the wheel of G. H. Adams' grocery wagon, and the scalp on the upper and front part of his head was laid open two or three inches. Dr. J. F. Frisbie was called and dressed the wound, and Dr. Crockett of West Newton, Mr. Taylor's family physician, was also sent for. The wound, though severe, is not considered dangerous. No blame is attached to the driver of the team.

LOST DOG.—Pug puppy, 8 months old, answering to name of "Max." Suitable reward will be paid by addressing P. O. Box 514, Newton, Mass., or W. G. Brackett, corner Centre street and Newtonville avenue. 22-1t

LOST.—Friday evening, Feb. 19, a gray Angora Kitten. Whoever will return the same to Miss C. H. Jellison, Washington street—house next to Armory H. H.—shall be liberally rewarded. 20-21 **MISS C. H. JELLISON.**

FOR SALE,
EGGS FOR SETTING.
Wyandots, Light Brahmans and Plymouth Rock eggs, for sale at HENRY BRECK'S farm, 20-22 North St., Newtonville.

MRS. M. T. M. VINCENT,
Teacher of PIANO and ORGAN.
Studio, Evans House, Boston. Residence with Mrs. Hart, cor. Washington and Jewett sts., NEWTON. 49

—An interesting course of lectures on "Steps towards Christ," will be begun in Grace Church, March 10th, by Canon Sprague. They will be continued for the following six Wednesday evenings.

—Chas. Griggs, who works for C. N. Brackett, had his lip badly lacerated while splitting wood on Tuesday. The wound was dressed by Dr. J. F. Frisbie, and no serious consequence beyond a slight disfigurement are found.

—The women typos, who ended a contest in type-setting at Boston, Saturday, beat the men who finished theirs a week ago. Miss L. J. Kenney won the first prize, her record for the six days being 24,900 ems against 24,000 made by the leader in the men's contest a week ago. Mrs. White, formerly of Springfield, won the second prize. Actual time each day, two hours and twenty minutes. Miss Kenney's average was about 1800 per hour.

—We venture to say that the recent high and cold wind drove the denizens of most of our sumptuous houses into back rooms to keep comfortable. Furnaces manage to heat a house beautifully when it's comfortable outside, but utterly fail when you need and want heat most. Small houses with cylinder stoves are luxuries that some of our people know but little about, except in memory of childhood days.

—A parlor concert was given Tuesday evening in one of the residences on Park street, under the auspices of and for the benefit of the Young Ladies' Missionary Society of Eliot Church. It is needless to say that the selections of Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Hibbard, Mrs. Fisher and Miss Emerson, and Messrs. Chase and Marsh and Master Goodrich were duly appreciated, and reflected credit upon the young ladies, who received a tangible remuneration for their enterprise.

Choir Vespers.
There will be a vesper service at the Channing Church Sunday evening, March 7, at 7.30 o'clock. The following selections will be sung:
1—Te Deum in E. *Baumbach*
2—"Give ear, O Lord" *Oberthur*
3—Jubilate in B. *Schubert*
4—"Callest thou these, O Master" (solo for baritone) *Smart*
5—Response, "When before thy throne we kneel," [Smart]
6—Hymn *Schnecker*
7—Cantata in A. *Holden*

N. Y. M. C. A.
The meeting last Sunday was led by Mr. Geo. S. Trowbridge. It was an interesting meeting. The Praise Service was conducted by Mr. H. A. Ball.
If the weather is good next Sunday p. m. an address will be made setting forth the work of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A. among the railroad men, the commercial travelers, the college students and the Germans of the United States and Canada. This work is of very great extent and importance. A large audience is expected. All cordially invited.

"Paris, Past and Present."
The first of the series of Illustrated Lectures by Mr. Harry W. French was given at Eliot Hall on Monday evening. The audience was not as large as it should have been, partly owing to the inclement weather, but more from the fact that our people are not fully aware of the extraordinary excellence of these entertainments. The hackneyed word "lecture" seems to have a chilling effect, especially when the weather is intensely cold; some might confound a lecture with a prayer-meeting, and considering that the gospel is free, be indisposed to pay for what they can obtain "without money and without price." Some who were present Monday evening expressed surprise at the marvellous beauty of the scenes presented, never having witnessed anything of the kind before. As the life-like views in and around Paris appeared on the immense canvas, accompanied by the inimitable description of Mr. French, it was difficult to realize that we were not indeed on the spot.
Next Monday the great city of London will be presented in all its glory, and we can assure our readers that they will never regret improving an opportunity that may never again occur. One dollar will secure a choice seat for the balance of the course—four superb entertainments.

—So far three games have been played in New Orleans in the champion chess match, two of which were won by Steinitz, and one drawn. The score now stands, Steinitz 6, Zukertort 4, drawn 2.

—Rev. Dr. Hamlin, so long a resident in Constantinople, and one of the most thoroughly informed in the country on Eastern matters, will speak on Bulgaria and Servia, in the Eliot Church vestry, Friday evening, March 12th. It was Dr. Hamlin's indomitable will that secured from the Turkish Government, after years of struggle, the firman that gave to Roberts College the finest site on the shore of the Bosphorus, and it was one of the expedients of his versatile mind that gave to persecuted Christians a new means of livelihood. These Armenian converts, boycotted by their countrymen, were reduced to great straits; and Dr. Hamlin taught them to make rat-traps, and the streets of Constantinople resounded with the cry of "American rat-traps," the sale of which saved the Christian workmen from want and suffering.

The Petersilea Chamber Concerts.
Newton people are looking forward with much interest to the series of excellent concerts, the first of which is announced to take place March 17. These concerts will be first-class in every respect, Mr. Petersilea having engaged the first artists in the profession to assist him in the undertaking, and the public can rest assured that everything promised will be performed.

The Tunnel
Is again open to public travel—that is, it is possible, at considerable peril to life and limb, to accomplish a passage over its corrugated surface. Numerous hummocks and broken pieces of ice projecting here and there, make the footing anything but pleasant.

As Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. O'Callahan were picking their way one evening this week among the frozen foot-hills of this inland sea, they were overheard in words something like this:
Mrs. Murphy—"This is a purty bad place to walk through; we shall never get along without falling at all, at all."

Mrs. O'Callahan—"O niver ye moind, Biddy; if we should fall and break our legs, we wudnt be raysponsibl!"
Fortunately for the city treasury or some other treasury, the worthy females got safely over, and the city of Newton may congratulate herself upon a lucky escape from the consequences and expense of at least one fearful responsibility. Had the possible disaster not been happily averted, there's no telling where litigation would have brought up. Juries are very apt to favor the weaker party, sometimes at the expense of justice. The city now has one or more suits for damages on account of neglected sidewalks etc., in abeyance, and a little extra precaution might be wisely invested.

The tunnel is a public way. The city is as liable for damage to life and limb caused by defects there existing as in any of the public streets. The attempt to pump the tunnel dry was abandoned with one day's trial after the great storm. If the work had been continued for three or four days no doubt the tunnel would have been permanently freed of water. The cost would not have been heavy, as the steamers were not otherwise employed. Or a temporary plank bridge might have been constructed just above the water's surface at a trifling cost. It is not too late now. As the weather moderates the ice will become weaker, and somebody is going to get wet feet, a death-cold perhaps.

Since writing the foregoing, workmen have razed the hillocks and glaciers, and with ordinary care pedestrianism is reasonably safe. The next thaw is looked forward to, however, with some anxiety.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Newton, Middlesex County, Mass., March 6, 1886.
LADIES.—Mrs. Charles Bowden, Mrs. Edw. Bowser, Mrs. M. M. Chick, Alice M. Crowdis, Mrs. Hannah E. Fields, Mary Hagerty, Maggie Howley, Ruth E. James, Bridget A. Leonard, Mrs. Wm. McGlynn, Mary E. Moran, Bridget Shannon, Alice Murphy, Miss Della O'Halloran, Mrs. S. J. Parker, Alice V. Phelps, Mrs. Julia M. Pickard, Mrs. S. A. L. Powell, Marion Severance, Venie Winslow, GENTS.—Stephen Childs, Edwin G. Crowdis (2), Daniel Dwyer, Pat Halloran, Wm. Kent, E. W. McGlenen, Webster Salter, Elwyn O. Taylor. J. G. LATTA, P. M.

The Forsaken Farmhouse.

[From "The Homestead," by JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, in the February Atlantic.]

Against the wooded hills it stands,
Ghost of a dead home staring through
Its broken lights on wasted lands
Where old-time harvests grew.

Unploughed, unsown, by scythe unshorn,
The poor forsaken farm-fields lie,
Once rich and rife with golden corn
And pale green breadths of rye.

Of healthful herb and flower bereft,
The garden plot no housewife keeps;
Through weeds and tangle only left
The snake, its tenant, creeps.

A lilac spray, once blossom clad,
Sways bare before the empty rooms;
Beside the roofless porch a sad,
Pathetic red rose blooms.

His track, in mould and dust of drouth,
On floor and hearth the squirrel leaves,
And in the fireless chimney's mouth
His web the spider weaves.

The leaning barn about to fall
Resounds no more on husking eaves;
No cattle low in yard or stall,
No thrasher beats his sheaves.

So sad, so drear! It seems almost
Some haunting presence makes its sign;
That down some shadowy lane some ghost
Might drive his spectral kine!

Col. Higginson's Lecture.

Col. Higginson opened the Newtonville Congregational Lecture course on Monday evening, Feb. 22, with an exceedingly entertaining lecture. He had chosen for his subject the "Aristocracy of the Dollar," as one, perhaps, that we know the least about, and in an easy, conversational tone he told an apt story of Samuel Johnson's engagement. The famous Johnson told the lady he was of very ordinary origin; that in the second place he had no money, and thirdly, had had an uncle hanged! She said she was also of humble birth; that they were equal on the money question, since she had none herself, and that although she had never had a relative actually hanged, she had twenty or more who ought to have been!

In the first place stands the aristocracy of birth or of the grandfather. Second, aristocracy of wealth or of the dollar; and in the third place a still higher aristocracy, based on inherited virtue, and the proud consciousness of never having had a relative hung, or one you wished to have hung.

We stand now in a sort of transition from one to another. The aristocracy of birth, once ruling in terror, is dying out, and the aristocracy of the dollar is gaining ground. It is a good time to set them side by side, and see how far the world loses or gains by the change.

In all Europe, of all the hereditary governing bodies, there is left today but one—the English House of Lords, and that illustrates decay rather than success; one-third of that body owe their position to the Queen; very few peerages in the House of Lords date back to the pilgrims, which fact, in view of hereditary strength, is its weakness. At any moment, the queen or her ministers can create new lords, and carry any measure they choose. This august body still holds out as to the law against marriage with the deceased wife's sister—the one trophy of their power. Relative to inheritance of property by the eldest son, Samuel Johnson said it was an excellent thing, since it guaranteed but one fool in each family.

The custom obtained slightly in this country. I remember talking with a Rhode Islander some years ago, just returned from a five years voyage, who voted when but one day in port, because he was the eldest son. In 1774 at Yale, and 1776 at Harvard, names of students did not appear in alphabetical order, but according to their relative social positions; rather extraordinary to see how many humble names then are noted now. It is enough now to keep the students in order, without troubling about their social order.

The principle of hereditary aristocracy never took any hold in America, though we generally look to see in the second generation the talents that interested us in the first.

The advance in the standard of wealth in the last half century is something formidable. I remember when Mr. Cushing was the only man in the vicinity of Boston who was even suspected of being worth a million dollars! But what's a million dollars now? Poverty, economy; a step toward the almshouse. John Jacob Astor died worth twenty millions, and that was such a colossal fortune, one had to alter their figures; the children enlarged their slates at school, to take in such figures. Commodore Vanderbilt's forty millions seemed but a step; the late Mr. Vanderbilt's two or three hundred millions is not so startling now, but we look with commiseration upon the division of that fortune. Sixty millions each to two sons, and the rest of the family cut off with a beggarly ten millions! We feel like taking up a contribution. In addition to the formidableness of bulk, we know the worst possible results came. Every ruined castle and torture chamber on the Rhine shows what the wealth of the grandfathers did.

We know not what danger lies before us. Take a single instance of what may come

an any New England town: Poor men expect to pay their taxes, but the rich find they accumulate till they loom up so they can't pay them! I knew a wealthy man who felt this burden so heavily, that he moved to a country town near Boston. He consulted the town officials as to taxation, and, wishing to deal gently with the brilliant fish so calmly lighting in the quiet pond, they hesitated. He suggested that they send the town bills, as they were presented, to him for one year. He paid them all, and saved \$20,000! A very well in this instance, but suppose a series of millionaires in a series of towns, what would be the result? How long before we should have a state of feudalism? Against the aristocracy of the dollar stands the variety of means by which it is acquired. One thing, however, is certain, it is seldom from laziness, from sitting still with one's mouth open; more often, from active effort, and with the mouth shut; and from it we expect courtesy, though the velvet glove may cover the hand of iron.

I'm afraid in their secret souls most women prefer aristocracy of birth to wealth, because of manners. A grave fault in the latter is its want of respect, lack of modesty and delicacy.

Hereditary aristocracy is always more than self-respect. The coat of arms usually stood for good deeds. Its symbols signified faithful service to the state or country.

Pope Urban IVth had been a cobbler and was the son of a cobbler, and so with pride rather than shame because of the fact, he used cobbler's tools as his symbols. Goethe's father was a blacksmith, and on the house where the great poet was born, one may see over the door three horse-shoes, so placed however, by the ingenious designer, as to resemble a harp; and indeed the horse-shoe of the father became the harp of the son. But as a rule one gets the designer of a crest or coat of arms instead of using a bullock, which might have some true significance, to hunt them up a dragon, or unicorn, or griffin, from whose hide or horn no one ever in this living world made a living.

Some one sent to Sydney Smith to know what was the family seal, as they wished to present him with a seal ring, which he did not get, as his reply was that he and all his family had sealed their letters with their thumbs from time immemorial.

On his return from a visit to Cincinnati, Theodore Parker said that, to him the apparent difference between patrician and plebeian was the difference between the past and present tense—whether the father or the son killed the pig, the difference being between the "stuck'ems" and the "stick'ems!"

The railroad, telegraph, telephone and thousand and one things are the symbols of union, not separation. The work of the latter, whether it intends it or not, is for universal good; it is more to the people than birth ever was; foreigners all over the world are astonished to see what money does in this country for grand good. It is a great record; the aristocracy of birth never gets it, but does great harm in deluding, deceiving and throwing false glamour over things. It is not strange in Europe, because this aristocracy went to different schools, had different interests, and from childhood there has been this separation of the classes; but the aristocracy of the dollar went to school together, sat on the same bench, fought on the same playground, and they didn't get much the best of us then; perhaps they have since in worldly goods. In Europe, the most insignificant lord who has nothing to say and doesn't know how to say it, puts down a good speaker whom one would hear with pleasure, because of his title.

Notice the extraordinary position of the Prince of Wales; in personal appearance, fat, bald, not remarkable for anything worth mentioning (though he has good manners, but why shouldn't he? he is paid for it!) He can settle by a word of praise, the success of an artist, an actress or a book, though to do him justice I never knew him to meddle much in such matters.

The aristocracy of the dollar knows its place better than birth, that assumes to be at the head; no distinction, no public service, no literature or art is so recognized.

The position of the guest at an English dinner is subordinate to rank; the highest person in technical rank sits at the right of the person entertaining, not the guest entertained. The wildest Arab or Indian knows better than that, and if Holmes or any other distinguished person were the guest, would know better than to put him at the wrong end of the procession.

I knew a young American girl years ago, who went to London, and the first time she went to a notable dinner party she took a corner in the drawing-room, and quietly watched proceedings.

In the opposite corner she noticed a fine-looking, elderly gentleman, wondered who he was and thought him the person she would like best to know. Two by two, like Noah's family on a similar occasion, the company proceeded to dinner; at the very end went these only two untitled people—that fine old gentleman, Samuel Rogers, the poet, a man of great wealth, a banker in London, the only man there that had made any reputation, recognized as

next to nobody, and she the nobody! But she learned a lesson on the shams of society, and was rewarded with the company of the most delightful escort she had ever had.

There is one thing that equalizes all positions; the enjoyments of rank are not ranked by quantity, but quality. In contrast to the bored faces one sees at Newport when Mrs. Croesus and family drive, because they must "air their horses," comes along the young man who has lain awake nights, perhaps, to think where he could get the best team the cheapest, and is rewarded by the felicity of a good team and a good time with the young woman.

The boy who went to the theatre and had to be roused each night at the end of the play, and was asked why he came, replied, "I have to, I've got a season ticket!"

The first cheap book squeezed out of scanty earnings may be more to one than a library later on.

I asked the owner of the finest private library in Boston which book he enjoyed most, and he showed me a dog-eared Latin dictionary he had earned picking huckleberries in Lexington on his own private account.

You may think yourself safe; one the lightning will not be likely to strike, and yet find yourself an aristocrat of the dollar, before you know it. Don't be alarmed; this government has overcome great obstacles, and will this. Our nation has won the respect of the world in war, and is going to gain the respect of the world in time of peace.

[Special Correspondence of this Paper.]

A Newton Man's Impressions of Florida.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., Feb. 15, 1886.

Probably every one who comes to Florida with expectations of a genial climate, and great financial gain, feels imposed upon. When persons who come here looking for eternal summer, for days that are without exception warm and fair, and nights like a pleasant July night in Massachusetts, wake in the morning and find their water pitcher broken by the ice which formed in it during the night, the realization of the difference between Florida as it is, and Florida as represented by the land and other companies, breaks rather rudely upon them. Doubtless they were looking for what never was on sea or land, and were very unreasonable, but they were led to believe it was here, and consequently they feel cheated. Florida has always seemed to hold our promises impossible to be fulfilled, and perhaps the world now is not wholly unlike the followers of Ponce de Leon, who expected to find here the spring of perpetual youth. However, if people could know the exact truth before coming here, most would be satisfied. Though this is a very unusually cold winter, most days have been warm and pleasant enough. Yesterday I sat for hours out of doors, and did not for a moment think of being cold. Every one talks of the weather, and it's impossible to write letters and not allude to it.

The cold weather of a month or so ago was a pretty serious thing. Many think that Florida will not recover from its effects for many years. But the orange trees were not injured as much as was thought at first. Doubtless there is a great chance now for bold speculators; many orange raisers are ruined and discouraged, and will gladly sell for much less than a fair price; they are unable to wait for another crop. In a few years the groves will bring normal prices again. It is said that the business of raising oranges is a sound one, though the risks are large, and the profits smaller than they used to be. I talked some time ago with a man who owns a plantation and grove about a mile out of town; he lost a good many oranges, but he believes in the business still; he says it will pay in the long run.

But this is no place for a man with no money; and he who sells a good New England farm and puts everything into a Florida orange grove is almost sure to make a terrible mistake. It is said there are thousands of such men in Florida now without a dollar. Many believe that Florida is a sham, and that it has seen its best days. It is not easy to determine whether this opinion is the result of careful study of Florida itself, or a too diligent reading of the New York Herald.

I think most persons feel disappointed when they first come into St. Augustine, especially if they come by way of Tocoi. The station is half a mile or more outside the town, and one passes over a road that is hard, dreary and uninteresting. Getting into the town one finds narrow, sandy streets, and hardly a sign of a sidewalk within the meaning of the word sidewalk known to the people of Massachusetts. The traveller may get into the Plaza, the very centre of the town, and still think he is in the outskirts, everything is so old-fashioned and unlike the centre of a Northern city. If one cares for the sea-shore, he is sure to be disappointed. There is something absurd about going to a sea-shore town, and being obliged to travel a couple of miles by boat to get to the beach, or to any shore that is in the least attractive. But that is the case here, all because Anastasia Island lies along the coast in front of

the town; between it and the shore is only a narrow, shallow channel which is the harbor.

But there are many interesting things here; the place is quaint and curious, suggestive of history and romance. It is strange so little has been written about it. There are old Spanish houses here, built of coquina a hundred years ago; they are dark, dismal looking buildings, very damp, and, of course, unhealthy, but the natives contrive to lead in them a good old age. There are the city lots on the north side of the town, built nobody knows when; and extending from them are the remains of a wall, which, it is thought, once enclosed the town.

Near the city gates is old Fort Marion, probably the most interesting thing in St. Augustine, and undoubtedly the finest example of an old time fort in the United States. It used to be called Fort San Marco; its present name was given it in 1821, when Florida was ceded to the United States. This old fort covers about four acres of ground; it was begun in 1690, and was sixty or seventy years in building; the work was done by captives of war, Indians and Mexicans. It was built from the plans of the great engineer De Vauban. Around the fort is a deep moat, across which people used to go on a drawbridge; but the drawbridge has long since ceased to be, and in its place is an exceedingly ordinary plank walk. Over the entrance can still be plainly seen the Spanish coat of arms. In the fort are dungeons that make one shudder to look into them; they remind one of the accounts of the French prisons before the revolution. And these dungeons in Fort Marion were not made in vain; there is a history to this old pile of coquina, which is not in all respects pleasant reading. Coquina is a solid mass of little shells found along the coast and on Anastasia Island. It is excellent for building, soft when quarried, it grows hard when exposed to the air. It is particularly good for fortresses, for it yields slightly to a cannon ball, and does not splinter as stone does; nothing is built of stone here. But all is not old here, for here and there, in among the old, dark, coquina buildings, are new wooden ones, built mostly by northern people, that seem almost fairy-like beside the heavy old Spanish houses. Its an odd mingling of different centuries. But stranger still is the mingling of different races. Most that one meets on the street are southern people; they bring all that is life and enterprise here. The natives are behind the time more scores of years than it is easy to guess; they are as a race run out—usually small, neither white nor black, with dull eyes and blank faces, having no fire, no life, they seem left over from a former age; they are very like a mummy. They are called Minorcans, because some of the early settlers of the town came from the Island of Minorca.

A northern man seems to summon all his contempt when he speaks the word Minorcan. But all this may be very wrong; perhaps we misunderstand them; these same Minorcans say some pretty hard things of us, and perhaps with reason.

The negroes are a contented class, and somewhat more enterprising than the Minorcans; they do the common work about the town, and in some cases rise above it. Some are in stores, some are policemen, and the city marshal is a negro. I believe, however, that the secret of this is that the negroes cast more votes than the whites, and must be recognized. One sees them about the Plaza looking for a chance to take visitors sailing or riding, or to let a saddle horse. They are obliging and agreeable, and not wholly without education. They seem fully able to take care of themselves, and appear very much better off here in their little cabins than in the miserable tenement houses of the Northern cities.

The largest and finest hotel in town is the Hotel San Marco, owned by Mr. Isaac Craft of Boston. The house accommodates about five hundred; it has about three hundred at present, probably nearly as many as in all the rest of the hotels in town. The San Marco is finely situated just outside the City Gates on the Shell Road—the road to Jacksonville; from its great piazza one overlooks the town, sees the City Gates and Fort Marion, the harbor beyond, Anastasia Island, and beyond all the broad ocean.

St. Augustine is very pleasant and contains much that is unique and well worth seeing; but it is a small place—about four thousand inhabitants—and rather dull. Its sights are soon seen, and then there is little else to do but go and see them again. The country outside the town is level, swampy, unattractive and everywhere the same. There are therefore no pleasure drives, and nothing of that beautiful variety of scenery, the mingling of hill and valley, of wood and open plain and running water, found everywhere in New England. It is agreeable to be here a few weeks, or even a few months, but I do not envy those who live in St. Augustine summer and winter, year after year. It must be but half a life—much less than half, unless one's mind to him a kingdom is of inexhaustible wealth.

THORPE.

WITHIN THE SHADOW. By Dorothy Holroyd. 12mo, 50 cents. This volume is the latest edition to the Household Library,

and is a story of such brilliancy and power as to at once entitle its author to recognition as a writer of high ability. She possesses strong originality, a keen eye for character and vigorous style, three qualities which are essential to success in the construction of a work of fiction. The plot she here sets herself to work out is ingenious, and yet not complicated or improbable, and the events happen so naturally that the reader is never called upon to exercise his imagination or to manufacture reasons for the action of the narrative. The heroine is Cecil Chester, a young girl who has been tenderly and carefully nurtured, and whose unusually fine natural gifts have been developed by judicious culture. By the death of both of her parents she is suddenly left alone in the world, without relatives and without money. Of an independent spirit she rejects all offers of help from friends, choosing rather to avail herself of her accomplishments to support herself. She enters the home of a wealthy widow as a companion, and while there, by an extraordinary combination of circumstances, is made to appear as having committed a criminal offence, for which she is arrested and brought to trial. The story of her sufferings is vividly told, and the chapter in which the climax is reached is strongly dramatic. The book cannot help making a sensation. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX ss. Newton, February 18, 1886.
Seized and taken on execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the tenth day of April, 1886, at nine o'clock a.m., at my office, in my dwelling house, on Washington street, near Hovey street, in said Newton, all the right, title and interest that Harriet Martin, late of said Newton, died seized or possessed of, and also any and all right, title and interest which she died seized or possessed of now in the hands of H. O. Martin, administrator of her estate, in and to the following described real estate situated in said Newton, to wit: A certain parcel of land situated in that part of said Newton called Newtonville, being the lot numbered 2 on a "Plan" of real estate situated in Newtonville, owned and laid out by Lancel & Prescott, surveyed March 9, 1869, by Marshall S. Rice, surveyor, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Southerly by Prescott street one hundred feet; easterly by land now or formerly of O. F. Clark two hundred and sixty-two feet; southerly by land now or formerly of said Clark one hundred and five feet, and westerly by lot No. 1 on said plan two hundred and ninety feet, being the westerly part of said lot No. 2 on said plan, and containing twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety-six square feet, more or less, being the same premises described in a deed from George A. Prescott to Harriet Martin, record. d in Middlesex Registry South District Book 1153, Page 35.
SAMUEL W. TUCKER,
Deputy Sheriff.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

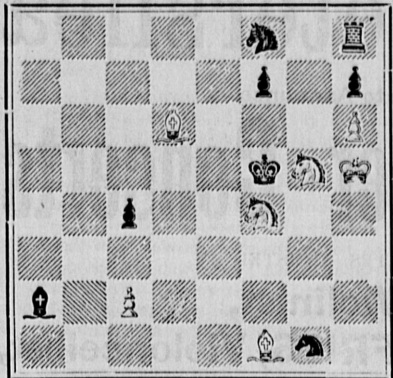
Letters and Exchanges should be addressed to HARRY BOARDMAN, Newton, Mass.

The Boston Chess Club

Is located at No. 33 Pemberton square. Strangers are cordially welcome. The readers of this paper are especially invited to visit the rooms, whether they find it convenient to become members or not.

Problem No. 55.

Composed for this column by S. M. Joseph, St. Louis, Mo.
Black—8 pieces.



White—7 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solution to Prob. 53: Kt to K B 6.

Solution to Prob. 54: R to Kt 5.

J. Berger heads the solvers on the championship solving tourney of the Mirror. Loyd has fallen away behind.

Eighty players are competing in the pending handicap of the Regence, and twenty-seven in the Cercle Chess Clubs of Paris. Liberal prizes offered by the clubs seem to cause so many to enter.

The third session of the championship match began Friday, Feb. 26, at the rooms of the New Orleans Chess, Checker and Whist Club. One exhibition game will be given elsewhere for the pleasure of those not members of the club.

The new group, which will contain twenty-three of the best problems in America, is nearly completed. The three St. Louisian composers, Robbins, Woerner and Joseph, are there, and Sam Loyd is deservedly the central figure. The price is \$1, and should be forwarded to K. D. Peterson, Post Office Box 332, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Brooklyn Chess Chronicle for February contains the first seven games of the Stinitz-Zukertort match, with pertinent notes; also several other games, problems, notes, etc. This interesting publication can be obtained for \$2.00 per annum; single copies 25 cents. Address J. B. & E. M. Munoz, 458 Henry street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Chess Life of Benjamin Franklin.

The earliest name in the annals of American chess is that of Benjamin Franklin. Previous to his time the history of our game in this country is a Sahara of oblivion, relieved by no oasis of recorded incident or transmitted tradition. Our sturdy forefathers of the old colonial days, engaged as they were in sterner contests with the severities of nature and the passions of savages, would have disdained so mild a warfare as chess. They were too much occupied with the toils of life to find leisure for its amusements. It is yet possible that a diligent search among the family records of the Virginian cavaliers might result in some trivial trace of the game at an earlier period, but with regard to New England, the austerities of puritan faith and practice preclude any such hope or belief. Nor can we wish it otherwise. It was fitting that so philosophic a game should find its starting-point in so philosophic a man as Franklin. In Europe the chess writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, understanding the contemplative character of the sport, endeavored by the help of uncertain tradition, to trace back its origin to a Grecian philosopher by the name of Xerxes or to an Indian sage by the name of Sissa. What was fable in the old world has become fact in the new. As far as we know chess in America began with Benjamin Franklin.

In the year 1734 was played the first game of chess to which we can affix a date. At that time Franklin, then twenty-eight years of age and a resident of Philadelphia, commenced the study of the Italian language, in company with a friend, whose name it is now impossible to ascertain. The following extract from his Autobiography shows the curious way in which he made his passion for the game subservient to the purposes of study:

"I had begun in 1733 to study languages; I soon made myself so much a master of the French as to be able to read the books in that language with ease. I then undertook the Italian. An acquaintance who was also learning it used often to tempt me to play with him. Finding this took up too much of the time I had to spare for study, I at length refused to play any more, unless on this condition, that the victor in every game should have the right to impose a task, either of parts of the grammar to be got by heart, or in translations, which tasks the vanquished was to perform upon honor before our next meeting. As we played pretty equally, we thus beat one another into that language."

We fancy that the educational utility of chess was never so markedly displayed before. Amid the multifarious systems of instruction which are almost weekly proposed by our zealous legislators or ambitious pedagogues why has not some bold doctor of the schools conceived the idea of putting the plan of Franklin into a larger practice among the youth of our seminaries and academies? With so high a name as that of its originator in its favor, it could not but be popular and successful.

Applied Science at Vassar.

Miss Joy—Madam, Mr. Foster has come to take me for a drive. May I go, Madam? Madam—You know, Miss Joy, the rules of Vassar do not allow it, unless you are engaged—are you engaged to Mr. Foster? Miss Joy (doubtfully)—No, but—if you will let me go I shall be by the time we get back.—[Life.]

The Panama Failure.

There seems now little probability that the mission of M. de Lesseps to Panama will be successful, and there is little doubt that the enthusiastic old engineer will be compelled to himself admit that his latest undertaking has proved a failure. The outlook for the shareholders in his canal scheme is a most dismal one. They have already put in about \$46,000,000 and are being asked for \$15,000,000 more. He has raised \$125,000,000 on debentures, and while his estimates five years ago were that the whole work would cost but \$140,000,000, he now estimates, after more than this sum has been spent, that at least \$165,000,000 is required to complete the work of excavation, not to mention the interest on capital during construction and the expense of administration. The whole work of construction has been mismanaged from its inception. The expenditures have been of the most lavish character. Hospitals, ambulances and residences for the employees have been put up at heavy outlay; the Panama railroad has been purchased at great expense; money has been poured out in floods of gold, but the work of digging a canal across the isthmus has been of the smallest. De Lesseps has made his visit to the isthmus in hope of putting new life into his scheme; but new life involves the raising of some scores of millions of dollars. He wants permission from the French government to get up a gigantic lottery, the last resort, in France, when a scheme becomes desperate. He has been accompanied by "delegates" from whom a favorable report was expected, but before they have reported the French government has been informed of the collapse of the enterprise from other sources. It is extremely improbable that it will consent to send more good money after bad. The scheme was a mistake from the beginning, and it is better to acknowledge it now than to involve its shareholders in further financial ruin.—[Traveller.]

A Horse's Intelligence.

A horse which had been in possession of the Peters family, in Bushkill, Pa., for twenty years, and which was famous for the almost human intelligence he frequently displayed, died recently. During the last few years of the horse's life he had been permitted to run at liberty, but was frequently hitched up to haul the dead bodies of cattle or horses that died on the farm to a place near the Delaware River, where they were buried. The old horse always stood near and watched the burials with great interest and attention.

Some time ago this horse fell sick. One day he was missed from an inclosure where he was being cared for. A search was made for him and he was finally found lying dead on the spot where he had hauled the dead bodies of so many of his kind. As the place was out of the way of the dead horse's usual haunts, except when driven there with some dead animal, no one who knew the horse believes that he did not seek the spot feeling that he was about to die, and to save the trouble of hauling his dead body there to be buried.

Among the instances told of his intelligence are the following: Late one night members of the family that owned him were awakened by a great noise on a piazza of the house. There was a loud neighing of a horse and a heavy stamping on the piazza floor. One of the inmates of the house went to the door. There was the old horse stamping and kicking and neighing with all his power. The discovery was made that an outhouse near the dwelling was on fire. The old horse had given the alarm, and a disastrous fire was prevented.

One spring there was a flood in a stream on the place. A blind horse belonging to a

neighbor got out of its pasture, and wandering down to the swollen stream in some way got into the water. It swam about in a circle, and was unable to reach either shore. No one could render any aid to the poor animal, and there seemed no escape for it from drowning. The Peters horse came along while the blind horse was struggling in the water, and, after a moment's survey of the situation, plunged in. He swam out to the blind horse, and headed it off as it turned to make its usual circle, thus keeping its head pointed straight for shore as it swam. By heading the blind horse first on one side and then on the other, he guided it safely to shore.—[N. Y. Sun.]

—Women have a new occupation in London, that of floral adorners. Experts in the art of floral decoration receive a fee of a guinea for adorning a table or decorating a room.

Newton Fire Alarm Telegraph—New List of Signal Stations.

12. Park and Church sts., Newton.
13. Sargent and Centre sts., Newton.
14. Washington and J. wet sts., Newton.
15. No. 1 Engine Station, Newtonville.
16. Church and Centre sts., Newton.
17. School and Pearl sts., Newton.
18. Newtonville ave. and Howard st., Newton.
19. Washington and Hunnewell park, Newton.
20. Tremont and Centre sts., Newton.
21. No. 1 Truck Station, Newtonville.
22. Washington and Walnut sts., Newtonville.
23. Chapel and Watertown sts., Newtonville.
24. Lowell and Watertown sts., Newtonville.
25. Walnut st., opp. High School, Newtonville.
26. Highland ave. and Allston st., Newtonville.
27. Walnut and California sts., Newtonville.
28. Watertown and Parsons sts., Newtonville.
29. Waltham and Washington sts., West Newton.
30. River and Chestnut sts., West Newton.
31. Waltham and Derby sts., West Newton.
32. No. 2 Engine Station, West Newton.
33. Fuller and Washington sts., West Newton.
34. Hills de ave. and Elm st., West Newton.
35. Police Headquarters, City Hall, West Newton.
36. Auburn and Lexington sts., Auburndale.
37. Auburn and Charles sts., Riverside.
38. Woodland ave. and Grove st., Auburndale.
39. Ash and Islington sts., Auburndale.
40. Auburn and Greenough sts., Auburndale.
41. Hancock and Fern sts., Auburndale.
42. No. 6 Hose Station, Lower Falls.
43. Washington and Concord sts., Lower Falls.
44. City Farm.
45. Grove st. and Pine Grove ave., Lower Falls.
46. No. 7 Hose Station, Upper Falls.
47. Chestnut and Winter sts., Upper Falls.
48. Chestnut and Oak sts., Upper Falls.
49. Mechanic and Elliot sts., Upper Falls.
50. Walnut st., rear R. & A. RR. Station, Highlands.
51. Cook and Boylston sts., Highlands.
52. Office of the Machine Co. (Private), Upper Falls.
53. Station st. and Glen ave., Newton Centre.
54. Walnut st. and Cemetery gate.
55. M. G. Crane's factory (Private), Highlands.
56. No. 3 Engine Station, Newton Centre.
57. Beacon st. and Laurel ave., Newton Centre.
58. Cypress and Paul sts., Newton Centre.
59. Beacon and Hammond sts., Chestnut Hill.
60. Ward st. and Waverly ave., Newton Centre.
61. No. 4 Hose Station, Waverly ave., Newton.
62. Brookline and Dedham sts., Oak Hill.
63. Clark and Parker sts., Oak Hill.

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Train service in effect on and after Oct. 18, 1885. Leave Boston for Fitchburg at 6.30, 8.00, 8.50 (ex.), 9.00, 11.15 a.m.; 3 (ex.), 3.05 (ex.), 4.40, 6 (ex.), 7 (ex.), and 11.15 p.m. Sundays at 9.15 a.m., 1.05, 3.00 (ex.), and 7 (ex.) p.m. For Greenfield, 6.30, 8.30 (ex.), 11.15 a.m.; 13 (ex.) and 17 (ex.) p.m. For North Adams, 6.30, 8.30 (ex.) a.m.; 13 (ex.) and 17 (ex.) p.m. For the West, 8.30 (ex.) a.m. with drawing-room car, 13 (ex.) with sleeping cars for Chicago and St. Louis, and 17 (ex.) p.m. with sleeping car for Chicago.

Arr in Boston from Fitchburg, 7.49, 8.34, 9.29, 12.25 ex., 10.40 ex., a.m.; 2.04, 13.00 ex., 5.34, 6.35 ex., 7.40, 9.50 (ex.) and 10.40 p.m. Sundays 7.31 (ex.), 9.35 (ex.) and 10.00 a.m., 3.00 and 7.45 p.m. From Greenfield, 19.35 (ex.) 10.40 a.m.; 13.00 (ex.), 6.35 (ex.), and 9.50 (ex.) p.m. Sundays 9.35 (ex.) a.m.; 3.00 (ex.) and 7.45 p.m. From North Adams, 19.35 (ex.) a.m. 13.00 (ex.), 6.35 (ex.) and 9.50 (ex.) p.m. Sundays 9.35 a.m., 3.00 p.m. From the West, 19.35 (ex.) a.m. 13.00 (ex.), 6.35 (ex.) and 9.50 (ex.) p.m.

WATERTOWN BRANCH.

Leave Boston for Watertown at 6.05, 7.20, 8.35, 10.30 a.m.; 12 m.; 1.20, 3.10, 6.15 ex., 6.16, 6.54, 6.16, 10.40, 7.15, 9.45 and 11.30 p.m. Leave Watertown for Boston at 5.41, 10.10, 7.22, 7.52, 8.19, 8.55, 10, 11.45 a.m.; 1.10, 3.10, 4.12, 5.05, 6.45, 8.25 and 9.49 p.m.

Leave Watertown for Waltham, 6.35, 7.52, 9.02,

10.58 a.m.; 12.29, 1.49, 3.36, 4.37, 5.55, 6.14, 6.35, 17.10,

43, 10.15 and 11.56 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS, WATERTOWN BRANCH.

Leave Watertown for Boston, 9 a.m.; 12.25

4.10, 7.34 and 8.40 p.m.

Leave Boston for Watertown, 9.15 a.m.; 12.45, 4.55,

7.05 and 9.45 p.m.

Leave Watertown for Waltham, 9.44 a.m., 1.14,

5.24, 7.34 and 18.14 p.m.

Leave Waltham for Watertown, 8.50 a.m.; 12.15,

4, 7.25 and 8.30 p.m.

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JOHN ADAMS, General Supt.

F. O. HEALD, G. T. A.

THE GRAPHIC

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

P. O. BLOCK, - CENTER STREET

NEWTON, MASS.

The Graphic.

NEWTON, MASS., MARCH 6, 1886.

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GUIZOT is the Macaulay of the History of France. His narrative is full of emotion like a quick stream; his characters rise before us as in the flesh; they are men and women, not historic lay figures. It is as charming as any romance. It is a work to read and re-read. The new edition just published is worthy of the work. Though reduced in price from \$36.00 to \$6.00, the 427 illustrations are all there, superb in quality; the type is large; the binding is thoroughly excellent and tasteful. Every word of the publisher's description in the advertisement elsewhere is worth reading—the work ought to be owned in every home. We have made an arrangement with the publisher by which we are able to offer this work, GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE, 8 vols., large 12mo., 427 fine illustrations, as described in the publisher's advertisement elsewhere, regular price \$6.00, in combination with the

NEWTON GRAPHIC

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For \$6.50 we will send one copy of this paper one year, and deliver a set of Guizot's History of France, as described, at our office without further charge.

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Our arrangements with the publisher enable us to make these exceedingly liberal offers for 30 days only—the time expires March 23, 1886. A prompt call at our

OFFICE IN NEWTON

to examine the work is worth your while—that will cost nothing; a few hours' or a few moments' talk with your neighbors will enable you to secure it on easy terms.

Sparring Christians.

In another column will be found an account of a sparring exhibition, which we copy verbatim from the New York Sun, sent by telegraph to that paper from Boston. When we first read the account, we thought there must be some mistake about it, or that the Sun was trying to be funny at Boston's expense, but on examination of Boston's Sunday morning papers, we found substantially the same account.

What a commentary upon our boasted civilization! A sparring exhibition, presided over by men eminent in literature and of acknowledged standing in the community, attended by ladies of culture and refinement, at which is witnessed the revolting and brutal spectacle of human beings, members of our leading institutions of learning, and stranger yet, of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association! "knocked senseless and bleeding," "coming up groggy," to be again knocked down and thought to be dead when taken up!

Athletic Christianity is becoming a popular craze. Parson Downs illustrates the "manly art" upon an inquisitive reporter with impunity. We do not know whether the parson acquired his skill as a "bruiser" in the sparring school of the B. Y. M. C. A. In view of the brutal exhibition of last Saturday night, upon the eve of the holy Sabbath, it would not be at all surprising.

Let us hope that the Sun's account is exaggerated. Very likely such is the case. But we venture to suggest that sparring of any description is not in accordance with the Christianity taught by the lowly Nazarene.

Eliot Hall.

To the Editor of the Graphic.
It strikes me that "T" of Newton Centre instead of flying so heroically at the admirable article of "Justice," in defence of the abused proprietor of Eliot Hall, had better pitch in at home and clear out the timber from the eye of his own quiet locality, for of all the "death-traps" he has a first-class one in Mason Hall, and one that is dead sure every time. Located in the third story of a huge wooden building, which is only reached by ascending a narrow and almost perpendicular staircase, it would seem that everything was arranged to bait, and all for the purpose of not allowing one to escape. It is very strange that the denizens of other wards are so extremely jealous of the safety of Eliot Hall that they cry Fire! Fire! Fire! when they detect a little fog curling up in the horizon, while right in their midst stands a tinder-mill that

is often filled with "precious life," only waiting for some unexpected accident to make a first-class holocaust. Where are the boasted hall reformers? All they see is Eliot Hall. Why? Because it is drawing people away from their own unfortunate localities and establishing a business centre where nature and art designed one to be. FAIR PLAY.

—In the article regarding the Public Library last week, the paragraph should have read 568 books have been issued to the schools during the past year instead of 208.

—There are now six Episcopal clergymen residing in Newton, the Rev. Messrs. Allen, Abbott, Metcalf, Welber, Wells and Dr. Shinn. They have arranged a series of Friday night exchanges for the Lenten season, so that each one will preach in turn.

"Charming Florida."

If any of our readers contemplate making their future home in Florida, they should read "A Newton Man's Impressions of Florida," on our second page. People are beginning to find out that the tales of wealth and happiness to be obtained in this Southern paradise are mainly the offspring of the brains of speculators. The statements of our correspondent "Thorpe" coincide with much that we have learned from other sources.

Special Services.

We print in another place the list of services to be held in the Episcopal parishes in Newton during Lent. It will be found convenient for members of the Episcopal Church who may want to visit the different parishes during this season, and for strangers who may feel disposed to attend some of these services. The seats are always free on these occasions.

Newton Indian Association.

According to announcement, an adjourned meeting of the Indian Rights Association and the Women's Association recently formed at West Newton, met at Eliot Lower Hall on Tuesday evening, to hear the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting in regard to uniting the two associations. Hon. John C. Park was elected chairman and Mr. E. C. Burrage, Secretary. The report of the Committee was accepted, and it was voted to unite under the name of "The Newton Indian Association." A constitution and by-laws were adopted, the substance of which is embodied in the following sections:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

The name of the Association shall be, "Newton Indian Association."

The object of this association shall be twofold: 1st. To aid the "Indian Rights Association" to secure to the Indians of the United States the political and civil rights already guaranteed to them by treaty and statutes of the United States, and such as their civilization and circumstances may justify, by endeavoring in every proper way to influence public opinion and the legislation of Congress, and to assist the executive officers of the Government in the enforcement of the laws passed for the protection and education of the Indians. 2d. To assist in such educational and mission work as is recommended by the Women's National Indian Association. Any one interested in Indians may become a member upon the payment to the Treasury of One Dollar. There shall be an annual assessment payable by each member the first day of January of One Dollar.

OFFICERS:

President—Joshua W. Davis.
Vice Presidents—Hon. J. F. C. Hyde, Mrs. John C. Park.
Recording Secretary—J. Howard Nichols.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Henry F. Bond.
Treasurer—Edward P. Bond.
Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. S. Warren Davis.

Executive Committee:

T. E. Bond, Newton Centre.
Chas. C. Burr, Auburndale.
Mrs. John W. Carter, West Newton.
Mrs. Mary H. Cole, Auburndale.
Hon. John W. Dickinson, Newtonville.
Edwin W. Gay, Newton.
Mrs. Geo. S. Harwood, Newton.
Mrs. Daniel C. Heath, Newtonville.

After the election of officers, Mr. T. D. Tibbles addressed the meeting. Having resided for many years among the Indians, he claimed that the only way to save them from utter extinction, was to give them their lands in severalty. The Indian having no citizenship, can make no contracts, can neither sue nor be sued, and can make no resistance to the persistent encroachments and grasping avarice of his white neighbors. For natural ability and manhood, for honesty and fair dealing, he would compare favorably with his white brother; a good portion were industrious and anxious for opportunities to become self-supporting and independent, while some were lazy and shiftless—in fact human nature was about the same with the Indians as with the whites, if not better, certainly no worse. The agencies attract the lazy and worthless Indians, who lounge around in idleness, while the industrious and intelligent are seldom seen there. The annual appropriation of seven millions of dollars for the nation's wards, a large proportion of which never reaches them, serves to foster idleness and vagrancy, and hasten their final extinction. Abolish the appropriation and give the Indians all the rights

of citizenship now possessed by the whites, and the way would at once be opened for them to become civilized, self-supporting and independent.

NEWTONVILLE.

Methodist church, cor. Walnut st. and Newton-ave.; R. F. Holway, pastor. Preaching at 10.45. Sunday-school at 12. Evening service at 7.30. Strangers are welcome.

Central Congregational church, cor. Washington st. and Central ave. Services at 10.45 and 7.30. Sunday-school at 12. Prayer-meeting at 6.30. Universalist church, Washington park. Rufus A. White, pastor. Services at 10.45 a. m. and 6 p. m. All cordially invited.

New Church (Swedenborgian), Highland ave.; John Worcester, pastor. Service at 10.45, followed by Bible class. Sunday school at 3. All are welcome.

—Mr. H. J. Preston of Ward 2 fell on Kingston street, Boston, Monday, and suffered the fracture of his right arm.

—Mr. N. P. Coburn of Franklin street, Ward 7, was seriously injured Tuesday by a fall at his store in Boston.

—Don't pack away your overcoats and furs till you're sure of the weather; most days are uncertain hereabouts and nowadays.

—"There is heard all around them and below, the sound of hammers, blow on blow," and ward 2 is increasing daily its attractive houses.

—The Woman's Guild met at Mrs. H. H. Sacker's, on Newtonville avenue, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. George Willis Cook read a very interesting paper on Browning.

—The trustees of the Universalist Church held a meeting Monday evening. Owing to the increased number of pews the sittings have been rearranged and rates revised, though not, as a whole, increased. A printed notice will be sent to all pew-holders, with privilege of retaining their old sittings if desired, and new-comers can now have a choice.

—Rev. R. A. White will give a series of lectures at the Universalist Church on "Noted Women," to begin next Sunday evening with "Joan of Arc." The following program of music will be given by the choir: "Softly now the Light of Day".....O. Lohb "How Sweet Thy Name".....C. C. Stearns "I Waited Patiently".....B. Toulis

—"Don't overlook the excellent lecture of Col. Higginson on our second page. This was the first lecture in the course in aid of the building fund of the Congregational Church. Rev. Reuben Thomas follows next Monday evening on "Books and Reading." The well-known reputation of Mr. Thomas ought to fill the house.

—A new piano for the High School was received by the school with appropriate exercises on Thursday. Dr. Shinn on behalf of the School Committee made the presentation address, following which a variety of musical selections were given by Wallace Goodrich, Miss Laura Coffin, Miss Lecompte, Miss Clement, John Cole, Miss Chase, Arthur Plummer, Mr. Walton and Miss Fleming.

—Owing to a combination of circumstances the Goddard Literary has indulged in postponements for the last month, but now hopes to settle down to regular meetings, the first of which will be held next Tuesday night. An attractive program has been planned, and it is devoutly hoped that wind and flood may be lenient and give the friends an opportunity to attend, without being blown away or drowned.

—"The wind was high and so was I" last Friday night. It blew with malicious intent evidently, and distributed doors, windows and blinds promiscuously, being no respecter of persons. One gentleman had a window in his bed-chamber taken out bodily, and in ghostly apparel and hasty manner boarded up the space. One wondered if the furnace fire would get hilarious and set the house aflame, or if the next gust would demolish the chimneys. The record for 1886 is something remarkable already as to cold and flood, and now a blizzard such as only the northwest has known before, has swooped down on our defenseless heads; surely we can hold our own with the best or worst this year; yet it won't be long ere the bluebird's wing will flash across the sky, and how soon after the apple trees will bloom! New England makes generous compensations.

High School Battalion.

At the first semi-annual prize drill of the Newton High School Battalion, held in Armory Hall, Ward 1, Saturday, there was a large gathering of relatives and friends of the students, together with members of the City Government.

The drilling was excellent and the judges were Col. Brown of the English High School Regiment; Lieut. Col. Vila, Latin School Regiment; Capt. French, Technology Battalion.

W. E. Seales of '88 won the medal; honorary mention was given E. B. Smith of '88 and C. E. Allen of '87.

A salaried exercise, dress parade and dancing followed.

The School Board authorized the announcement of battalion commissioners, as follows: Major, W. C. Ripley; Adjutant, E. A. Crockett; Captains, W. M. Jones, H. H. Haskell, S. W. Moore, C. L. Eddy; Lieutenants, H. Whitmore, F. H. Hitchcock, L. Calkins, R. Calkins. The battalion was never in a more healthy condition.

ARMORY HALL, NEWTON, March 17 AND 31, April 14 AND 29, '86, At Eight O'Clock Precisely.

MR.

Carlyle Petersilea Four Chamber Concerts

Has the Honor to Announce

ON THE ABOVE DATES, ASSISTED BY

Mr. C. N. ALLEN, Violinist,
Mr. WULF FRIES, Violoncellist,

AND THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN VOCALISTS:

MISS ELLEN D. BARRET,
MISS EMMA HAYDEN EAMES,
MRS. E. HUMPHREY ALLEN,
MISS MAUDE NICHOLS,
(Pupil of Miss E. D. Barret).

PROGRAMME FOR FIRST CONCERT, Wednesday Evening, March 17.

MISS ELLEN D. BARRET, Soprano.

TRIO, op. 1, No. 3.....Beethoven.
Allegro con brio.
Andante cantabile con variazioni.
Menuetto.
Finale Prestissimo.
SONGS. {Thine eyes so blue and tender.} Lassen.
{Whither.}.....Lassen.
'CELLO SOLO, Larghetto et Rondo.....Boccherini.
PIANO SOLOS; {Schubert's Erl King.}.....Liszt.
{Etude, op. 23.}.....Rubinstein.
VIOLIN SOLOS, {Romanza in F.}.....Beethoven.
{Minuet.}.....Ries.
SONGS, {Du bist wie eine Blume.}.....Schumann.
Barcarolle.....Schubert.
TRIO, op. 97.....Beethoven.
Allegro Moderato.
Scherzo.
Andante cantabile.
Allegro moderato.

PROGRAMME FOR THIRD CONCERT, Wednesday Evening, April 14.

MRS. E. HUMPHREY ALLEN, Soprano.

TRIO, op. 63.....Schumann.
Mit Energie und Leidenschaft.
Lebhaft, doch nicht zu rasch.
Langsam, mit inniger Empfindung.
Mit Feuer.
FIVE SONGS from Woman's Love and Life.....Schumann.
{Since I First Beheld Him.}.....Schumann.
{Humility.}.....Schumann.
{The Proposal.}.....Schumann.
{The Ring.}.....Schumann.
{The Bridal.}.....Schumann.
'CELLO SOLOS, {Larghetto.}.....Mozart.
{Tarantelle.}.....Popper.
PIANO SOLOS, {Nocturne, No. 2, Eb.}.....Chopin.
{Ballade in Ab.}.....Chopin.
VIOLIN SOLO, {Andante.}.....Ries.
{Introduction and Gavotte.}.....Ries.
{From Suite op. 26.}.....Ries.
SONGS, with Violin Obligato.
{Zweigesang.}.....Becker.
{Spring Song.}.....Oscar Wett.
TRIO, op. 24.....Henselt.
Allegro ma non Troppo.
Andante con moto.
Scherzo.
Finale, Allegro non Troppo.

Season Tickets, \$2.50 each.

Can be obtained of C. F. ROGERS, and at THE PETERSILEA ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 281 Columbus Avenue, Boston.

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS ARE USED.

—Postmaster J. B. Turner has appointed Miss Lenora Sibley as his assistant. He will shortly enter upon the duties of his office.

—The Parlor Literary Union held their regular meeting on Monday evening last, at the residence of Mr. D. S. Simpson, Newtonville Ave., and a large number of the members and their friends were present. The entertainment of the evening consisted of the operetta of "Maud Irving," with the following cast: Maud Irving, a homeless orphan, Miss Minnie Page; Mrs. Travers, aunt to Maud, Mrs. J. E. Gilman; Walter, adopted son of Mrs. Travers, Chas. Estey; Widow Helper, a good Samaritan, Miss Lillie Lancy; Neighbor Green, Leon. C. Carter; Grasper, a heartless landlord, W. S. French; Molly Kidder, a child stealer, Mrs. Nellie O. Simpson; Widow Helper's children, Misses Josie Wetherbee, Belle Hyde, Cora Carter and Ethel Winwood. Accompanist, Mrs. L. M. Ryder. Friends, Bridesmaids etc. The operetta was given in a very pleasing manner, the "confidential tea" of Widow Helper and Neighbor Green being positively redemanded. The character of Maud was finely presented, and Grasper was liberally applauded for his effective make-up. The operetta is one that is easily presented in large parlors, and the way in which it was brought out reflected great credit on those who had it in charge.

—As the Newton train leaving Boston at 5.40 Tuesday evening was approaching Faneuil station, the connecting rod on the engine broke, and the cab windows and the running board were smashed, and the train was delayed about half an hour.

—A cranberry picker has been invented, which with the help of four men will pick 40 barrels of cranberries in a day.

PROGRAMME FOR SECOND CONCERT, Wednesday Evening, March 31.

MISS EMMA HAYDEN EAMES, Soprano.

TRIO, op. 49.....Mendelssohn.
Molto Allegro Agitato.
Andante con moto Tranquillo.
Scherzo—Leggiero e Vivace.
Finale, Allegro assai Appassionato.
RECITATIVE and ARIA, "Cosi fan Tutti," Mozart.
'CELLO SOLO, Duo brillante.....Gregoir-Servais.
PIANO SOLO, Larghetto.....Henselt.
VIOLIN SOLOS, {Legende.}.....Wentawski.
{Mazurka de Concert.}.....Allen.
SONGS, {The Living Night, Sweet.}.....Wolff.
{Philonel.}.....Wolff.
{The Captive Songster.}.....Wolff.
TRIO, op. 66.....Mendelssohn.
Allegro Energico.
Andante Espressivo.
Scherzo.
Finale—Allegro Appassionato.

PROGRAMME FOR FOURTH CONCERT, Thursday Evening, April 29.

AMERICAN COMPOSITIONS EXCLUSIVELY.

MISS MAUDE NICHOLS, Soprano.

SONATE, for Piano and Violin, op. 24.....J. K. Paine
Allegro con fuoco.
Larghetto (canonic).
Allegro Vivace.
SONGS, {Margery Daw.}.....B. E. Woolf.
{Bolero.}.....Catizza Lavalles.
SUITE, pour Piano et Violoncello, op. 40.....Catizza Lavalles.
Allegro Appassionato.
Scherzo—Romanza.
Presto, a la Tarantelle.
SONGS, {So the Daisies Tell.}.....Ernst Jonas.
{Smiling Hope.}.....Catizza Lavalles.
PIANO SOLOS, {Polonaise, No. 1, op. 2.}.....Milo.
{Polonaise, No. 2, op. 3.}.....Benedict.
TRIO, op. 5.....Arthur Foote.
Allegro con brio.
Allegro Vivace.
Adagio Molto.
Allegro Comodo.

Single Tickets, 75 cents each.

Can be obtained of C. F. ROGERS, and at THE PETERSILEA ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 281 Columbus Avenue, Boston.

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS ARE USED.

GEORGE W. MORSE,
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C. SEAYER, Jr.,
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Several desirable residences and fine house lots for sale. Houses leased and to let. Personal supervision given to the care and repairs of estates.

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"OLD STAND,"
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ACATE WARE
FOR SALE BY
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WEST NEWTON, MASS.

WEST NEWTON.

Second Congregational church, Washington st.; H. J. Patrick, pastor. Preaching at 10.45. Sunday-school at 12. Prayers at 7.

Baptist church, cor. Washington and Perkins sts.; O. D. Kimball, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 and 7. Sunday-school at 12.10. Services Tuesday and Friday at 7.30.

Myrtle Baptist church, Auburn st., near Prospect; Jacob Farrell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 2.45.

First Unitarian church, Washington st., near Highland; J. C. Jaynes, pastor. Services at 10.45.

—The police are looking for a man charged with an indecent assault on Wednesday upon Bridget Whalen, a servant girl employed by E. G. Fitch, Sargent street.

—West Newton Congregational Church. Preaching by the Pastor at 10.45 a.m. Sabbath School at 12. Missionary service at 7.

—At the late annual meeting of the Red Banking Company held in the chapel of the Second Congregational Church, the dividend was declared, and amounted to \$50. This Society consists of the younger members of the Sunday School, who save up their pennies from week to week, depositing them in a red box or bank, which once a year is sent to Agin, Turkey, toward the support of a teacher.

—The United Order of the Golden Cross, of Massachusetts, is to hold a mass meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, March 24, which will be addressed by able speakers and members of the order. Music will form part of the program, and a most enjoyable time is anticipated.

Dog Lost.

Wm. Clancy, Cherry street, reports finding a dog with collar marked Master Harry Frost, Waltham.

Tramps Lodged.

For the week ending March 4th, nine tramps were furnished with lodgings by the city: 2 American, 5 Irish, 1 German, 1 English.

Rededication.

The dedication of the chapel and church parlors and the rededication of the church edifice of the West Newton Congregational Church took place Tuesday evening, the exercises being largely attended. The addition to the church and the improvements were commenced last summer, and it was only within a few days that they were completed. The additional seating capacity, large chapel and spacious parlors, will give ample accommodations for years to come. The cost of the improvements was \$17,500.

The dedicatory exercises were as follows: Organ prelude, by J. E. Trowbridge; anthem, by the church choir; invocation, by Rev. Calvin Cutler of Auburndale; hymn by the choir and congregation; statement of the building committee, by the chairman, Dea. Julius L. Clarke; service of dedication, read by the congregation; prayer of dedication, by Rev. D. L. Furber of Newton Centre; hymn of dedication, by the choir; address, by Rev. R. R. Meredith, D. D., of Boston, and prayer by Rev. O. D. Kimball of West Newton.

THE HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

BY ONE OF THE WORSHIPERS.

In This great name we build
This house, O God, to Thee,
With fervent prayer and yearning,
Thy glory here to see;
The coming of Thy presence,
As in Thy temples found,
And joyfulness of service,
With Thy rich blessings crowned.

A House, with doors of mercy,
Ordained of Christ in love,
And walks of grace and beauty,
Like mansions built above,
His gifts to all abounding,
The blind receive their sight,
The yoke of life made easy,
The heavy burden light.

A House of sweet remembrance,
Joy of the spirit's birth,
Of souls to life surpassing
The sin-stained life of earth;
With hours of blest communion,
And worship of thy Lord,
Who bore our sins in making
Our lives with his accord.

A House, with windows open
Upon the world-wide lands,
Where now the lord of nature,
In nature's bondage stands;
To them to give the Gospel;
The messenger to send;
Till in the promised morning,
All men adoring bend.

Lasell Seminary.

Rev. Chas. Parkhurst, of Manchester, N. H., gave on Tuesday evening, the first of the annual course of lectures on Christian Evidence, before the Senior class. Subject, "Historic Evidence in place, monument and art." The lectures following are: "Prophecy and its fulfillment," "Christ so unique that he is divine," "Christianity and its results," "The influence of Christianity upon women;" the last to be given in the Seminary chapel at 7.30 p. m., March 11th.

Alfred Hemenway gives the closing lecture in the course on "Principles of Common Law," on Wednesday evening, March 10th, instead of the 17th, as previously announced.

—English is spoken by 100,000,000 people; German by 60,000,000, and French by only 45,000,000.

AUBURNDALE.

Congregational church, Hancock st. and Woodland ave.; Calvin Cutler, pastor. Services at 10.30 and 7.30. Sunday-school at 3. Young people's meeting at 6.30. Prayer meeting Friday at 7.30.

Centenary Methodist church, Central st.; E. R. Watson, pastor. Services at 10.30. Sunday-school at 12. Young people's meeting at 6.30. Prayer meeting Friday at 7.30.

Church of the Messiah, Episcopal, Auburn st.; H. A. Mearns, rector. Morning prayer and sermon, 10.45; Sunday-school, 3; evening prayer and sermon, 4.15. Friday's prayer at 7.30.

—Prof. R. R. Raymond will read at Lasell Seminary on the evenings of March 18th and 19th. Admission 50 cents.

—Mrs. Eliza B. Bragdon, widow of the late Prof. E. E. Bragdon of Genesee College, and aunt of Principal C. C. Bragdon of Lasell Seminary, died at the residence of her son in New York, Feb. 12, after a brief illness. For many years Mrs. Bragdon was connected with and largely useful to that institution. She leaves four children, married, with one of whom she had lately made her home here. A host of friends among the students of Lasell, to whom she was long guide, friend, almost a mother, will feel this loss.

Cooking at Lasell Seminary.

The seventh object lesson was given by Mrs. Lincoln on Monday, Feb. 22d. The subject, "stuffing, trussing, roasting." Several other subjects were also illustrated. The first was,

STEWED CRANBERRIES.

Three pints of cranberries in a granite stewpan. Three cups of sugar and three gills of water. Cook after boiling begins ten minutes without stirring, closely covered. These were cooled, and found to be soft and tender, and of jelly consistency. Next came,

OATMEAL MUSH.

One cup of B. B. oatmeal and a scant teaspoon of salt, to a scant quart of boiling water. Boil rapidly for ten minutes in the top of the double-boiler, set on the stove. Then place it over the hot water, and steam forty to sixty minutes if liked dry, two or three hours if liked soft. Remove cover and stir to let the steam escape before serving. This, served with baked apples around it on a platter, made a very attractive dish, and with the addition of sugar and cream very palatable.

"When you have a hearty dinner," said Mrs. Lincoln, "sometimes a simple dessert is preferred."

Stuffing for roast chicken. One cup of cracker or bread crumbs, one third cup of melted butter; season highly with salt, and pepper and thyme. With this the chicken was stuffed, and when skewered into shape was dredged and rubbed all over with salt, butter, pepper and flour and put in a hot oven. No water was put in the pan until the flour was brown; after that the fowl was basted often with a cup of water, and a third of a cup of butter—melted in the pan—and baked an hour and a half.

STUFFED EGGS.

Six eggs boiled twenty minutes. Remove shells and cut carefully lengthwise. Make stuffing of the yolk with a teaspoonful of a soft butter, a few drops of onion juice, and half the quantity of potted or devilled ham or tongue; or minced chicken, lamb or veal, highly seasoned, may be used. Fill the whites with the mixture, fit them carefully together. Spread the remainder in a shallow dish and place the eggs on it. Cover with a white sauce or gravy. Sprinkle buttered crumbs over the whole and bake a delicate brown.

The liver of the chicken was used for stuffing, and with a delicate seasoning proved excellent for the purpose. This dish is a nice addition to a small dinner. The white sauce which has several times been prepared of a pint of milk, two tablespoons of butter and two of flour, with salt and pepper, was used also for French turnips cut into cubes, and boiled in salted water till tender.

At the next lecture March 8, at 10.15, the program will be mutton chops, broiled oysters, broiled birds and aurora cream.

G.

—The total length of main railroad line laid in the United States the past year was 3,113 miles, about 700 miles less than in 1884.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

St. Mary's church (Episcopal), Concord st.; Wm. G. Wells, pastor. Sunday-school at 9.30. Services at 10.45 and 7.30.

Methodist church; J. Gill, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 and 7.30. Sabbath-school at 12. Prayer meeting at 6.30. Prayer-meeting Friday evenings.

—A sale, supper and concert for the benefit of St. Mary's Parish took place at Boyden Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday. The concert was given by the Arion Male Quartet, with readings, and was well attended, a handsome sum being realized.

The Mills in Danger.

There is more trouble on Charles River at Newton Lower Falls, and the water between the lower dam and the long railroad bridge was higher last Sunday than it was during the recent freshet. The rise was caused by the ice backing against the bridge, which causes the water to set back to the lower dam. Sullivan & Hosmer's shoddy mill, C. Wiswall's paper mill and Billings, Clapp & Co.'s chemical works

are so badly flooded that they have shut down. The water is rising and serious damage is feared.

The flooded mills were in about the same condition on Tuesday, the water being but a few inches higher. The three mills below the lower dam were shut down. An attempt was made Tuesday afternoon to start the ice at this point by using dynamite. Three powerful blasts were tried, and water and mud were thrown into the air to a great height, but it had no effect on the anchor ice, and further trials were abandoned. The mill owners are anxiously waiting for warmer weather when the ice will disappear.

The water in the river has lowered about a foot since Tuesday, but as the mills are as yet unable to start up, the loss will be considerable.

—The New England Magazine is opening a rich mine of New England history, tradition and literature. The February number contains well illustrated articles upon Tufts College and Abbott Adams, a history of the Grand Army in Massachusetts, a discussion of Home Rule, an article on a Town Meeting House and Town Politics in the Last Century, and much else that is interesting and readable.

A NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION.

What Tremont Temple is Doing and Will Do for the Stranger.—A Brief Retrospect of a Gigantic Work for God and Man.

BOSTON, Feb. 27, 1886.

The American history of practical religion and philanthropy has not a brighter example than that given by the organization known to every Bostonian as the Tremont Temple Union Church. For forty-three consecutive years this society has distributed more of the cream of human kindness than probably has any similar organization upon the continent. Its name and fame are familiar throughout New England, but the inside wheels of the machinery which produces such practical results are generally invisible, even to those who live almost under the shadow of its walls, so quiet and undemonstrative have been their movements. It is a religious organization first and always; denominationally Baptist, but the religion it teaches is not confined to the ruts of theology. It is a Christian church in all that the name signifies, and is glad to welcome humanity whether it is of scribe or pharisee, of the church, or from the by-ways and the hedges. Tremont Temple owes its establishment to the philanthropic Timothy Gilbert, a once prominent anti-slavery co-laborer with William Lloyd Garrison, and an active Christian gentleman, particularly pronounced in favor of free gospel and free seats. Forty-four years ago he purchased the old Tremont Theatre building, and made sufficient changes to transfer it into a church edifice. About ten years later the building was totally destroyed by fire, and in 1879 the same elegant demolished the interior. Near the close of the following year the present structure was completed and dedicated. It has a seating capacity of 3000, and contains two galleries and a platform, the last capable of accommodating several hundred. The seats are all of comfortable opera chairs and upholstered in leather; and the arrangement of the chairs is such that an excellent view is obtained from all the seats, while the acoustic properties are so good that an ordinary tone of voice on the platform is audible in the remotest part of the auditorium. The situation of Tremont Temple, on Tremont street, is in the heart of the city, at a point dividing the business centres and the better class of residences. The membership of the church is close upon 1400. The morning congregation averages 2300, and 3000 people are usually present in the evening. Each preaching service in the Temple is preceded by an organ concert by Prof. H. P. Chelius of the Boston Conservatory of Music. A Swedish clergyman, under the pastor's direct supervision, conducts duplicate preaching services in one of the smaller halls, and in another lecture room French services are held by a French minister. The Sunday school has a membership of 1200, divided into 70 classes. About the first of last August the introduction of a Chinese Sunday school was attempted. Only one scholar presented himself on the opening day. The next Sunday three men were on hand; then eight, until at present fifty or sixty are regular members of the school. The 3 o'clock afternoon meeting is generally of an evangelistic character, mainly consisting of lectures to young men, especially on the subject of temperance, and it is here that the late John B. Gough delivered many of his most eloquent discourses upon his favorite subject. The several committees meet Monday evening; Tuesday the young people's prayer meeting is held; Friday afternoon comes the ladies' prayer meeting, and Friday evening the general prayer meeting of the church and pastor's lecture-room talk are held in the Meisanoon—largest hall, save the Temple proper. A cordial invitation is given to any one to attend the musical rehearsals, where the best of vocal training is given gratuitously, provided the party agrees to give his or her voice at the regular Sunday services.

The social life of the society is vigorous. Hardly a week passes without one or more

class socials in the smaller halls, with music and other entertainment of a proper order, and often a collation. Once a month the ladies of the society give a general church social, to which the entire congregation is invited, and often as many as a thousand ladies and gentlemen are present at one time. It is the desire of the society to teach religion by the gentler means, and to make the process a pleasure. It believes that people must have social intercourse, and that the church cannot afford to neglect this important factor. While it cannot guarantee to procure positions for all worthy men and women and young people who may ask its assistance, it makes a special effort in their behalf, and often with success. To manage so great a society, with its ever increasing work and responsibility, requires clerical generalship, and to attract and continually hold the congregations of thousands of people demands a man of peculiar intellectual ability.

Rev. Emory J. Haynes unmistakably possesses both of these talents to a remarkable degree. Briefly is given a biography of this clergyman, who undeniably fills a place which possibly no other man living could better fill. Mr. Haynes was born in Cabot, Vermont, on February 6th, 1847, and consequently has recently celebrated his thirty-ninth birthday. His preaching is thoroughly unconventional, yet never seasoned with sensationalism. He is emphatically orthodox in belief, but has the utmost charity for all denominations and sects, and never harshly criticises the beliefs of any Christian denomination. The substance of his sermons is drawn from the life of the people at large, and consequently appeals strongly to the hearts of his hearers. His illustrations are picturesque and remarkably vivid, so much so that one involuntarily sees before him the originals of his characters. Mr. Haynes is a man of the people; almost every day he walks about the city streets to quietly observe the fortunes and misfortunes of those about him, and from the life which he absorbs week days is made the sermons which on Sundays so closely hold the attention of his congregations, by their practicability, truthfulness and originality. Mr. Haynes preaches extemporaneously, and his keen sense of humor flashes sunlight into every discourse. He is exceedingly popular with old and young, and almost unconsciously to himself holds the steering wheel of every portion of the work of this society. It will be seen that the Tremont Temple Union Church is a gigantic organization for practical Christian philanthropic work; that it furnishes a church and social home for any who choose to go to it, and that to the young man or woman in Boston or coming to Boston, of whatever denominational persuasion, or none at all, it is an institution which he or she can not afford to overlook. Pre-eminently it is the "Strangers' Home"—a grand realization of a grand work for God and man.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY REFEREE.

Some Heavy Slugging in Boston Between Members of the Y. M. C. A.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Sparring or rather heavy hitting, with gloves, has at length attained the dignity of a fashionable amusement for mixed audiences in the City of Culture. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen at the winter sports of the Institute of Technology students in their gymnasium on the Back Bay yesterday afternoon. They saw blood fly freely, men knocked senseless, and others so severely punished that they could not stand.

There were sixteen entries for the sparring in the feather-weight, light-weight, and middle weight classes, the contestants being attendants at the Institute, and others. The first bout in which there was heavy fighting was between Edward Grew of the Harvard Athletic Association, and J. D. Williams of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. Williams was the better man, and in the second round he hammered Grew all over the head and body, but Grew still faced him pluckily. Before the end of the round, Grew was so groggy that he could hardly see, and was no better when the third began. Soon after the men stood up, Williams gave Grew a swinging blow on the cheek, which knocked him senseless, and he failed to come to time again. The bout was given to Williams. The heavy slugging by Williams was a revelation to many in the audience. When Grew was finally knocked out many of the young ladies thought he was dead, and there were some very pale and horror-stricken faces among them. When the man was revived, the hisses were as strong as the applause in the demonstration which followed.

There was a hot set-to between two representatives of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, in which the men fought until they were too weak to stand, and toward the close hugged each other in the position of an inverted V, to save falling.

Among the other set-tos there was some very pretty and scientific light-weight sparring that everybody enjoyed and the ladies were wildly enthusiastic over. John Boyle O'Reilly was a referee and Dr. Wm. Appleton and Frank F. Dole acted as judges.

—[New York Sun.

Guizot's Illustrated History of France.

Our readers will not fail to notice the remarkable offer made elsewhere. One of our subscribers who owns the work, informs us that he paid thirty-five dollars for it not long ago, and that it is substantially the same that we now offer for SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, including the GRAPHIC for one year. Please call at our office and examine the work. This offer is positively limited to March 23. 8 volumes, 3600 pages, nearly 500 fine full-page illustrations.

MARRIED.

At West Newton, Feb. 28, by Rev. D. H. Riley, John Kelley to Catharine E. Rooney.

At Newton, Feb. 27, Josephine Hastings, wife of Wallace D. Lovell, 28 years.

At Newton Centre, Feb. 28, Katharine Gibbs Thatcher, wife of Charles H. Bennett, 31 years.

New Bedford and Fair Haven papers please copy.

At Newton, March 3, Rena Sherwood, daughter of Warren F. Tyler.

At West Newton, Feb. 28, Timothy F., son of Patrick Ryan, 1 yr. 5 mos.

At Newton, Feb. 27, Josephine Hastings, wife of Wallace D. Lovell, 28 years.

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OUR CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Tommy Gray.

I am six years old
And like play and fun.
I mean to grow up
Like George Washington.
So when mother said,
"Who ate all the pie?"
I spoke like a man,
And said: "It was I."
But she didn't say
She'd rather lose the pie
And know that her boy
Would not tell a lie.
She just shut me up
Where I couldn't see,
Then sent me to bed
Without any tea.

—[Ella Ball, in Babyhood.]

The Four Rupees.

A gift has come to us over the seas—
A gift of beautiful, bright rupees;
And who do you think has sent us these?
Was it one of the Rajahs, rich and grand,
Who lives in that wonderful, far-off land—
The land of simoom, and sun and sand?
Or was it some Brahmin, who has thrown
Forever away his gods of stone,
And worships the Christian's God alone?
Or was it the Viceroy, who controls
The destiny of those millions of souls
From Kyber to where the Hooghly rolls?
Nay, none of them all; none of these
Has sent us this royalty of rupees,
From this strange sun-land over the seas.
Who was it then? Listen while I tell,
For surely, 'tis something to ponder well,
Till the truth of it makes our bosoms swell.
'Twas an eight-year-old, brown-faced Hindu lad
Made gift of the four rupees he had,
To help us at home, for he was sad
Because he had heard his teacher's fear
That the work for poor children over here
Might wane with the waning of the year.
And therefore he brought his four rupees,
And earnestly whispered, "Sahib, please
Send this for the work beyond the seas!"
Sweet, innocent faith, that did not doubt
That his rupees would help us out
Of the troubles that compass our work about!
Ah, think of it, Christian children! can
You let this heathen of Hindustan
Do more than you for his yellow-man?
Chris, save this orphan, who of his store
Gave all to save us; and may his four
Rupees increase to thousands more!

—[Mrs. J. L. Preston, in "The Christian."

[Written for Our Children's Column.]

A True Incident.

Many years ago it chanced that on a bright winter's day three young people who lived in one of our most charming New England towns, were taking a short journey in an old-fashioned stage-coach. As they were towns-people, it was not strange that they sat together, this company of three, filling a vacant seat. There were two young men, and one young lady who sat between them, being thus sheltered from the wind; the day was cold, and warm furs added to her comfort.

As merrily chatting as they rode on mile after mile over the glistening snow, it occurred to one of the young men at length, that it might warm his chilled fingers to put his hand in his companion's muff; and, finding a hand already there, as he expected, after a little time he gently grasped and pressed it, and to his surprise and delight found the pressure returned. The muffs of that day were of generous size so that what could not now be done was quite possible then.

For some time he enjoyed the situation; but as they were nearing their journey's end, he happened to observe that the young lady had both hands outside her muff, while that hand still rested in his. A sadder and a wiser man, he soon withdrew his hand from the warm muff. He never knew whether the other young man discovered his similar mistake—or if indeed, it were a mistake on his part. But years afterward, thinking it too good a joke to be kept, he told the story, though at his own expense.

A similar story has been in print, but this, at least, is a true one, and the man who told the story of himself was the son of a much respected Governor of Massachusetts.

—Little Stuart had spent the first day at school. "What did you learn?" was his auntie's question. "Didn't learn anything." "Well, what did you do?" "Didn't do anything. There was a woman wanting to know how to spell 'cat,' and I told her."

—Last week little Russell G.—was told of a recent arrival in his uncle's family, and earnestly inquired if he was any relation to him. "Why certainly," said his mamma, "he is your first cousin." "Well," says Russell, "I should say he was my last cousin." And it could not be disputed.

—In a clergyman's house, where there was a bright little three-year-old boy, seven lovely little kittens had been born the night before. The next morning, the dear old minister, in his grace, said: "O Lord, consecrate, we pray thee, the repast set before us, and accept our thanks for the new blessings of the past night. Amen." The little fellow immediately responded, "seven of them, papa."

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

It largely depends upon our lady readers to make the department attractive and of practical value, and we confidently look to them for a generous supply of contributions. Communications should be written on only one side of the paper.

GRAHAM BISCUIT.

Mix with two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar. Add one-half saltspoonful of salt, three cups of graham flour, one cup of wheat flour, two teaspoons of cream tartar, one teaspoon of soda, and milk enough to mix. Make into biscuit, and bake in a moderate oven.

TONGUE TOAST.

Cut sliced tongue into bits, boiled or potted tongue, and heat it with water enough to moisten, and a little butter. Add salt, pepper, and two beaten eggs. Serve hot, on toast.

TRANSPARENT PUDDING.

To the beaten yolks of eight eggs, add as many tablespoonfuls of butter, and of sugar. Flavor with some extract. Beat all together, and bake in puff paste.

CREAM PIES.

Scald one pint of milk. Wet two even tablespoonfuls of corn starch in a little cold milk, add the yolks of three eggs, and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Beat well. Stir this into the scalding milk, flavor with lemon, and let it cool. Line a pie-plate with puff paste and bake it. Then fill the paste with the cream, and add a meringue of the whites of the eggs beaten with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Set in oven to brown.

Art Jottings.

During the second week in February there was exhibited and on sale at Leonard's, the life-long collection of paintings by Hon. Thomas Swann of Maryland. The collection contained contributions from his home in Washington, and in Newport.

Many of the pictures were very old. Tenders, father and son, Benjamin West in original sketch on "Death on the Pale Horse," Carlo Dolci, Salvatore Rosa, Sir Joshua Reynolds, King Lear, by W. Allston, (painted in the studio of Prof. West), Diaz, and our own Champney, Geo. Inness, and a varied line of names. Many of the works were quaint and curious, looking very much out of date in these latter days, and many have but little of interest to call attention to them, whilst others of value have come from European galleries of great antiquity and value. There were some articles of furniture of curious pattern, and showing age, and some busts of interest, notably one of Napoleon.

"The annual Paint and Clay Club exhibition for 1886," was open for two weeks at Williams and Everett's rooms, occupying the two quite fully.

There were about 75 pictures, including two well drawn and colored pastels by H. O. Walker, entitled "Idyl," in each case. D. J. Strain's "Moorish Courtyard" was beautifully toned. H. Sandham was represented by a strong "portrait," and "A Canadian Oven." We saw old friends in Gangangig's Le Choix Force, the gallant Trooper who was making his toilette and reduced to the extremity of one clean shirt. Light and shade are strong and the theme is created in his usual careful and Meissner-like style, so carefully avoided by most of the colorists of the day.

Coliga presented his "Bachelor's Breakfast," that we have seen and admired elsewhere. Emil Carlsen gives a fine color effect in his "Plumense" (Feather Picker) and "The Dead Swan." The former bearing more of pictorial effect than his usual habit. Barse—Jr., (who oddly withholds his first name) is represented in "Contemplation" and "A Plaster Shop;" both forcible pictures. Elwell, Enneking, H. W. Pierce, Mr. Waterman and many others add of merit and interest to the collection. J. B. Johnson is represented in "Pepo's" Portrait, (a dog), Marshes and Pasture scenes. He was notably an animal painter with rising fame, and as we were in the room the emblems of mourning were being placed on the frames of his pictures, as he was there three days before only, bearing one of his pictures! Pneumonia caused his untimely death.

At the Museum of Fine Arts is the interesting collection of "American Artists" work for the "Prize Fund Exhibition in New York in 1885."

We had previously seen many of the pictures in Boston, then in the Exhibition in New York in May following, and here again, so that many of them seem like quite old friends. The awards were made: Gifford's "Near the Coast," to Met. Mus. of Art. New York. A. Harrison's "Le Crepuscule" to Museum Fine Arts, St. Louis. Mosler's "Last Sacraments" to Kentucky Poly. Soc. Louisville, Ky. F. M. Boggs' "Off Honfleur" to Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, for each of which pictures \$2500 was awarded.

The collection comprised 145 numbers, many of great power and merit. The last on list, number 145, J. W. Champney's "Sweet Girl Graduates," would do to hang in any one's drawing room. Harry Chase's "New York Harbor" took the last year's "Hallgarten Prize" of \$300, in New York; a marine of great beauty, as also Boggs'

Rough Day, Honfleur, the last prize above noted. H. Winthrop Pierce's "Matins," four girls at devotions, was full of religious feeling and great beauty of treatment. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls's "A Daugh'er of Eve," was one of the most charmingly handled and forceful works in the collection. A richly tapestried wall, in front of which was a heavy oaken chest beautifully carved, on which was a dish of full blown roses. The fair daughter has plucked the leaves from one, and was a out to exercise her curiosity upon another, as the artist captured her life-like presentment, a most admirable picture. Within the inner Engravings room is now gathered a very rich display of illustrative work, showing pencil designs for covers, vignettes, etc. by various recent artists, as well as some bold and at the same time careful and beautiful work of Albert Durer, dating 1521. One charming engraving was the venerable St. Christopher bearing a lusty child upon his shoulder whilst crossing a swiftly running mountain torrent, as some kindly monk from a near monastery has appeared in the darkness with lantern in hand that he may lend assistance to any needy ones coming in his path. There is spread in the next room the illustrations of Dante and Virgil's Pilgrimage Through the Unknown Countries, as discovered in "The Divine Comedy," the work of Sandeo Botticelli done in Florence 1841, about the period of his middle life, as he lived from 1446 to 1510.

The "Lower Regions" are often depicted by him in a manner not otherwise attained to, so far as our observation extends, realistic and fearful beyond all description short of a Dante. "The Madonna and Child" after Botticelli, engraved by F. Gillard was very fine.

A Literary Curiosity.

The Glasse of Time, in the First and Second Age. Divinely Handled by Thomas Peyton, of Lincolnes Inne, Gent. Seen and Allowed. London: Printed by Bernard Alsop for Lawrence Chapman, and are to be sold at his Shop over against Staple Inne, 1620. Now reprinted in a neat volume, Long Primer type, bound in fine cloth, gilt top, beveled boards. Price 50 cents.

The quaint poem, of the title page of which the above is a transcript, appeared nearly half a century before Paradise Lost, and it is intrinsically probable that it would have fallen under the eye of Milton; in any case there are striking points of resemblance between the two poems, and many have supposed Milton's immortal work to have been inspired by the former. Only two copies of the work are known to be in existence previous to the issue of the present edition, one being in the British Museum, the other in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The copy in the British Museum was purchased at a noted sale of old books in 1819, by Baron Bolland, who notes upon a blank leaf that it cost him 21l. 17s. 6d., (about \$110.00). Some years ago a gentleman of Virginia, Mr. J. L. Peyton, sprung from the old English family of that name, made an accurate transcript of the copy in the British Museum, preserving even the quaint spelling, punctuation, capitalizing, and italicizing of the original. This present edition is printed without alteration. Apart from its presumed connection with Paradise Lost, the poem has very considerable merits of its own, and is in every way a literary curiosity. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

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The Virgin Salt Co., of New Haven, Conn., are making one of the best offers ever made in order to introduce their salt. Go ask your grocer for Virgin Salt and get a pair of Doves beautifully lithographed in ten colors on a large card, nine by ten inches. Virgin Salt is absolutely the cleanest, purest and whitest salt ever seen or used. Put up in fancy-colored packages lined with enameled paper to prevent salt from hardening. A large package costs only 10 cts.

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NEWTON CENTRE.

First Congregational church, Center st., Theodore J. Holmes, pastor. Services at 10.30 and 7.
First Baptist church, Center street. Services at 10.30 and 7. Sunday school at 3.
Unitarian Church. Services at 10.30. Sunday school at 12.
Methodist church, Wm. I. Haven, pastor. Preaching at 10.30. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible class at 12. Bible readers' club at 4. Prayer meeting at 7. Preaching the first Sunday evening of each month.

WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre,

is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Mr. Thorpe is also agent for the Rochester (N. Y.) Chase Brothers' New England Nurseries, who have the largest variety in America (with one exception) of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, roses, shrubs, etc., etc. Any parties not called upon (within a few miles of Newton Centre), wishing to see large books of illustrations of fruit, roses, trees, etc., with prices as low as the lowest, can, by sending him a postal card, have them shown at their own homes. The reputation of Chase Bros. is a No. 1.

—For nice fresh Fish and Extra Oysters at Boston Prices, call at Richardson's, corner of Beacon and Station streets.

—Mr. Joshua Lamson, Centre street, whose severe sickness was reported last week, died on Monday at the hospital in Boston.

—One evening during the late blizzard, a faithful lamplighter was seen to make nine attempts to light a kerosene street lamp before he succeeded. Nil desperandum.

—Boston Prices at Knapp's. Haxall's very best Flour, \$6.50 bbl., Climax Java Coffee, 30 cents per lb., 34 lbs., for \$1.00; Bendorp's Royal Dutch Cocoa, best in the world; Fine Teas, 50, 60 and 75 cents per pound.

—The program at "Ye Greate Synginge Meeting" on next Monday evening will be the same substantially as that given at the first concert, with the addition of Wrighton's favorite old ballad, "The Dearest Spot on Earth to Me," and Nauman's "Sons of Zion, Come before Him."

—Ten hundred and seventy-five new books were added to the Newton Public Library last year, beside these there were added two hundred and seventeen volumes to the library of reference. The names and library numbers of all these new books have been published in the Graphic, so if you subscribe and make a practice of cutting out the weekly lists, and mounting them in a scrap book, you will have a valuable catalogue.

—Not even the overwhelming success of "Ye Greate Synginge Meeting" in honor of George Washington, surprises us as much as does the offer of Guizot's France in eight volumes, with five hundred illustrations, for the nominal price of \$6.50, which includes also a year's subscription to the Graphic. Call at the office in Newton, and see this work; it is rich in fine illustrations as any one familiar with it will testify. Its text also is charming, and its style and thoroughness make it the standard history of the land of the Fleur de lis.

—In response to the loud demand for a repetition of the grande Olde Folkes Concert which was given in Mason Hall on Washington's Birthday, the same will be repeated on Monday evening, March 8th. "Ye Ancient Tunes and Psalms with Fome Worldlie Fongs, will be Funge bye ye choir of 4 Feore menne and maidens, and ye worldlie Instrumnts of Musick will be played upon by ye many fiddlers and other blowers." Ye paffes of admission can be had at Zeke Nobles' Medicine Shop of ye Committee. S. Richardson (of ye big meat Market), will be at ye door, on ye night of ye Greate Synginge Meeting, to sell tickets to ye folks that cannot get done they're chores in season to buy them before, at ye one price of 35 cents for a good seat, and 25 cents, if ye like a modest seat near the door.

Ye Olde Folkes' Concert.

To comply with ye urgent request by ye villagers of Newtowne Center and adjoining settlements, ye Improvement Society Chorus has consented to give another Olde Folkes Concert in ye Skewl House Halle, in ye village of Newtowne Center, on ye evening of Monday, ye eighth daye of March, in ye year 1886.

Many of ye Ancient Tunes and Psalms will be repeated with others, and some new worldlie songs will be sung by ye choir of 4 score menne and maidens, and ye worldlie instrumnts of Musick will be played upon by ye many fiddlers and other musicians.

Ye tickets of admission will be 35 cents, for those wishing to secure theyre seats in advance, and a plan of ye hall will be at ye room on lower floor of ye Skewl House, (where ye men folks do vote,) on Thursday, from 4 to 6 and Friday from 4 to 8, when reserved seat Tickets will be sold; after which ye Tickets can be had at Noble's medicine shop. Admission 25 cents.

Now a tyegood folkesold and young comecome callan due will thankfullbe.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Newton Centre, Middlesex County, Mass., March 4, 1886.
LADIES—Mrs. L. J. Houghton, Mrs. D. G. Rawson, Pare to L. Parker, Isabella McDonald, Adelia F. Moore, Annie McDonald.
GENTS—G. E. Crafts, Mr. Coats, H. B. Fuller, I. Fountain, M. Gevin, W. S. Hayes, Master John Rogers, John Martin, F. C. Lyon, Patrick Thornton.

—Bishop E. G. Andrews preached in the Methodist Church on Sabbath evening.

—Newton Centre Congregational Church. Service, 10.30 a. m., Communion, 3 p. m., Prayer Meeting, 7 p. m.

—A fire alarm from Box 75 was sounded at 5:20 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The fire was in the greenhouse of Mr. A. H. Roffe, Cypress street, which was partially destroyed. The greenhouse has been used for poultry. The fire department attached their hose to the hydrant near Paul street and soon subdued the flames.

—The funeral of Mrs. Charles Bennett took place at her late residence, Beacon street, on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Bennett has had her home with us but a few years, whither she came from Boston to gladden a pleasant home, and where she leaves her husband and two children and mother to mourn, with a large circle of friends, her early death. Her church relation was with her husband, in the Congregational Church.

—Mr. Edward F. Cushman, Parker street, is much interested in the work of the Improvement Society, so he has made the following proposal: Mr. Cushman belongs to the well known firm of Cushman & Co., 39 Temple Place, and 23 West street. He offers to give five per cent. of all sales amounting to one dollar and upwards, purchased at his store during the next twelve months by people of Newton Centre, to aid the Society. The money will be placed in a box in the presence of customers, and opened by the treasurer at the end of every three months. We shall hope to give our readers the results of the opening at the end of each quarter.

—Rev. Geo. E. Horr of Charlestown preached at the Baptist Church on Sunday. Mr. Horr is a graduate of Newton Theological Institution, and a devoted young man of marked ability. Rev. Dr. Josiah N. Cushing of the Shan Mission, Burmah, will preach next Sunday. Dr. Cushing is engaged in the translation of the Bible into the Shan language, assisted by Mrs. Cushing, who is a diligent student of Hebrew. They are about to leave their home on Parker street, where Mrs. Cushing has resided with her son for the past four years, and go to Philadelphia, where she will pursue her studies. Dr. Cushing expects to return to the east in the autumn.

—At an adjourned meeting of the Baptist Society on Monday evening, the plan presented by the Prudential Committee was accepted by a unanimous vote for erecting a church edifice substantially according to the design furnished by Mr. John Lyman Faxon of Boston. This committee have considered various styles of building, having held between thirty and forty meetings. They were unanimous in the choice of the plan now offered to the Society. It was received with marked approval by the meeting. It is intended to answer the demands of a nineteenth century Christian church, namely, that every seat shall be such that the occupant may be able to hear the word preached, that the chapel, and class rooms, and parlor, may be such as are suited to holy converse, and that the whole structure be a sermon in stone.

John B. Gough.

To the Editor of The Graphic:

The Rev. Mr. Holmes of the Congregational Church here was reported in the Graphic last week as saying in his instructive sermon on "Lessons from the life of John B. Gough" that Gough's first successful fight with the demon of intemperance was when a peace-loving and benevolent Quaker persuaded him to sign the pledge.

I think the Quaker was not the real Hamlet in the play. During Gough's terrible struggle of seven years, falling and rising, a number of persons may have influenced him to sign the pledge, as it was a number of times broken, and one of them might have been a Quaker. But the writer, on two occasions, heard Gough say that Joel D. Stratton, a native of Athol, Mass., but at the time a resident of Worcester, lifted him from the gutter, called him friend, caused him to sign the pledge, and aided him in the combat with his appetite for strong drink, more than any other human being.

Once in a lecture at Athol he spoke of his great love for the town because it was the birth-place of Stratton, the man who had done so much for him, and his great heart was so full of thankfulness and gratitude that he seemed ready to take into his loving embrace not only the whole Stratton family, the whole of Athol, every society and order everywhere, but everybody in this great world who has ever done anything to help on the cause of temperance.

Joel's father, Walter Stratton, was a farmer with a large family one mile from the centre of the town. They attended and were closely identified with the Congregational church there. Joel, I feel quite sure, was himself a member; I know he was not a Quaker.

I write this partly because Athol is my native town, and I think it cannot afford to lose any favor it is justly entitled to for helping on the cause of temperance.

I do not think the same of the Congregational Church, for with the eloquence and earnestness of the Reverend gentlemen referred to and others interested in the cause, that church might lose even more than the fame of having one of its members the cause of Gough's reformation, and many thousands as a consequence, and still stand in the minds of the community as a strong force in favor of the cause. And the Quakers are always on the right side of all moral questions, interested in the unfortunate wherever found; they do not go by on the other side. We may certainly continue to rely upon their influence in favor of sobriety and tem-

Guizot's France

elegantly in fine cloth, gilt tops. A new edition just issued, reduced in price to \$6.00, including postage. This is much the best edition published of this magnificent work, which is known as the best popular history of France. The cost of the imported edition, with substantially the same illustrations is \$36.00, while this is certainly the best in form, and the most desirable for the library. "THE MATCHLESS BRILLIANCY of Guizot's style, his graphic descriptions of men and events, his painstaking minuteness of detail, the lucidity and ease of his style and the admirable philosophic reflections, all combine to render it worthy of the description it bears as the most popular history of France. It is as fascinating as a novel, and as life-like as a theatrical representation of the events and personages it describes. How the set can be sold for that price remains, after much reflection, a mystery, for the work is not sham work, it is well done; altogether it is a marvel of cheapness.

\$36

Mr. Alden has done much for the cause of good literature, but nothing better than this."—*Daily Times*, Buffalo, N.Y.

"What VICTOR HUGO is in fiction, Cousin in philosophy, Guizot is in history. Among Frenchmen he had but few peers."—*Christian Leader*, Boston, Mass.

"IT IS FAR THE best history of France that has been written. It is a wonder of cheapness."—*Christian Advocate*, Richmond, Va.

"SUCH A HISTORY, by such a writer, and at such a price, should gain readers by the thousand."—*Churchman*, Richmond, Va.

"IN STYLE of cover, firmness of binding, quality of letterpress, affluence of illustration, and lowness of price, this edition of one of the noblest historical works in existence, is one of the most remarkable publications now offered to the public."—*Morning Star*, Dover, N. H.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 132 pages, 4 cts.; Condensed Catalogue, free. The best literature of the world at the lowest prices ever known. Address JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pearl Street, New York.

perance, and also be sure of being able to buy from them honestly made apple-sauce and good garden seeds.

Mr. Stratton was called to his reward twenty-five years ago, leaving a widow and children with very limited means for support. Gough, through all these intervening years, has aided them in his generous and liberal way, and I hear has left a fund for their continual support.

Newton Centre, March 1, 1886.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—The high winds that here prevailed the past week have abated, and we have no accidents to report of any kind.

—An entertainment was held in the Congregational Church on Wednesday evening, March 3d, in aid of the Sabbath School of that Church. The following artists appeared from Boston: Miss Addie I. Ames, reader; Mr. E. Berry, cornet soloist; Messrs. Stevens and Moore, harmonica soloists; and a Male Chorus from the Bos-Yong Men's Christian Association. The program was well selected, and all the performers received hearty applause throughout the evening. Miss Stone who was to preside at the organ was unavoidably absent, but Misses Strong and Davis kindly volunteered to play a piano forte and violin duet.

—The p. m. and evenings of the 22d and 23d instants, the ladies of the parish of St. Paul held the much prepared for and talked of Fair and Sale of fancy articles. The first evening the chapel was quite crowded with persons anxious to examine and purchase the varied and beautiful things on view. The sales netted so far as advised about \$350, which is a substantial amount towards lifting the light church debt. The ladies worked like beavers and had their labors richly rewarded. As usual, no chances were indulged in.

—At the Congregational chapel on the evening of the 24th, there was a distinguished arrival in the personage of the venerable Mrs. Jarley and her "wax fingers," under the management of the versatile C. P. Clarke, Jr., as show woman. 'Tis needless to say that the show was all that could be reasonably expected, and the manageress displayed her usual facility in adding interest and merriment to the occasion. The audience was not large nor boisterous, as Mrs. Jarley had occasion to remark, perhaps soulful would nearer express it. The object of the entertainment we did not learn. Miss Grace E. Damon of Chelsea gave character readings very acceptably, whilst Miss Helen Strong at the piano filled the waits with her usual sweet melody.

—Newton has had a very wet time of it during the latest unpleasantness, and some one has wittily remarked that with such a lavish out-put of water on the part of Jupiter Pluvius, there might be a drought by the time dog days are with us. The damage at the "Pet-ee mill" was considerable, and valuable mills were greatly damaged at the Upper Falls by overflowing of machinery, out-washing of banks, etc. On the whole although the aggregate in Newton is considerable, probably we have more cause for thankfulness that the damage was not greater than in most of the adjacent neighborhoods. The large body of snow that had so recently fallen, unmingled with underlying ice, was quickly dissolved by the heavy rains, and a flood of great power covered a very large extent of country, damaging railroad and communities to the extent of millions of dollars.

Board of Aldermen.

At a meeting of the board of Aldermen, Monday evening, the city solicitor was authorized to obtain an injunction to restrain Thomas Belger from erecting a blacksmith shop on Elliot street, Ward 5.

The committee on public property submitted a report recommending the purchase of about 17,000 feet of land, in the rear of the high school building, for an addition to the building and a drill shed.

The recommendation was adopted, and an order

was also adopted authorizing the committee to purchase the land at a cost of \$3000, to be paid for from the assessment and collection of taxes of 1887.

The following orders were adopted: That the city solicitor be directed to take such action as in his opinion may be legal against Obed Porter and his wife, Martha F. Porter, for the recovery of damages from setting back water upon the highways and drains of the city; also for the removal of obstructions in Cheese Cake brook causing such damage, and the abatement of the nuisance caused thereby;

Appropriating \$2000 for the purchase of a chemical engine;

Appropriating \$500 to be expended under the direction of the committee on claims in the settlement from time to time of claims against the city;

Requesting the highway committee to report at an early day the extent and amount of damage to the highways caused by the recent storms and floods, and also if there is necessity for any extraordinary expenditure on account of the same.

The Raymond & Whitcomb Tours to California and the Pacific Northwest.

The three grand tours across the continent, advertised by Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb in their sixth annual series of transcontinental excursions, are by far the most attractive this enterprising firm has ever offered. There will be two trips of fifty-nine days each, the dates of departure being April 22 and 29, and one of sixty-five days, beginning May 6. All three take the same outward route through Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, and there are numerous halts and sight-seeing side-trips. The first two parties will return eastward by the Central Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande routes, after visiting San Francisco and Monterey, and the third will proceed from the former port by steamer to Portland, Or., and thence on a grand round through Oregon, Washington Territory, the Puget Sound country, and Van Courver Island, B. C., the homeward route being over the entire length of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with visits to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Lake Minnetonka, etc. Conductors will accompany the tourists, and Pullman palace cars and other first-class accommodations will be provided in every case. Descriptive circulars have been issued, and these will be forwarded to any address upon application to W. Raymond, 295 Washington street (opposite School street), Boston.

Natural History.

The few who were present at the meeting of the Natural History Society on Monday evening, heard papers deserving a larger audience. The first paper, by Mr. G. L. Chandler of Auburndale, was not to be at all invidious—should have been listened to by every one having children at school. The subject was "Science Teaching in the Public Schools," and the paper earnestly set forth the importance of the study of things,—plants, animals, minerals, and physical and chemical substances, rather than the mere names of things, and showed that as far as possible, Nature should be studied by direct contact with it rather than through books.

Hon. J. C. Park, and the President, Dr. Frisbie, followed with briefer but interesting, and valuable papers, the former on "Trees prostrated by Cyclones," containing valuable illustrations and lessons; and the latter on the "Cause of Land-Slides and Cloud-Bursts," as both are seen in the White Mountain region. It was clearly explained that a cloud does not burst as a boiler does, but that strong converging cold-air currents do sometimes cause so unusually rapid condensation of watery vapor, that it seems as if the bottom suddenly fell out of some cloud-reservoir, letting the water down in floods rather than in drops.

HENRY J. BARDWELL, REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, AND MORTGAGES.

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Beacon Street, Newton Centre.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

List of New Books.

Anderson-Maskell, Mrs. A. E. Four Feet, Wings and Fins.	105.221
Anderson, M. E. New Songs for Little People.	54.427
Bellows, H. W. Twenty-Four Sermons. [1865-81].	94.373
Butler, W. A. Domesticus; a Tale of the Imperial City.	65.503
Coates, H. T., ed. Children's Book of Poetry.	56.252
Cooke, C. A., ed. Young Folks' Speaker.	53.276
Eckstein, E. The Chaldean Magician.	61.582
Farrar, C. A. J. Wild Woods Life; a Trip to Pamachenee (Maine).	62.600
Hodgkin, F. Italy and her Invaders. [A. D. 376-553]. Vols. 1-4.	76.178
Hozier, H. M. Invasions of England. [B. C. 55-A. D. 1805]. 2 vols.	76.179
Kirkland, E. S. Short History of France for Young People [A. D. 481-1870].	71.199
Muir, M. M. P., and Wilson, D. M. Elements of Thermal Chemistry.	105.220
Niles, E. M. Fancy Work Recreations.	105.222
Paine, T. O. Solomon's Temple and Capitol, Ark of the Flood and Tabernacle.	R 10.18
Se-quo-yah. Foster, G. E. The American Cadmus and Modern Moses.	91.468
Sheldon, H. C. History of Christian Doctrine. [A. D. 90-1885]. 2 vols.	93.437
Things in Door.	102.416
Things out of Doors.	102.417
Thompson, S., ed. The Humbler Poets. [1870-85].	55.265
Walworth, Mrs. J. H. Without Blemish; To-day's Problem.	64.1077

—The Watertown citizens' caucus did not result amicably Tuesday night. It was called to nominate a list of town officers for election next Monday, and the call was signed by several Republicans and Democrats. S. S. Gleason was chosen Chairman and F. M. Kelly and William Harris were Secretaries. A motion was made by W. H. Ingraham that it be the sense of the meeting that the town elect the members of the Board of Selectmen and Assessors for terms of one, two and three years instead of annually, in accordance with Public Statutes, chapter 27. The vote was taken and resulted decisively against the motion, and the caucus immediately decided to adjourn without taking further action. Pending the motion some discussion was had—W. H. Ingraham and Rev. E. A. Rand arguing in favor and Rev. C. L. Woodworth, D. D., and others in opposition. It is not known when the Democratic town caucus will be held, but the Republicans will hold their caucus in Town Hall Saturday evening.

H. S. JOSSELYN,

ELIOT ST., NEWTON HIGHLANDS,

Practical Machinist

OF FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, solicits a share of patronage in his line of business. Repairs Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Tricycles, Lawn Mowers. S. S. Irons ground, knives sharpened. Polishing done, &c. Lawn Mowers cleaned, oiled and sharpened for \$1.25; also repaired at a reasonable price. No need to send lawn mowers to Boston.

MODELS MADE, also orders taken for building small machinery.

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C. D. BROOKS'

Delicious Premium Chocolate, BREAKFAST TABLE COCOA, CRACKED COCOA.

VANILLA CHOCOLATE, &c.

Unsurpassed for quality and nicety of preparation. Sold by L. R. STEVENS, Newton Centre, and other grocers. Mills and principal office at Dedham Mass. 10-22

Newton Graphic



Volume XIV.—No. 22.

NEWTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1886.

Price Five Cents.

Cambridge Laundry

Hereby advertises for the work it has been doing some two years, which now goes elsewhere. Wagons all have "CAMBRIDGE LAUNDRY" painted upon them, and will call where requested.

Office in Newton, next door to Post Office.

Office in Allston, No. 7 Chester Block, Miss R. Kelsey, Agent.

Send postal for wagon.

CAMBRIDGE LAUNDRY, CAMBRIDGEPORT.

THE WHITE IS KING!

LIGHTEST running and most durable Sewing Machine in the market. Endorsed by all the leading sewing machine dealers as a first-class machine. Over 500,000 now in use. SEWING MACHINES of all kinds repaired, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Wilcox & Gibbs, Wood, Hartford, New Home, Domestic, Howe, Home, American, Florence, Davis. Second hand machines sold very cheap. Machines rented by the week or month. New machines sold on easy instalments. Please call at the White office and sales room, Howe's Block, Newton, G. A. Merrill, Agent. 12-11

M. J. CONNORY.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SMOKERS' ARTICLES, STATIONERY.

GENERAL VARIETY STORE.

Opening from Post Office room. - NEWTON

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Jeweler and Practical Optician,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Opera Glasses and Fancy Goods. Fine Watches, French and American Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles and Eye-Glasses Repaired. Eliot Block, Elmwood Street, Newton.

NEWTON DOMESTIC LAUNDRY. THE work of the Newton Domestic Laundry is all done by hand. No machines to tear the clothes; chemicals to destroy them. All work very nice. PRICES REDUCED. Gents' shirts, 10c.; collars and cuffs, only 1 1/2 cts.; undershirts and drawers, 6 cts.; handkerchiefs, towels and napkins, 3 cts. Other work equally low. Rough dry, 25 cts. a dozen. Goods returned Thursday and Saturday. Ladies waiting for the horse cars can wait in the office. Gents' clothing repaired at reasonable rates in the nearest manner. A. M. WARNER, French's new block, Newton. 12-11

M. G. HICCINS, PRACTICAL PLUMBER

—AND—

Sanitary Engineer.

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Sumner's Block, Newton.

PLUMBING WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Having had twenty-two years' experience in the business in this city, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed. 24-ly-1p

Edw. F. Jennison, SOAP & SOAP STOCK.

With a new factory, with modern improvements and increased facilities for carrying on our business, we are prepared to furnish

HARD AND SOFT SOAP of best quality at lowest prices. Our BEST SOAP, guaranteed to be EQUAL TO ANY IN THE MARKET, delivered in any part of Newton or vicinity at WHOLESALE PRICES. Try our

PERFECTION WASHING COMPOUND,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN USE.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of Soap Stock. Families desiring their grease taken can have our drivers call on notifying by postal card.

— ALSO —

Poultry Supplies of all Kinds.

Ground Beef Scraps, Crushed Bone, Crushed Oyster Shells, Pressed Scraps, &c.

Factory, California Street. EDW. F. JENNISON.

23-3m P. O. BOX 160.

LOST—Wednesday, March 3, between Lowell street, Cambridge, via Washington street to Newtonville avenue at Newtonville, a Black Satin Bag containing keys, spectacles, cards and other articles of no value but owner. A suitable reward given by returning to 12 Lowell street, Cambridge. THERESA M. LORD.

ALL PERSONS troubled with their door or house bells not working, are invited to examine the Zimdar Pneumatic Bell. No cranks. No wires. No batteries to get out of order. BARBER BROS. 23-1t

Wanted to Purchase,

A Well Built, Modern House,

With or without a stable, in a good, healthy location. Address, with full particulars, 18-23 GEO. V. JONES, Boston, Mass.

ELIOT HALL, NEWTON.

Harry W. French's

Illustrated Lectures!

LAST SEASON.

Farewell Evenings in America!

— SUBJECTS: —

MONDAY, March 15, ACROSS THE SIERRAS, From the Gulf of Mexico to the Golden Gate of California.

MONDAY, March 22, CANADA, Its Great Rivers and Icy North.

MONDAY, March 29, FROM ITALY. Sunshine on the Alps and Shadows in the Great Cities.

COURSE TICKETS.

SINGLE ADMISSION, - 25 and 35 Cts.

Tickets for sale at M. J. Connory's stand in the Post Office, and at Arthur Hudson's drug store, Warner's Block, and at the door.

DOORS OPEN AT 7.30. LECTURE AT 8. LECTURE CLOSES AT 9.10. 19-24

Isabel G. Eaton, PORTRAIT ARTIST, IN OIL AND CRAYON.

Portraits of any size executed at reasonable prices from photographs or from life. Instruction given in figure and flower painting. Visitors cordially received at her studio. Howe's Block, Newton. 11-37

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—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing promptly attended to. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE. Centre Street, Newton, Mass. 14-25

Wellington Howes,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

MEATS, FRUITS & VEGETABLES,

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Canned Goods, etc.

POULTRY AND GAME IN THEIR SEASON.

NEWTON CITY MARKET

OPPOSITE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Our motto: "We strive to please."

NEWTON.

Hours of the special Lenten Services in the Episcopal Parishes in Newton. All seats are free to every one, and every one is welcome. **Mondays**—St. Mary's (Lower Fall), 4.30 p. m.; Grace (Newton), 7.30 p. m. **Tuesdays**—St. Mary's and Grace at 4.30; Messiah (Auburndale), 7.45 p. m. **Wednesdays**—Grace, 8.15 a. m.; St. Mary's, 10 a. m.; Messiah, 4.15 p. m.; Grace, 7.30 p. m. **Thursdays**—St. Mary's and Grace, 4.30 p. m. **Fridays**—St. Mary's, Grace and St. Paul's (Highlands), 7.30 p. m.; Messiah, 7.45 p. m. **Saturdays**—St. Mary's and Grace, 4.30 p. m.

Baptist church, cor. Washington and Hovey sts.; H. F. Titus, pastor. Preaching at 10.45. Sunday-school at 12. Young people's meeting at 6.30. Methodist church, cor. Center and Wesley sts.; J. M. Leonard, pastor. Services at 10.45 and 7.30. Sunday-school after morning service. Channing church (Unit.), cor. Vernon and Eldredge sts.; F. B. Hornbrooke, pastor. Services at 10.45 a. m. Evening services at 7.30.

Eliot Congregational church, cor. Center and Church sts.; Wolcott Calkins, pastor. Services at 10.45 and 7.30. Sunday-school at 9.30. Grace church (Episcopal), cor. Eldredge and Church sts.; Dr. G. W. Shinn, rector. Services at 10.45 and 7.30. Sunday-school at 9.30.

Young Men's Christian Association. Gospel meeting in Eliot Lower Hall at 4 p. m.

Church of Our Lady Help of Christians (Roman Catholic), Washington St.; Rev. M. Dolan, pastor. Masses 9 and 10.30; vespers at 3. Sunday-school 9.30.

CHESTNUT HILL. Services of the Episcopal Church will be held in the chapel at 3 p. m. Sundays. The Rev. Dr. Shinn, minister in charge. Seats free to all.

—New Spring Patterns; also the Demorest Sewing Machine for \$19.50 at the Newton Bazaar.

—Rumor has it that Rev. Dr. Calkins has asked of his people a leave of absence for six months for recuperation of his health. He has a tempting offer to preach at the Am. Chapel in Paris for three months, which would seem a good opportunity to consult the barrel, at a profit free of labor and study.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Newton, Middlesex County, Mass., March 13, 1886.

LAUREL—Mrs. Chas. G. Bennett, Mrs. L. P. Choate, Bridget Gilligan, Agnes Holloran, Mrs. E. C. Hicks, Mrs. Thomas Kerwin, Mrs. W. C. Lord, Mrs. Jerry McCarthy, Libbie McLaughlin, Minnie McKay, Annie McEvay, Cassie McIntosh, Mary McGourty, Mrs. John L. Murray, Mary Neylon, Catherine Nicholson, N. B. Outhank, Mrs. Mary Thomas, Mrs. Mary L. White.

GENTS—T. D. Adams, Dr. Edward E. Allen, Aurora Division Sons of Temperance, Henry Barchelder, George M. Bridges, Alfred Bouchy, J. M. Forbes, Albert Gatter, F. W. Green, A. M. Round, Frank Shea, J. G. Latta, P. M.

LADIES who desire to engage a dressmaker by the day or week, will please address, DRESSMAKER, Box 35, Newton.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to one or two gentlemen. Address, BOX 35, NEWTON.

23-1t

Edw. P. Burnham, NEWTON AGENT FOR ROYAL MAIL, VICTOR, CLUB and APOLLO BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.

Full line sundries; second-hand machines bought, sold, or taken in exchange. Also BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES TO LET AT REASONABLE RATES.

Residence, Fayette Street (opposite Boyd), Newton, Mass. 23-6m

Newton Cycle Agency.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES for SALE, TO LET, repaired, exchanged and sold on commission. RIDING TAUGHT.

ARTHUR A. GLINES, Newton, Mass. (opp. B. & A. R. Station.)

SOLE AGENT FOR THE RUDGE.

FOR SALE,

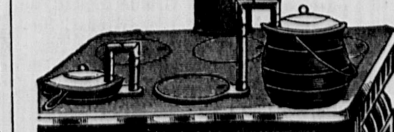
EGGS FOR SETTING.

Wyandotts, Light Brahams and Plymouth Rock eggs, for sale at HENRY BRECK'S farm, 20-22 North St., Newtonville.

MRS. M. T. M. VINCENT,

Teacher of PIANO and ORGAN.

Studio, Evans House, Boston. Residence with Mrs. Hart, cor. Washington and Jewett sts., NEWTON. 49



Odorless Cooking Cover.

Removes all steam, smoke and odor of cooking and keeps the walls of the room clean and dry.

S. O. THAYER & CO., Agents, Eliot Block, Newton.

—Rev. Francis B. Hornbrooke preaches in Brooklyn, N. Y., next Sunday morning in the pulpit of Dr. Alfred P. Putnam.

—The event of the coming week is the opening of the Petersilea Recitals in Armory Hall. Already many are anticipating great pleasure in attending them.

—Rev. Francis B. Hornbrooke is one of the speakers in the Literary Course of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union this winter. He will lecture on the evening of March 16, and the subject of his lecture is "Life and Works of Thackeray."

—We are happy to hear of the steady progress of one of our Newton boys, Mr. Chas. Barnes, son of ex-Alderman Barnes, who has been in the employ of the Atchison and Topeka Railroad for some years. His faithfulness in different positions has commanded the confidence of his employers, and he has been elevated from one position to another, till now he is stationed at San Francisco.

Y. M. C. A.

Mr. H. A. Woods led the meeting last Sunday P. M., and presented the work of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A., among College Students, Commercial Travellers, Railroad men, Germans, and among the colored people of the South.

After the address, the annual collection was taken up for the object.

A meeting of consecration followed for the remainder of the hour. It was one of much interest. All are invited to the meeting next Sunday at 4 P. M. Rev. J. M. Leonard will preach.

Henry W. French's Illustrated Lectures.

Only three more lectures remain of the course at Eliot Hall. Our readers need have no fears of danger from fire, as the 500 limit will be strictly observed. The scenes in and around London given on Monday last were fully equal in beauty and interest to those of the first lecture. We should have been still better pleased if more time had been given to many of the views. Two or three minutes hardly allow sufficient time to fully appreciate all of the details. Unfortunately, Mr. French was suffering from a severe cold on this occasion, and was compelled to crave the indulgence of his audience.

Next Monday, "Across the Sierras" will present a marked contrast with the previous occasions, as the magnificent mountain scenery of Mexico, Colorado and California will be illustrated in a series of beautiful views, accompanied by the instructive and entertaining description which Mr. French is so amply qualified to give.

That Assault Case.

In regard to the assault upon a domestic in the employ of Mr. E. C. Fitch, Sargent street, briefly mentioned in last week's Graphic, we learn the following particulars: It seems that a neighbor of Mr. Fitch was called to the door of his residence on the evening mentioned by the ringing of the bell. Seeing no one he stepped out upon the piazza and found a woman sitting upon the floor so frightened that she could not speak. After some urging she was induced to enter the house, but it was some time before she recovered her senses sufficiently to give an intelligible account of the cause of her alarm. The substance of her statement was that she had been violently assaulted by a well-dressed man having on a long ulster coat. The police station was telephoned, in response to which a member of the force appeared and escorted the girl home.

The same evening, and about the same time, a Swedish girl living at George E. Allen's on Centre street, was followed and grossly insulted on the street by a person answering to the above description.

Baptist Sunday Schools.

At the meeting of the Baptist Sunday School Superintendents in the vestry of Tremont Temple, Boston, Monday evening, Henry A. Inman of West Newton, was elected President, and Alfred L. Barbour of West Newton Treas. S. Moore of Newton was elected a member of the executive committee. The subject for discussion was, "The Relations of Superintendent and Teachers and their Relative Duties." It was opened by Mr. C. W. Carter, ex-President of the Congregational Superintendent's Association, and Mr. H. A. Inman of West Newton.

The Underwood School.

Mr. Editor:

The inefficiency of our School Committee, Superintendent of Schools, Board of Health, Health Officer—or some one else—is my excuse for this communication.

For months past frequent complaint has been made of the stench caused by gases in this school, probably from cesspools beneath the cellar floor in the building. I visited the place to-day, and although six windows from the cellar were open, the gases were too poignant for any strong healthy man to stay there 4 to 6 hours a day and expect to retain any degree of health; the windows immediately above the open cellar windows were also open, giving an excellent opportunity for the indraft to take and get into the several rooms occupied by between 100 and 200 scholars; the teachers have complained all winter, one or two have been so badly affected as to cause frequent vomiting; several scholars have also suffered, and some parents have taken their children from school, wholly because of sickness induced or caused by the foul air of this building. One of the board of health has told me personally if he had the power he would close the school, as he believed it was an unfit place to put young children 5 or 6 hours a day. We have been informed that the Mayor has used very similar language. The teachers naturally wish to retain their situations, and do not wish to make unnecessary complaint before those who employ them.

Real estate agents do not care to complain, because, if it becomes known that our school houses are such death-traps, people will not dare to purchase residences, even though the outside appearance of our Garden City is so fair to look upon.

I have been asked not to allow this matter to get into the papers, but Mr. Editor, the papers of our city are the only independent class we have among us; others do, or neglect to do, according to what seems to them to be politic for the time being. The man in office wishes to retain his position, from the worthy janitor to mayor undoubtedly.

Real estate owners and brokers desire to see the place grow, and therefore all, to a greater or less extent, pass as rapidly as possible past these death-breeding places and say nothing. It is a marvel that there has not been more sickness and disease caused by this filthy schoolhouse, situated exactly opposite the park where many thousands of dollars have been expended toward improvement and adorning. If a cemetery had been established in place of the park, and all whose sickness and death have been and will be caused by this building, and they alone, buried within the inclosure, it would not be very long before it would be too straight for the object.

If, as is reported, the ventilator shafts empty themselves into the upper story, it shows that about as much incompetency exists among those who have the management of this matter, as could well be conceived of in an equal number of persons. Every mother who loves her child should visit this place of nastiness, and view the rotten planking, the situation of cesspools in the centre of the cellars, inhale for a few moments what the child must do all day, then, as they value the lives and health of their loved ones, keep them out of the school until a thorough overhauling and cleansing has been had. It must have been a very obtuse head that devised a thin board partition to keep gases from escaping into the cellar. Had I not gone into a personal examination of this matter, and seen what make-shifts were resorted to, for the safety of our children, I would not have been willing to believe that so much inefficiency and incompetency could exist among so large, intelligent, well-to-do body of men. I do not know where the fault lies; there is so much red tape in our city offices, that it is quite impossible to place upon one man or committee the responsibility. I do not wish to have my name appended to this, but you are at liberty to give it to any one who calls. I have not put it in so strong a light as a sanitarian would undoubtedly do. X.

—We hear that our Newton Mexican Party has switched off for California, which was not down on the original bills. They are evidently having a fine time and don't want any pie at home.

A Russian War Song.

BY GEORGE B. PERRY.

We're coming, Alexandrovitch, at least a million more,
From Kaninesha's bay, and Obskalagouba's shore,
From Karakouski's frozen wild, from Tyskaia's plain,
We're marching, Alexander, with all our might and main.
From Gatmonschino's forest, from Tscherbobesko's vale,
From Wassiagourbska's blooming fields, from Olymskia's dale,
From Kakamajosa's villages, from Meidouscharski's isle,
We're coming, Alexander, the weary rank and file.
From polysyllabic villages we're marching gayly down,
Perchance to rot in Afghanistan, to gild anew your crown;
We're on to Berg-el-Murghabad, and Penjshidieh we seek,
And we're headed by some generals whose names no tongue can speak.
From provinces and villages whose names before the eye
Look like a heap of consonants all shoved into "pi."
We -arolows and -off-skies, and -offs and -effs and -vitches,
For Holy Church and Pious Czar will die in Herat's ditches.
—[Boston Globe.]

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Chinese New Year and Chinese Prospects in California.

OAKLAND, Feb. 11, 1886.

The Chinese New Year does not fall upon the same day of the month as ours does each year, but it is usually some time in the month of February. This year it commenced on the third of February, while in 1882 their year began upon the seventeenth of the same month. Whenever the day does come, then follows a week of holidays and rejoicings. Old debts are paid up before the day arrives, so as to commence the year "all light."

Chinese families receive callers on New Year's, and are very hospitable toward friendly Americans; especially do they appreciate calls from their Sabbath School teachers, and they show it by treating them to sweetmeats, Chinese nuts, and tiny cups of tea. As the caller eats and drinks, and chances to cast his eyes aloft, he will likely see an image of some god looking down upon him, and he instinctively feels that he may be devouring food that has been offered to that god. Should he inquire upon the subject the stolid Chinaman would not appear to understand, and would answer, doubtless, "no sabe," a convenient way they have of getting out of difficulties.

Chinese fire crackers are the prominent fire works on New Year's day. These are fired off by the wholesale, instead of retail, as Yankee boys fire them. The American boy lights one cracker at a time and makes the most of his few bunches of crackers. But the Chinaman has boxes and barrels of crackers, which they pour upon the ground, and then fire package after package as fast as possible. After the prolonged cracking and dense smoke have cleared away, the ground is left well littered with the red fragments.

The American boy seems to love the Chinese celebration, and is ever near by with his companions, when the crackers are popping and the sweetmeats are near by. The Chinese heart seems to warm toward the American boy who never throws stones or annoys him. Memory recalls one such boy who used to be quite a favorite with Chinamen. The boy would jump upon his father's mule and ride bare-back a mile or more, once or twice a week to a Chinese store, where the proprietor would give him each time a pocketful of Chinese sugar. This sugar is brown and pressed flat, and so very sweet that grown up Americans do not like it. Chinamen often overburden their teachers with cakes, candy, or a conglomerate mass of sweetmeats that they can never eat. They show much gratitude toward physicians who have attended them during sickness. The boxes of Chinese nuts and sweet things received by one medical man I knew were almost overwhelming.

However, they often present their friends with nice fans, silk handkerchiefs, and fine boxes of tea.

As a rule the Chinese are not loved very deeply in California. Their vices and opium habits are being followed by too many of our young men. The Chinese exist in filthy slums, and crowd together like vermin.

Many Christian men and women would fain be instrumental in converting these heathen, and some Chinese have become earnest Christians.

Anti-Chinese Leagues are now being found all over the coast, and peaceful means of sending the Chinese to their native land have been proposed. "Boycotting" has commenced, thus depriving the Chinese of work. All good people are anxious that no personal violence should be used, and hope there may be no repetition of the disgraceful treatment of Chinese in California, as there was recently in Seattle, Washington Territory.

When the Chinese question is settled by their being sent home or driven into the Pacific Ocean, then there will be a call for help in the kitchen. California girls look

down upon that position which has been filled so long by Chinese.

Doubtless there will soon be chances to do good work in this line, and white women and girls who will work for reasonable wages need not go without employment.
C. E. B.

A Question For Pomologists.

The Journal includes among its readers many scientific and practical gardeners. They cultivate fruit on a large and small scale, for the family and for the market. I shall be greatly obliged if any one of them can explain a phenomenon which has puzzled me for several years.

I have in my garden four distinct groups of currant bushes. One of them is a row of a dozen, intended to be exclusively of the red cherry species, but which, through the carelessness or fraud of the nurseryman, turned out a mixture of cherry and versailles. This row is sixteen years old. A second row of ten is made up only of versailles and is fifteen years old. A third group is a double row, comprising a dozen in all, and composed of red cherry and white grape and versailles mingled indiscriminately, and is seven years old. The fourth consists of a half dozen cherry, also seven years old.

The first row is in a narrow border, by the side of a fence, on the western side of my lot. The second is in the middle of a bed, cultivated with vegetables on one side, and raspberry bushes on the other. The third and fourth are on the northern and southern borders of a bed, the rest of which is given to vegetables. All of the groups are treated alike, with a heavy dressing of stable manure in the fall, dug in in the spring, and mulched with lawn-cut grass in the summer. All of them are in the open garden, with no protection from fruit trees.

Six years ago, when the white grape first came into bearing, the fruit did not mature. The bushes were vigorous, and the fruit grew to its full size, but suddenly blighted and dried on the stem. The leaves were not affected, and the business did not suffer apparently in any other way than in the loss of fruit. As a week of extreme heat had followed a week of heavy rains, I thought the blighting might be due to sun or rain. No other bushes in the group or in the rest of the garden were affected, but the white grape is more delicate than other varieties.

The next year the same bushes suffered in the same way, without any sudden atmospheric changes, and my hasty interpretation of the trouble failed. Two or three of the red cherry species in the same group imitated their neighbors. But all the other bushes in the garden bore luxuriantly, and the fruit was of the finest quality.

The next year I pruned this group severely, and manured more heavily than before, but in vain. All the bushes in the group, except the versailles, lost their fruit by blighting when fully grown, and I did not pick a single mature white grape currant. The cherry bushes in the oldest row began to suffer also, and on many branches the fruit dried without ripening.

The fourth year saw the trouble extending, and in the double row were affected. A few good bunches matured, but the vast majority dried on the bushes just as the color was turning.

Two years ago I made a new experiment, giving a liberal dressing of artificial as well as of stable manure, in which muriate of potash had a prominent place. Last year I repeated the experiment on a larger scale. A few of the bushes seemed to rally under the treatment and yielded some perfect berries, but the majority were unaffected, while four or five succumbed either to disease or to an excessive supply of muriate of potash.

The mysterious blight also extended in a slight degree to the short row of cherry bushes, and bunches of fruit here and there shriveled without ripening. The row of versailles, 15 years old, has escaped hitherto, and yields each year an enormous crop of fair size. But last year a single bush of this species, standing near the double row, was suddenly blighted and two of its largest branches died. What can be the cause of such curious phenomena? No trace of insects can be seen, and they would be as likely to visit the versailles variety as the cherry or white grape. If disease were present in root or stalk the leaves ought to suffer as well as the fruit; but the white grape bushes were so vigorous last year in foliage and in setting of fruit as in the first year they were affected, and the sharpest observer could detect no difference from other bushes until the blight began in the full grown fruit. It looks like a failure of nutrition; but why should it fail when the supply of manure is ample; and why should it fail in some bushes when the crop on other bushes, with similar treatment, is phenomenally larger?

I should have dug up the bushes years ago but it seemed a duty to find out the cause of the trouble and its cure in the interest of science and good gardening. But I confess myself utterly baffled. If any of your readers can explain the phenomena,

and suggest a remedy I shall honor them as public benefactors.

HEMAN LINCOLN.

Newton Centre, March 3.—[Boston Journal.]

Not a Paying Business.

Of all possible absurdities the absurdity of assuming that the state derives a revenue from licensing the sale of liquor takes the lead. To set down the 1,173,228 dollars received last year for liquor license as so much clear gain reminds us of a clergyman who undertook to raise hens. "I kept fifty hens a year," said he, "and after getting a hundred and eighty dollars from the sale of eggs, I sold the fowls for twenty dollars, thus realizing a clear gain of two hundred dollars." "Clear gain!" exclaimed an astonished neighbor, "why, what did you pay for seed?" "Oh, I didn't count that," replied the clergyman. The man who sets down the million and odd dollars received for liquor licenses as clear gain is about as good a calculator. He does not count the sums paid for maintaining prisons and houses of correction, eighty per cent. of whose inmates are there by reason of existence of liquor saloons; he does not count the expenses of police courts and officers, three-fourths of whose work consists in dealing with crimes caused by liquor saloons; he does not count the cost of almshouses, hospitals and asylums, crowded with wrecks produced by liquor saloons; and he does not count the indirect cost to society of the withdrawal of that part of its labor capital which is absorbed by liquor. A man supported by the public costs the community not only his board, clothes, and lodging, but also the sum his labor would, under ordinary circumstances, have added to the common stock. When all these expenses are set over against the paltry 1,173,228 dollars received from the liquor licenses, it would be a strange system of book-keeping which should find the issuing of such licenses a paying business. The plain truth of the matter is that a large proportion of the tax assessed upon the people of this state is assessed to defray the expenses of keeping up the liquor traffic. Every sober and thrifty man pays a round sum every year in order that his intemperate neighbor may have a chance to get drunk.—[Commonwealth.]

The Trials of Youth.

"Tommy, will you have some more pudding, my son?" asked Mrs. Smiley at the Christmas dinner. There was a large company present, and she spoke very pleasantly to Tommy, for she was afraid he might be disagreeable. Tommy was in the habit of making disagreeable remarks when there was company. "I don't know whether I will take any more pudding or not. You are always saying that I eat as much as four boys." "Why, Tommy, you know better than that." "Yes, you and pa are always saying I'm no better than a pig. Are you sure enough in earnest when you ask me if I want some more pudding?" "Tommy I'm ashamed of you. Won't you have some pudding—just a little more? Come, now, that's a good boy," said Mrs. Smiley, looking at him as if she would like to skin him alive. "Well," replied Tommy, defiantly, "I'm in a fix. If I say I want some more pudding, then you'll say after the folks are gone that the little pig had to have pudding twice. If I don't take any more pudding, then you'll say that I ate so much turkey that I couldn't eat any more puddin' when you offered it to me. Darned if I know what to say.—[Texas Siftings.]

His Lip Slipped.

Mrs. Hamilton Kerr's little girl, Cookoo, went to Delmonico's dancing class, and one day little Freddy Smith kissed her. "Oh, Cookoo, I'm ashamed to think you should let a little boy kiss you!" said her mother.

"Well, mamma, I couldn't help it," said Cookoo.

"You couldn't help it?" exclaimed her mother.

"No, mamma. You see Freddy and I were dancing the polka. Freddy had to stand up close to me, and all at once his lip slipped and the kiss happened."

—Gracie and Bess are two little sisters. One morning Bess did not feel well. Mamma thought she looked pale, and said so, and after the rest of the family had eaten, she "fussed us" a dainty little breakfast on purpose for Bess. Gracie looked on. She liked jelly and cracker-toast, too. She didn't say a word then, but a little while afterward she came to mamma with drooping lips and drawn brow. "Mamma," said she, "I feel pale, too!"

—A mother, having occasion to reprove her seven-year-old daughter for playing with some rude children, received for a reply: "Well, ma, some folks don't like bad company, but I always did."

—Princes Isabeau, who recently inherited \$1,000,000 from her mother, keeps twenty dogs and twenty cats in her Parisian palace, who, being fed to the full, agree very happily together. She is going to found a home for the aged and indigent of both races.

Alcohol A Poison.

We put a drop of alcohol into a man's eye. It poisons it. We try it upon the lining of a living stomach, and again it poisons. We study, after death, the stomachs of drinking men, and find alcohol produces in regular stages redness, intense congestion, morbid secretions, deeper hurt, destruction of parts, utter ruin. We study its influence upon the health and strength of sailors and soldiers, and find it helps to freeze them in the Arctic regions, and exhaust them in the Tropics. We watch the regiments on a long march in India, one with and the other without grog, and are driven to the conclusion that even moderate quantities of alcohol weaken the muscles and break the endurance. We visit the training grounds of oarsmen, pedestrian s and prize-fighters, and learn everywhere, the same lesson—alcohol is a poison to muscle and brain.
DR. DIO LEWIS.

How Wealth is Created.

In no era of the world has wealth been created so rapidly as during the last thirty years. With our forefathers, land was the foundation of all riches, but in this modern era corporate ownership develops the largest accumulations. The telephone companies furnish a case in point. One of these, for instance, was organized with a capital of \$1,000,000. The hundred dollar shares at first sold below \$25, but they rapidly advanced to \$1,000. Then an additional \$9,000,000 was put on the market, and subsequently the capitalization was increased to \$20,000,000. The hundred dollar shares of this company are now quoted at \$175 which means that the possessor of one of the original shares for which \$25 was paid has not only received in dividends many times the amount of the purchase-money, but actually owns stock to the amount of \$3,500, or \$140 for every dollar originally invested. There are quite a number of telephone companies in which the stockholders have done equally well. All over the country will be found rich men who have made their fortunes in corporate investments of this character.—[Demorest's Monthly.]

Gold and Silver Productions.

According to the late superintendent of the mint, while the silver production of the world holds its own the gold production is steadily declining. In 1883 the whole world produced \$94,027,901, against \$98,501,588 in 1882. While the total for 1881 was \$103,023,078. The silver production for last year was \$114,217,733. Our own country is the greatest silver and gold producer in the world. Our output of silver last year was \$46,200,000, and of gold \$30,000,000. Yet, in view of this falling off in the supply of gold, that metal has been made the sole measure of value by the commercial nations, and hence the falling prices of all commodities; the real phenomena is the augmented value of gold, which will buy more than it did before silver was demonetized.—[Demorest's Monthly.]

The Audubon Society.

A society taking its name after the great naturalist, J. J. Audubon, has been established for the purpose of fostering an interest for the protection of wild birds from destruction for millinery and other commercial purposes. The headquarters of the Society are at 40 Park Row, New York City. It invites the co-operation of persons in every part of the country.

"How old are you, my little man?" asked a gentleman of a tot that was less than four years of age. "I'm not old," was the child's reply; "I'm almost new."

Take It This Month.

Spring rapidly approaches, and it is important that every one should be prepared for the depressing effects of the changing season. This is the time to purify the blood and strengthen the system by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which stands unequalled as a spring medicine, and has endorsements of a character seldom given any proprietary medicine. A book containing statements of the many wonderful cures it has accomplished will be sent upon application to C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX ss. Newton, February 18, 1886. Seized and taken on execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the tenth day of April, 1886, at nine o'clock a.m., at my office, in my dwelling house, on Washington street, near Hovey street, in said Newton, all the right, title and interest that Harriet Martin, late of said Newton, died seized or possessed of, and also any and all right, title and interest which she died seized or possessed of now in the hands of H. O. Martin, administrator of her estate, in and to the following described real estate situated in said Newton, to wit: A certain parcel of land situated in that part of said Newton called Newtonville, being the lot numbered 2 on a "Plan" of real estate situated in Newtonville, owned and laid out by Lancel S. Rice, surveyed March 9, 1869, by Marshall S. Rice, surveyor, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Northerly by Prescott street one hundred feet; easterly by land now or formerly of O. F. Clark two hundred and sixty-two feet; southerly by land now or formerly of said Clark one hundred and five feet, and westerly by lot No. 1 on said plan two hundred and ninety feet, being the westerly part of said lot No. 2 on said plan, and containing twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety-six square feet, more or less, being the same premises described in a deed from George A. Prescott to Harriet Martin, record. d in Middlesex Registry South District Book 1153, Page 35.

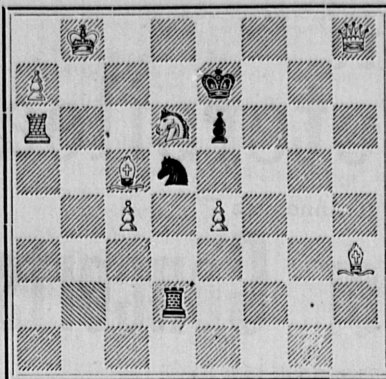
SAMUEL W. TUCKER,
Deputy Sheriff.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Letters and Exchanges should be addressed to HARRY BOARDMAN, Newton, Mass.

Problem No. 56.

By A. H. Robbins, of St. Louis.
Black.



White.

White to play and mate in two moves.

The problem appearing above, which was first published in the International Chess Magazine, has become famous and made its author also famous, on account of its taking Sam Loyd, the noted problemist, three-quarters of an hour to solve. Mr. Loyd has held that difficulty in a two-mover does not exist, but his experience with Mr. Robbins' problem will certainly modify his views on this subject.

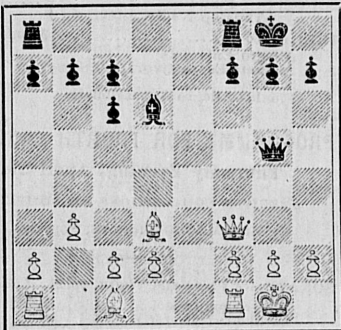
Eleventh Game.

Played March 1, 1886, at the rooms of the New Orleans Chess, Checker and Whist. The game and notes are taken from the Times-Democrat.

DOUBLE RUY LOPEZ.

White. Dr. Zukertort.
1. P to K4
2. K Kt to B3
3. Kt to B3
4. B to K5
5. Castles (e)
6. Kt to Q5
7. P x Kt
8. P x Kt
9. Q x P
10. B to Q3 (c)
11. P to Q Kt3 (d)

Black. Mr. Steinitz.
1. P to K4
2. Kt to B3
3. Kt to B3
4. B to K5
5. Castles
6. Kt x Kt
7. P to K5 (b)
8. P x Kt
9. Q x P
10. B to Q3
11. Kt to K4 (e)



12. B to Kt2 (f)
13. B to B2 (g)
14. B to K4
15. Q to R5
16. R to K3
17. B x P (ch) (d)
18. Q to R5 (ch)
19. R to R3
20. Q to R7 (ch)
21. Q to R5 (ch)
22. Q to R8 (ch)
23. Q to R5 (ch)
24. Q to R8 (ch) (k)
25. Q to R5 (ch)
26. Q to R8 (ch)
27. Q to R5 (ch)
28. Q to R8 (ch)
29. Q to R5 (ch)
30. Q to R8 (ch)
31. Q to R5 (ch)
32. R to K3 (ch)
33. Q to R8 (ch)
34. R to R6
35. R x R
36. B x P
37. R to K (ch)
38. R to R6
39. Q x Q
40. P to Q B4
41. B to K3
42. R to Q

And White resigns.

NOTES.

- (a.) A dull variation of an opening, dull by nature.
- (b.) This is, we believe, a new move in this opening. The ordinary reply is 7... Kt to Q5; 8 Kt x P, Kt x B; 9 P to Q R4, Kt to Q5, etc., leading to an even game.
- (c.) Can White have seriously weighed the ultimate consequences of this move? We cannot help thinking this a very unfavorable move for the Bishop, as it restricts White's development solely; 10 B to B4, with a view to P to Q B3, to be followed by P to Q4, seems much sounder.
- (d.) Dr. Zukertort seemed to be of the opinion that, instead of this premature advance, he should probably have provided against the sortie of the adverse Queen by 11 Q to R5.
- (e.) A strong move, seriously impeding the development of White's game, and yielding Black a considerable advantage in position.
- (f.) Bad as this is, there is apparently nothing better.
- (g.) We can not understand what advantage accrues from this or the following move.
- (h.) Black wisely, we think, foregoes the capture of the additional Pawn, because of various troublesome contingencies possible in reply; e. g. may be noticed 16 B to Q2! White would then threaten 17 R to R, driving the Black Queen to Kt7 and following with B to B3, winning her.
- (i.) Being a Pawn minus with an unpromising game, Dr. Zukertort probably resorted to this as a desperate expedient to create complications, and thus perhaps gain something by the pressure of the time-limit on his adversary, who was perhaps beginning to run short of time.
- (j.) But repeating his like tactics in the sixth game of the match, Mr. Steinitz keeps up a little game of see-saw until within one move of a possible draw under the rules, and thus secures not a few spare minutes.
- (k.) Of course, if 24 B x B (ch), P x B; 25 P to Q B4, R to K4!; 26 Q to R8 (ch), B to Kt1, etc.
- (l.) The true reply to White's check at R5, as drawing the adverse R to K3, and permitting the interposition of the B with more effect.
- (m.) To force the exchange of Queens should the King get to B2, as actually occurs. Black's game is now secure, and winning only a question of time.

A HORSE TRADE.

A Rich Sketch by the "Old 'Un."

There is a certain individual in this State who rejoices in the nickname of the "Western Railroad Jockey," or more commonly, the "Great Western," a man who is half horse and whole Yankee. He is the keenest chap in trading nags that was ever raised in New England, and "canny Yorkshire" could not produce his match at "taking in the flats." The fame of this excellent man at length reached the ears of another adept in the same profession, living somewhere up on the Vermont line, equally skilled in horseflesh and the tricks of trade, not, ("curses on partial fortune!") equally renowned. When the Northern Nimrod—for he was quite a sporting character, heard of his rival's reputation, and particularly of his boast that he could "pick up any white man living," his pride was seriously hurt, and hearing that the "Great Western" was to be at a particular spot, on a particular day, for the purpose of trading horses, he determined to be there with a nag of his to measure strength with the redoubtable jockey.

Accordingly, in anticipation of the "meet," he began training and feeding a worthless horse of his that rejoiced in the "heaves," "some—if not more," and by dint of grooming and a generous stable-diet, succeeded in making the animal look as "fine as a lily-bird, on a plumtree," as the "Corinthian" would say. So he determined to take the "critter" down by easy stages, to the place of rendezvous. When near the village, our friend dismounted, went into the bushes and there occupied some time in changing his toilet. He went into the "cover" looking like a slap up sporting gent; he came out of it, the most verdant looking juvenile that ever ate gingerbread at a country muster. His hair was combed smooth behind his ears; he had donned a genuine white wool bell-top; the great pewter dollar buttons on his coat-waist were near up to his shoulder blades, and his home-spun blue trousers were tucked into the tubes of a pair of astounding cowhide boots. Reaching the village tavern, he dismounted and hitched his horse in the shed near a huge woodpile laid in for winter's consumption. In the bar-room he found the "Great Western" and a mixed company indulging in horse-talk and rum and molasses. Our hero gaped and listened and put in a word or two occasionally, which attracted the attention of the "Great Western" to him as a fitting subject whereon to exercise his transcendent commercial talents. He accordingly offered to treat "Green 'Un" to the beverage the company were imbibing.

At first the "Green 'Un" "didn't drink nothing but cider—sept fourth of July and muster," but he was prevailed upon to "try a little New England," and commenced a "course of sprouts" very fairly.

By the operation of the third horn, he let on "that he come down on business for the 'old man," and he'd rode the old man's horse—a "dreadful nice critter."

The "Great Western" wanted to see him, and the pair adjourned to the wood shed. The "Great Western" was much struck with the appearance of the horse, and after a satisfactory examination, asked "Green 'Un" what he'd take for him.

"He ain't for sale, mister," answered Greeny. "The old man sets all creation by him. Raised him himself. The critter was foaled eight years next grass."

"But supposing I was to give you a dreadful nice horse of mine, and thirty dollars to boot?"

"I dassn't look at it, cap'n. If I was to sell that critter—I should never dass't to go him again. Let's go into the house, cap'n—it's cold as Jerusalem out here. How much did you say?"

"That black horse there—and forty dollars!"

"That black of yours is a pooty good old hoss—that's a fact—I was lookin' at him 'fore I come in. Taint no use talkin' bout it though—I can't do it—no how."

"Does he draw well?"

"Seen him trot up hill before a load of wood—jest as easy!"

"Well," said the Great Western, "what do you say to my horse and sixty dollars boot?"

"Lead us not into temptation; and, as the Deacon says: Gee-whittaker!—Darn ef I haint most a mind to run the risk. Darn ef I haint," he added firmly.

"But, look here, my friend," said the Great Western, "you must first satisfy me of his soundness. Hitch your critter to that big log," pointing to the largest of the pile, "and if he can draw it round the wood pile, I'll stand my offer."

The Green 'Un accepted the challenge, and the horse was put before the log and started. Now he knew very well that if the "critter" was driven round the pile with a steady pull, the "heaves" would soon show themselves, and nothing but exquisite tact could enable him to pick up his rival. Accordingly, after pulling a few feet, he stopped the horse and began patting him.

"He is a dreadful nice hoss, and he knows it! Poor fellow! If the old man was to see this here—Jerusha? wouldn't I catch it!"

"All right! go ahead!" said the Great Western.

Another pull—another halt—and another speech from the Green 'Un.

"Jest look at him! He can haul logs jest as easy. Can haul lumber all day—and carry a feller a courtin' fourteen miles at the tail o' that, and never start a hair. Pooty good old hoss—I reckon."

And thus by easy stages, he got round the pile.

The Great Western handed out his pocketbook, counted off six X's, and unhitched his black. The saddles and bridles were changed before the Green 'Un seemed to come to his senses.

"Hello! Mister!" he exclaimed.

"What's the matter—anything broke?"

"Take your tanel money back. I feel like I'd been kicking my grandmother. The old man won't stand it—I can't stand it—no how. You can't have the critter."

"You're too late, my boy," said the Great Western, throwing his right leg over the pigskin. He's mine—and cheap too!"

"Don't you holler till you get out of the woods!" returned the other, in his natural manner, as he mounted, in turn. "You didn't get him half so cheap as I did. He was a gift horse—don't look in his mouth. Good-bye, Great Western—when you buy a stranger's hoss, always ask for a warrenty. I wish you joy of your bargain, old fellow, but you'll make no money out of it, until you have found out a remedy for the 'heaves'—I havn't."

And he put spurs to the gallant black.

"Just wait till I overhaul you!" shouted the discomfited jockey, as he started in pursuit. But the log-pulling had done the business for his bargain, and he hadn't ridden a quarter of a mile before the animal he bestrode was swinging and collapsing like a blacksmith's bellows, while far away the "Green 'Un" was streaking it along the road, going free and easy, at ten miles an hour.

"Picked up, by thunder!" muttered the Great Western, after fruitlessly digging his gaffs into the panting sides of the "old man's" horse. I've a great mind to take a horn of Prussic acid. There's a white man living that can boast of picking up the Great Western. He's a screamer, though, and no mistake," he added, with professional enthusiasm—"he's won the stakes fair, and if the story don't get into the Boston Daily Times, curse me if I ever say a word about it!"

Be Careful!

No matter what disease you may have. Be sure that the medicine you take is reliable. Such a medicine you will always find Sulphur Bitters. They are not a cheap rum drink, but are made of the choicest roots and herbs to be found in the vegetable kingdom.—Daily Argus.

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Leave Boston for Watertown at 6.05, 7.20, 8.33, 10.30 a.m.; 12 m.; 1.20, 3.10, 6.15 ex., 6.50, 8.45, 10.10, 11.40, 7.15, 9.45 and 11.30 p.m.

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Leave Watertown for Waltham, 6.35, 7.52, 9.02, 10.58 a.m.; 12.29, 1.49, 3.36, 4.57, 5.56, 6.14, 6.53, 7.10, 4.3, 10.15 and 11.56 p.m.

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Leave Boston for Watertown, 9.15 a.m.; 12.45, 4.55, 7.05 and 9.45 p.m.

Leave Watertown for Waltham, 6.35, 7.52, 9.02, 10.58 a.m.; 12.29, 1.49, 3.36, 4.57, 5.56, 6.14, 6.53, 7.10, 4.3, 10.15 and 11.56 p.m.

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THE GRAPHIC

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

P. O. BLOCK, - CENTER STREET

NEWTON, MASS.

The Graphic.

NEWTON, MASS., MARCH 13, 1886.

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NEWTON GRAPHIC

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OFFICE IN NEWTON

to examine the work is worth your while—that will cost nothing; a few hours' or a few moments' talk with your neighbors will enable you to secure it on easy terms.

Heroes of the Hour.

The two leading apostles of sensational religion are now the Rev. Sam Jones at the West and Rev. W. W. Downs at the East. The former villifies and insults in gross language all who do not get down on their knees and pray according to his dictation. No matter how unblemished the character or irreproachable the morals—all meet with indiscriminate abuse from this modern shining light in the religious firmament if they fail to endorse his religious eccentricities and drolleries.

Rev. W. W. Downs is another abnormal outgrowth of our civilization. He is a pugilist of the Sullivan type, without that redoubtable hero's love of fair play. He does not give his antagonist an equal chance, but, assassin-like, pounces upon him unawares. "Conspiracy, Fraud, Hypocrisy and Villainy," in staring capitals, meet the eye in the Boston dailies as the subject of a discourse at Music Hall on Thursday evening. "The Ministry, the Church, the Press and the Bar all involved."

The Petersilea Concerts.

If one kind of entertainment more than another is appreciated by Newton people it is that of good music. When Mr. Petersilea established his academy on Columbus avenue, Boston, his design was to furnish an institution which in its special line should be superior to any hitherto existing in the "city of culture." That he has met with marked success is evidenced by the number of accomplished musicians he has introduced to the music-loving public. Next Wednesday evening will commence the series of four chamber concerts at Armory Hall which have been so conspicuously announced in these columns during the past month. A glance at the program will show the unexampled excellence of these concerts.

Harry M'Glen's Annual Benefit.

Theatre parties to attend the benefit of the popular business manager of the Boston Theatre, Mr. H. A. M'Glen, are the popular things, and seats are selling so rapidly that few good ones will be left soon. March 15 is the date, and McCaull's company in "The Black Hussar" the entertainment.

NEWTON POST OFFICE.

Civil Service Reform.

We learn that an active effort is being made to remove our faithful and efficient postmaster. Several have been approached to see if they would take the office, and have positively refused. Report now says that an individual from an adjoining town is the most prominent aspirant. Mr. Latta's commission does not expire for ten months, but the "very hungry and very thirsty" cannot wait. Civil service, as administered, is a humbug.

A Death Trap.

Last October complaint was made of the bad drainage of the Richardson street school-house, and the Graphic called attention to the matter at the time, to no purpose it seems, as nothing has been done to remedy the evil so far as we can learn. There appears to be some uncertainty as to who is responsible for this condition of things. Our first impression was that the Board of Health was the proper body to regulate the trouble, but the claim is now made that the board has no control; that the school committee are alone responsible. We are not informed whether the committee disclaim any responsibility, but should infer as much, as nothing has been done. It would be well if the duties of the various city officials were precisely defined. If the school committee really do have the sole control, we would most respectfully inquire if they are excusable for neglecting this matter. We give place in another column to the communication of our correspondent X., and suggest that it is a matter which should be investigated at once. Warm weather is approaching, and prompt action may avert disease and death.

Newton Natural History Society.

There will be a special meeting of this society on Wednesday evening, March 24, at 7.45, in Eliot Lower Hall. Rosewell B. Lawrence, Esq., of Boston, will give a paper on Norway, illustrated with the stereopticon. There will be over sixty pictures thrown upon the screen, showing Norwegian scenery, lakes, rivers, mountains, and fiords, as well as those illustrating the inhabitants and modes of life. These pictures were collected by Mr. Lawrence during a visit he made to this "Land of the Midnight Sun."

This lecture will be intensely interesting and instructive, and it is hoped a large audience will be present to enjoy it. The scholars of the High School and upper classes in the grammar schools should avail themselves of this rare opportunity to learn something about this wonderful country.

In order to meet the expense attending this lecture, an admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged. Tickets may be obtained of the officers of the society.

Hopes of Spring are reviving. The warm sun begins to take hold, and the starch of winter begins to wilt. The blue bird's welcome song will soon be heard, and the loud mouthed frog will sing his sombre lay, to delight the night, while the gay-shirted tennis player will return from his forced retreat and flit about upon the green sward while his nimble feet gladly kisses the velvet turf. The Caw! Caw! of the shy black crow already peals on the morning air as he sails slowly about in search of courageous vegetation.

We noticed several Newtonians in the select audience gathered to hear George W. Cable read his new and unpublished story of "Grande Pointe" in Boston this week. Its narration of the mysterious and little known character of the famous Acadians was a revelation to his auditors, and we predict a deep interest in the book when published. He proved himself an inimitable personator of their strange ways and tongue. Why can't we have him in Newton some evening?

"Fair Play."

To the Editor of the Graphic.
We quite agree with "Fair Play" in the main; we feel somewhat mortified, however, that he should so underrate our degree of advancement in the march of civilization. We are nearly all, I feel quite sure, converted to "Fair Play's" opinion of Mason Hall, and are now doing missionary work at Newton Corner ("the place designed by nature and art for a centre") and other corners. Here at the Centre we double the guard and have men ready to attach the hose to the hydrants whenever we have good entertainments at low prices (such as referred to by Inspector White), as at such times the Hall is usually packed and we wish to escape, as we hope you also may, a "first class holocaust;" "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word."

But certainly "Fair Play" and "Justice" are both "beating the air" in presuming to defend a character that no one has assailed. They must have a case, or the very respectable gentleman will be forced to cry out with one of old, "protect me from my friends."
"Justice" says "don't prejudice, there never has been a panic in any hall in Newton, therefore the danger is remote." "Fair Play" says "do prejudice, and look out and prevent loss of life at Mason Hall," and also says there is "fog" at Eliot Hall. Will they differ on the main question at issue? "Justice" will be obliged to yield the point. Then the only question will be, Are the State Inspectors competent to fill the places they are in? If not, unseat them.
T.
Newton Centre, March 12, 1886.

NEWTONVILLE.

Methodist church, cor. Walnut st. and Newton-ave. R. F. Holway, pastor. Preaching at 10.45. Sunday-school at 12. Evening service at 7.30. Strangers are welcome.

Central Congregational church, cor. Washington st. and Central ave. Services at 10.45 and 7.30. Sunday-school at 12. Prayer-meeting at 6.30. Universalist church, Washington park. Rufus A. White, pastor. Services at 10.45 a.m. and 6 p.m. All cordially invited.

New Church (Swedenborgian), Highland ave.; John Worcester, pastor. Service at 10.45, followed by Bible class. Sunday school at 3. All are welcome.

The monthly sociable of the M. E. Church was held on Thursday evening at the vestry, and was well attended; the supper being in charge of Mrs. J. E. Gilman and Mrs. J. H. Page.

The Parlor Literary Union will meet on Monday at the residence of Mrs. A. H. Soden. The evening will be devoted to the "Indian Question," and will be in charge of Miss Lilla Richardson, Professor of Latin at Lasell Seminary.

Frank A. Lawrence was arrested for drunkenness, and Herbert F. Hunting for drunkenness and assault on an officer Sunday evening last, and brought before the Police Court Monday, but owing to a lack of evidence were both discharged.

At the Universalist Church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, Rev. R. A. White will deliver his second lecture on Noted Women. Subject, "Hypatia." The following is the program of music to be given:

"Hear Us, O Saviour" - Hauptman
"As Pants the Hart" - Thomas
"Jesus, Lover of my Soul" - Williams

The second annual dinner of the Nonantum Cycling Club was to come off at the United States Hotel, Boston, Friday evening, March 12. As we go to press Friday noon we are unable to give a report, but learn that a good attendance and a good time is anticipated.

Joseph Nevens, who has been working at the Nonantum Worsted Factory, is charged with stealing a watch from Mrs. Sullivan's boarding house on Chapel street. He has gone to parts unknown. The watch was Waltham make. Silver hunting case.

A most interesting and entertaining Temperance Concert was given at the North Evangelical Church a few Sundays since under the direction of Mr. Hudson, who selected and arranged the exercises, which we understand are to be published for the use of other Sunday Schools.

Rev. R. A. White will give his second lecture on Noted Women in the Universalist Church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Subject: "Hypatia." The choir will render a good musical program.

The lecture by George Parsons Gilman on Monday evening at the Congregational Church on "English Life and Scenes," was a very interesting one, and was fully illustrated by the stereopticon. Those who do not avail themselves of this course of lectures, deny themselves much pleasure.

Thursday evening the gentlemen of the Universalist Church had a novel feature in their entertainment. All who profess to have a "mouth for pie" were provided with one, made by fair but unknown hands, tho' the secret was disclosed upon payment of twenty-five cents for that "American Institution," and the added pleasure granted of taking the fair dame or damsel to supper, and testing her culinary and intellectual accomplishments together.

The cantata of "Esther" was given last Thursday evening at the Methodist church in a highly creditable manner, before a large and appreciative audience. One wondered why the sweet buds of childhood in their snowy robes were placed behind the stalwart specimens of mankind, and utterly hidden from view. It was a black mistake. Little Kittie Atwood won the first hearty applause, with her winsome voice and ways, and all the children trooping before the queen with their floral tributes were lovely. Not all the maidens fair could be queen of the hour then, tho' they will each be queen of hearts, doubtless, by-and-by. Refreshment for the inner man was furnished in the vestry, and the entire evening was voted a genuine success.

At last fortune smiled; a pleasant night was vouchsafed; the Goddard Literary and its friends were out in goodly numbers on Tuesday evening, to listen to an entertaining program. The farce entitled, "Is the editor in?" was amusing, and the editor-in-chief was sufficiently distraught and negligee in appearance to meet the requirements of the bill. Mr. Chaloner was imported by a political old maid (Mrs. Dearborn, in fantastic costume) to publish certain long and wearisome effusions, and the inimitable Bradshaw brought in many local hits that were fully appreciated. Mrs. Wiggin, and Messrs. Banker and Sisson were the irate patrons of the paper. The operetta of "O. P. R. A." was exceedingly well rendered by Mrs. Atwood, Mrs. Leavett, and Messrs. Pinkham and Sisson—the latter doing excellent work for an amateur. Piano solos by Miss Lucy Ross and Mrs. Curtis Abbott; piano duet by Misses Pierce and Pinkham, and humorous readings by Messrs. Bird and Bradshaw completed the program. A meeting of the Goddard Literary and musical committee is appointed for next Tuesday evening, March 16, at Mr. Wm. Kimball's, on Harvard street, at 7.30.

ARMORY HALL, NEWTON, March 17 AND 31, April 14 AND 29, '86, At Eight O'Clock Precisely.

MR. Carlyle Petersilea Has the Honor to Announce Four Chamber Concerts

ON THE ABOVE DATES, ASSISTED BY

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MISS ELLEN D. BARRET,
MISS EMMA HAYDEN EAMES,
MRS. E. HUMPHREY ALLEN,
MISS MAUDE NICHOLS,
(Pupil of Miss E. D. Barret).

PROGRAMME FOR FIRST CONCERT, Wednesday Evening, March 17.

MISS ELLEN D. BARRET, Soprano.

TRIO, op. 1, No. 3. Beethoven.
Allegro con brio.
Andante cantabile con variazioni.
Menuetto. Schumann.
Finale Prestissimo.
SONGS. { Thine eyes so blue and tender. } Lassen.
{ Whither. }
'CELLO SOLO, Larghetto et Rondo. Boccherini.
PIANO SOLOS, { Schubert's Erl King. Liszt.
{ Etude, op. 23. Rubinstein.
VIOLIN SOLOS, { Romanza in F. Beethoven.
{ Minuet. Schumann.
SONGS, { Da bist wie eine Blume. Schubert.
{ Barcarolle. Schubert.
TRIO, op. 97. Beethoven.
Allegro Moderato.
Scherzo.
Andante cantabile.
Allegro moderato.

PROGRAMME FOR THIRD CONCERT, Wednesday Evening, April 14.

MRS. E. HUMPHREY ALLEN, Soprano.

TRIO, op. 63. Schumann.
Mit Energie und Leidenschaft.
Lebhaft, doch nicht zu rasch.
Langsam, mit inniger Empfindung.
Mit Feuer.
FIVE SONGS from Woman's Love and Life. Schumann.
{ Since I First Beheld Him.
{ Humility.
{ The Proposal.
{ The Ring.
{ The Bride.
'CELLO SOLOS, { Larghetto. Mozart.
{ Tarantelle. Popper.
PIANO SOLOS, { Nocturne, No. 2, Eb. } Chopin.
{ Ballade in Ab.
VIOLIN SOLO, { Andante. Ries.
{ Introduction and Gavotte.
{ From Suite op. 26.)
SONGS, with Violin Obligato.
{ Zweigesang. Becker.
{ Spring Song. Oscar Weil.
TRIO, op. 24. Henselt.
Allegro ma non Troppo.
Andante con moto.
Scherzo.
Finale, Allegro non Troppo.

Season Tickets, \$2.50 each.

Can be obtained of C. F. ROGERS, and at THE PETERSILEA ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 281 Columbus Avenue, Boston.

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PROGRAMME FOR SECOND CONCERT, Wednesday Evening, March 31.

MISS EMMA HAYDEN EAMES, Soprano.

TRIO, op. 49. Mendelssohn.
Molto Allegro Agitato.
Andante con moto Tranquillo.
Scherzo—Larghetto e Vivace.
Finale, Allegro assai Appassionato.
RECITATIVE and ARIA, "Cosi fan Tutti," Mozart.
'CELLO SOLO, Duo Brillante. Gregoir-Servais.
PIANO SOLO, Larghetto. Henselt.
VIOLIN SOLOS, { Legende. Wieniawski.
{ Mazurka de Concert. Allen.
SONGS, { The Livelong Night, Sweet }
{ Philomel. }
{ The Captive Songster. } Wolf.
TRIO, op. 66. Mendelssohn.
Allegro Energico.
Andante Espressivo.
Scherzo.
Finale—Allegro Appassionato.

PROGRAMME FOR FOURTH CONCERT, Thursday Evening, April 29.

AMERICAN COMPOSITIONS EXCLUSIVELY.

MISS MAUDE NICHOLS, Soprano.

SONATE, for Piano and Violin, op. 24. J. K. Paine
Allegro con fuoco.
Larghetto (canonic.)
Allegro Vivace
SONGS, { Margery Daw. B. E. Wolf.
{ Bolero. Calixa Lavallee.
SUITE, pour Piano et Violoncello,
op. 40. Calixa Lavallee.
Allegro Appassionato.
Scherzo—Romanza.
Presto, a la Tarentelle.
SONGS, { So the Daisies Tell. Ernst Jonas.
{ Smiling Hope. Calixa Lavallee.
PIANO SOLOS, { Polonaise, No. 1, op. 2 } Milo
{ Polonaise, No. 2, op. 3 } Benedict.
TRIO, op. 5. Arthur Foote.
Allegro con brio.
Allegro Vivace.
Adagio Molto.
Allegro Comodo.

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FOR SALE BY
A. J. Fiske & Co.,
WEST NEWTON, MASS.

WEST NEWTON.

Second Congregational church, Washington st.; H. J. Patrick, pastor. Preaching at 10.45. Sunday-school at 12. Praise service at 7.

Baptist church, cor. Washington and Perkins sts.; O. D. Kimball, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 and 7. Sunday-school at 12.10. Services Tuesday and Friday at 7.30.

Myrtle Baptist church, Auburn st., near Prospect. Jacob Barrell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 2.45.

First Unitarian church, Washington st., near Highland. J. C. Jaynes, pastor. Services at 10.45.

—Miss M. C. Porter of West Newton was a member of the Raymond Excursion which left Boston on Thursday for California.

—West Newton Congregational Church. Preaching by the Pastor at 10.45 a. m.; sermon to children. Sabbath School at 12; Sabbath School Concert at 6 p. m.

—The Choral Union, holding their rehearsal every Wednesday evening in the Congregational Chapel, are progressing rapidly under the direction of Mr. J. E. Trowbridge.

—Miss Gertrude Samson, for two years a teacher among the Mormons in Utah, will speak in the Chapel of the Congregational Church Tuesday evening at 7.30, under the auspices of the Newell Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. All are cordially invited.

Tramps Lodged.

Number of tramps furnished with lodgings by the city for the week ending March 11: 20. Americans, 9; Irish, 15; English, 2; Scotch, 2; Danish, 1.

Failure of Claflin, Allison & Co.

Claflin, Allison & Co., wholesale dealers in teas and coffees, 10 India street, Boston, were petitioned into insolvency on Tuesday by Nash & Co. of Boston. An assignment had previously been made by Claflin, Allison & Co. to Arthur E. Dennison, attorney-at-law. Their liabilities are reported to be in the vicinity of \$75,000. Charles H. Claflin has alone composed the firm since May 1, 1884, and for one or two weeks past he has been closing the business out.

Common Council.

At a meeting of the Common Council Monday evening orders were adopted appropriating \$5000 for laying water mains; ordering two more policemen to be added to the force, and requesting the Ordinance Committee to draft an amendment to the police ordinance providing for a Joint Standing Committee on the Police Department.

The order passed by the Aldermen appropriating \$3000 for the purchase of land in the rear of the High School House was referred to the Committee on Finance in non-concurrence.

WATERTOWN.

—The eighteenth annual report of the Watertown Town Library has been issued. It is from the press of Fred. G. Barker, and the typography is fully up to his well-known standard of excellence. S. F. Whitney, the librarian, says: "In some respects this year is the best the library has seen. The circulation has steadily increased, and has gradually changed to more solid reading. The percentage of fiction and juveniles is smaller and the proportion of reading for information is larger." The number of volumes in the library has been increased from 2250 in 1868 to 15,791 in 1885. Increase in 1885, 735 volumes. Receipts in 1885, \$3678.20. Expenditures \$3622.19.

Watertown Town Meeting.

S. S. Gleason, Moderator. Appropriations: Schools, \$25,000; Fire Department, \$5350; support of poor, \$6500; highways, \$13,000; bridges and culverts, \$600; interest on town debt, \$2000; salaries, \$3075; discounts and abatements, \$3500; paying town debt, \$5000; police, \$5000; insurance, \$500; library, with dog tax, \$2650; concrete walks, \$1000; contingent, \$2500; street lights, \$3500; printing, \$600; lighting and care of Town House, \$800; cemeteries, \$100; Post 81, G. A. R., \$200; State aid, \$500; military aid, \$500; removal of ashes, garbage and swill, \$750; town improvement, \$300; hydrants, \$6750; Board of Health, \$350. The total was \$90,025. Voted, to pay the highway laborers \$2 per day, instead of \$1.75. Town officers elected: Selectmen, Charles Brigham, C. W. Stone, J. F. Lynch; Clerk, W. H. Ingraham; Treasurer, J. K. Stickney; Assessors, F. M. Kelly, W. H. Ingraham, W. E. Farwell; School Committee, for three years, Dr. J. A. Mead and Dr. M. J. Kelly; for two years, C. S. Ensign; Auditor, Howard Russell; Collector, W. E. Farwell; Surveyor of Highways, C. F. Jackson; Public Library Trustees, Joshua Coolidge, George N. March; Board of Health, Dr. J. A. Mead, David Flinders, J. J. Sullivan. License—Yes, 446; no 479; and the town went for no license, for the first time for several years.

Guizot's Illustrated History of France.

Our readers will not fail to notice the remarkable offer made elsewhere. One of our subscribers who owns the work, informs us that he paid thirty-five dollars for it not long ago, and that it is substantially the same that we now offer for SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, including the GRAPHIC, for one year. Please call at our office and examine the work. This offer is positively limited to March 23. 8 volumes, 3600 pages, nearly 500 fine full-page illustrations.

AUBURNDALE.

Congregational church, Hancock st. and Woodland ave.; Calvin Cutler, pastor. Services at 10.30 and 7.30. Sunday-school at 3. Young people's meeting at 6.30. Prayer meeting Friday at 7.30.

Centenary Methodist church, Central st.; E. R. Watson, pastor. Services at 10.30. Sunday-school at 12. Young people's meeting at 6.30. Prayer meeting Friday at 7.30.

Church of the Messiah (Episcopal), Auburn st.; H. A. Metcalf, rector. Morning prayer and sermon, 10.45; Sunday-school, 3; evening prayer and sermon, 4.15. Friday's prayer at 7.30.

—Prof. Raymond at Lasell, March 18 and 19.

—Prof. Raymond comes to New England this winter only for the two readings at Lasell, and one at Harvard.

—The Rev. Phillips Brooks of Trinity Church, Boston, will preach at the Church of the Messiah (Epis.) Tuesday evening.

—The Rev. Frederick W. Webber, assistant minister of Grace Church, Newton, preaches at the Church of the Messiah (Epis.) Friday evening, March 12.

—George L. Barker, 60 years of age, while attempting to get aboard the morning train on Wednesday, fell and was very badly hurt. He was carried to his home, where he now lies in a dangerous condition. He was attended by Dr. Porter.

—The Praise Service at the Methodist Church on Sunday evening was fully attended and much enjoyed. This church is very fortunate in having the services of so conscientious and gifted a musician as Mr. Randall. Many another parish in our city would be thankful to have service so valuable—"for love, and not for money." The program included some fine compositions by Barnby, Tours, Gounod, and others.

—On Tuesday evening, March 16th, the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks will preach at the Church of the Messiah, the service to begin at 7.45, and on Friday evening, March 19, at 7.30, there will be a Missionary Meeting under the auspices of the Diocesan Board of Missions. Addresses will be made at the Friday evening service by the Rev. A. H. Vinton of Worcester, and the Rev. A. M. Backus of Dedham.

—Bear in mind that lemons are the most useful fruit in domestic economy. The juice of half a lemon in a teacup of strong black coffee, without sugar, will often cure a sick headache. Lemon juice and salt will remove ordinary iron rust. If the hands are stained there is nothing that will remove the stains so well as lemon. Cut a lemon in half and apply to the cut surface as if it were soap. Lemon juice is also a remedy for rheumatism and for the so-called biliousness of spring. In the latter case, take the juice of a lemon before breakfast, the pulp may also be eaten, avoiding every particle of skin. Lemon juice with sugar mixed very thick and taken at intervals relieves coughs. It must be very acid as well as sweet.

Eighth Cooking Lecture at Lasell Seminary.

The subject was boning and broiling. The process of preparing small birds for broiling was very skillfully illustrated, and would have been very instructive to any housekeeper who could see it done. It is not easy to describe.

After boning, the birds were wrapped in letter paper, well rubbed with softened butter and broiled for six to ten minutes.

Oysters and mutton chops were also broiled, the former on a fine wire gridiron, the latter in a hissing hot frying-pan.

The oysters were drained and dipped in melted butter, and then in fine cracker crumbs.

In addition to the regular subject, Mrs. Lincoln prepared

AURORA CREAM.

One half box gelatine, one half cup of cold water, three quarters of a cup of sugar, whites of four eggs, one teaspoon vanilla, one tablespoon wine, one cup each of candied cherries and apricots.

The gelatine was soaked in the water—the cream whipped. A pint of milk with three quarters of a cup of sugar were boiled and the gelatine added, stirring until dissolved and then the mixture was poured on the whites of the eggs previously beaten to a froth. The vanilla and wine were added, and when slightly thickened, the whipped cream stirred. This was divided into three parts, the fruit in one, the second colored with cochineal and the third with yolks of eggs.

To prepare cochineal extract, one half ounce each of cochineal, alum and cream tartar, in one half pint of boiling water. Let it stand on the back of the stove twenty minutes, then add one half ounce salts of tartar, and one half pound sugar and bottle.

The three colors were mixed in the mould.

The lecture next Monday will be on salads, dressing and garnishing, one of the most useful in the whole course. G.

—The royalties on Walt Whitman's publications last year amounted to only \$50; from which it may be inferred that the attempts of the English critics to make Americans believe that Whitman is the greatest poet this country has ever produced have not been very successful. The people who praise his poems don't buy them.—[Norristown Herald.]

The Tennessee negroes are holding meetings, and resolving that "Freedom from the dram shop is the elevation of our race."

LATE LOCALS.

—Rev. Frederic H. Hedge, D. D., of Cambridge, will preach at the Channing Church next Sunday morning. No evening service.

—Rev. M. G. Allen preaches Friday evening, and Rev. James F. Spaulding of Cambridge Tuesday evening, at St. Mary's Church, Newton Lower Falls.

—The Vesper Service at Channing Church last Sunday evening was as usual fully attended, and the musical selections were given with much taste and expression.

—We omitted to notice the High School Review last week. The February number was filled with interesting matter, all original. Unlike some of its contemporaries, this monthly presents matter of a substantial, useful and instructive character, rather than of the lighter and more frivolous sort. It ought to go into every family in Newton.

Prof. R. R. Raymond

WILL READ AT

LASELL SEMINARY, March 18,

"Midsummer Night's Dream."

MARCH 19,

"TWELFTH NIGHT."

BEGINNING PROMPTLY AT 7.45 P. M.

TICKETS, - - - 50 Cts.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

A PARTY WILL LEAVE BOSTON

Thursday, April 22, & Thursday, April 29,

For a Tour of 59 days through

Colorado AND California,

With halts at Chicago, Las Vegas, Hot Springs, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Manitou, Denver, etc., and daylight trips over the Sierra Nevada and through the most picturesque regions of the Wasatch and Rocky Mountains. Incidental trip to the Yosemite Valley and the Big Trees.

A Party will leave Boston Thursday, May 6, for a Tour of 65 Days over the same route through COLORADO & CALIFORNIA, Thence through the Picturesque Regions of the

PACIFIC NORTHWEST,

And homeward over the Northern Pacific Railroad, this part of the trip including Oregon, Washington Territory, Puget Sound, Vancouver Island, Idaho, Montana, Lincoln (Northern Dakota), and Minnesota, with halts at Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Lake Minnetonka, etc. Incidental trip (in connection with all three excursions) to the YOSEMITE VALLEY and BIG TREES; side trips, if desired, to ALASKA and the YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

In addition to the above parties will leave Thursday, March 11, for CALIFORNIA (last trip on Winter itinerary), and on same date for MEXICO (second and last excursion in special train of Pullman Hotel Cars).

W. RAYMOND. I. A. WHITCOMB.

Send for descriptive circulars.

W. RAYMOND,

296 Washington Street, (op. School St.)

BOSTON.

21-22

Allison Bro's Improved Family Soap.

Absolutely pure and superior to all others for general household use.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN INSOLVENCY.

MESSENGER'S NOTICE.

MIDDLESEX, ss. Newton, March 6, 1886. Notice is hereby given that the Hon. GEORGE M. BROOKS, Judge of the Court of Insolvency in and for the County of Middlesex, has issued a warrant against the estate of FREDERICK C. LYON, of Newton, in said County, Insolvent Debtor, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said debtor to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said debtor to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1886, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. SAMUEL W. TUCKER, Deputy Sheriff.

23-24



Miller Clarke's Bats.

MILLER CLARKE'S BATS.

The great circular saw was now buzzing, as it had been for an hour past; the water, foaming through the pen stock, was carrying long, irregular lines of sawdust miles down stream; and old Miller Clarke, his red face turned up toward the sun, was lying sound asleep on a pile of slabs.

"Who's running the mill?" the neighbors asked, as they heard the long-drawn sound that showed the mill was running but not working. After a time one of the kind-hearted among them went over to the mill, woke up the drowsy miller, and helped him to resume his work.

"Why don't he work stiddy?" asked little Tom.

"Too many bats," was the brief reply.

Tom did not know that a "bat" was the slang phrase for a drunk. Indeed, in his lifetime he had hardly seen a drunken man, and was not familiar with the foolish names that they give to their sin. So he pondered over that answer a long time. He knew that the old mill, with its barricade of slabs on one side, its mighty mounds of sawdust on the other, and its great sawdust-choked cellar, was full of rats and mice; he knew, too, of the owl that lived in a queer wooden turret on one end of the mill; but he did not know there were bats there. He wondered how they affected the miller, and why it was that a few bats should make a man forget his work, and lie sleeping in the sun, or make him go staggering home from work almost every night. He had read that in tropical countries there were creatures called vampires, which approached their victims while they slept, and sucked their life-blood; but the little bats that he saw flitting in the twilight, and to which he had called many times, "Bat, bat, come under my hat, and I'll give you a leg of bacon,"—that these little creatures could injure a man, he could not believe.

He resolved to investigate the matter. For several nights he and his chum went to the mill to watch for bats; and sure enough there they were, lots of them. Flitting to and fro over the smooth surface of the mill-pond, uttering short, mouse-like squeaks, they were there by dozens, more than Tom had ever before imagined were in the town. Where they came from was at first a mystery; but as he walked along by the "log-carriage" inside of the mill, he heard from a dark corner the rious squeaks, and, after another, five bats came sweeping out. The next day he examined the spot and saw a tiny hole like a mouse-hole, that led away into the recesses in the frame-work of the building. Its edges were worn smooth, as if it had been in use for generations. He wondered that it had not been discovered sooner. Once seen, it became to him one of the most noticeable features of the mill.

This, then, was where the bats lived; and, as Tom reasoned in his wise little head, this was their citadel from which they bewitched Miller Clarke. He resolved, if pos-

sible, to rid the mill of these creatures, and spent all that day in working over a curious net. When night came, having fastened it to the end of a pole, he stationed himself in front of the entrance to the bat's nest. Soon there was a shrill squeak from within and an instant later a dark object flopped into the net and struggled violently to get out. Throwing the net upon the floor, Tom caught a broom, killed the intruder, and prepared for another. Thirteen times he repeated the operation, and then no more bats came. Filling the net with dead bats and shouldering the pole, Tom started for home. It was quite dark when he reached the gate. As he was going in, who should hail him but Uncle Daniel.

"What you got there, Tom?" said the old man; "fish?"

"No, sir; bats."

"Wal, I declare," was the reply.

"Where'd you get them, boy?"

"Down in the mill."

"What did you want to kill them for?"

"Well," said Tom, honestly, "you see Miller Clarke has been awfully pestered by these things; they just about bothered the life out of him, kinder bewitched him, so he ain't good for anything at his work, and his folks are just suffering. He's got a mortgage on his house, and Ed had to come out of school and go into the cotton-mill to work; so I thought I would kill some of them."

Most men would have laughed at this answer, but Uncle Daniel was different from most men. So instead of making fun of Tom's mistake, the dear old man leaned over the gate and said:

"Tom, you meant to do a good thing, but I am afraid you have not killed the right bats. The kind that has been troubling the miller is just the worst that this world has ever seen. If you could count up the men that are killed by Miller Clarke's bats every year in this country, it would be more than 70,000. I don't blame you for hating them, sonny, most all honest people do. They are much worse than vampires, and there are more of them. The bat that is troubling the miller is not the innocent little things with wings; it is the 'whiskey bat'—in other words, it is a 'drunk' or a 'spree'; and Tom, my boy, always remember that this whiskey bat is doing more harm than you or I can ever estimate. We must fight it all we can, and if in your lifetime you can destroy as many whiskey bats as you have of this kind, you won't have lived in vain, my boy."

H. C. P.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss. COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the third meeting of the creditors of Benjamin L. White, of Newton, in the County of Middlesex, insolvent debtor, will be held at the Court of Insolvency at Cambridge, in said County, on the twenty-fourth day of June, next, 1886, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims. The assignee's accounts will then and there be presented, and any creditor or creditors may appear and object to the allowance thereof.

Wm. B. DURANT, Assignee.

No. 19 Congress St., Boston, March 11, '86. 23-24

To Miss Rose E. Cleveland.

BY MARIETTA S. CASE.

[A pleasant incident comes to us from Washington. On the occasion of a state dinner at one of the cabinet officers, Miss Cleveland quietly asked the butler to remove the wine glasses standing around her plate. He removed them as quietly as the request had been made. But the act was not unnoticed, and very soon every lady at the table, following the example of the first lady in the land, had the glasses removed from her plate.]

O gentle priestess, at our Nation's shrine,
Whose nature sweet partakes of the divine!
This quiet deed shall not forgotten be,
But treasured up with fondest memory.

And when for right our legislators stand,
The curse, strong drink, to banish from our land,
Then woman's tears and earnest prayers prevail,
And hushed shall be the suffering children's wail.

All will unite to give thee loving praise,
In that thou didst not follow Fashion's ways,
But, by the influence of thy guiding hand,
Didst plead for "God and Home and Native Land."

But when the silent messenger shall come,
To bear thee hence to thy Eternal Home,
Then shall thy greatest, best reward be won,
When thou shalt hear thy Saviour say "Well done."

Art Jottings.

Doll exhibits "A Monk's Head," by P. Torrini, very spirited, and a Mariotti. Peasants in the Neighborhood of Rome, crossing the Campagna in a rude wooden cart, drawn by the typical big-horned oxen, both are water colors. A. Pope has a very spirited portrait of large size, pointer dog with head and tail erect, and extended as if on the scent.

Noyes & Blakeslee have an ideal female portrait by J. Coomans, of great beauty and fine tone. B. M. Bannister gives very broad treatment to a landscape of large size. T. D. Williams, Paris, depicts a flock of sheep driven by the inevitable old and weather-beaten woman towards a pool of water well hidden by the grass. Emil Carlsen has another dead chicken of heroic proportions stretched upon his back and by the outlying feathers he made gallant struggle in the battle for life, liberty and the pursuit of a chicken's happiness; for with Carlsen every chicken as well as dog has its day. Some poultry in yellow glaze gives a touch of color to the general grayness and gloom. Miller depicts in a large canvas an old gentleman studying a portrait with interest, that an old German matron, likely his wife, has put into his hands with the exhibition of so much interest and care. A photo-gravure beautifully colored, was seen below the stairs, of a work by J. G. Vibert, representing a clerical party of high church dignitaries, as indicated by their robes of white, purple and cardinal, who are interestedly listening to the argument of a monk rough clad, who has gained an audience with the dignified assembly, one of whom is lingering over a cup of coffee after an evidently generous dining. The work is very charming and attractive.

At Chase's is an exhibit of oil and water colors and pastels by H. M. Rosenberg, and E. L. Field, of scenes in picturesque Brittany and other parts of France. The work of the artists is very like in style and treatment, strongly tinged with the prevailing "greenery-gallery" continental coloring. Some of the water colors were very attractive.

Laborer and highly finished etchings now encompass art walks on every hand, and one always finds at Chase's a choice ingathering of them.

Fine examples of H. Herkomer, Millet, Meissonier and other well known and highly esteemed artists were peering at us from the window, and greeting us by the way as we entered the exhibition room.

Through the name of her celebrated father the sculptor, we were attracted to see the paintings of Miss C. G. Greenough, who offers them for sale at Leonard's, previous to a trip on the continent for the purposes of culture likely. The works number 115, and the "Niagara" is a canvas of large size, so that she must have been a close student of the easel and brush. We prefer her portraits to the landscapes in most cases.

There was a fine collection of Gobelin Tapestries hanging in the rear of the same room on private sale. They bear the old-time impress of skill in the manufacture, and possess great beauty in design and color.

We took "Howard's" advice in a late New York news letter and visited the Japanese Village, where we were greatly edified and regretted when the bell was rung down the Hall warning us that "Twelve o'clock," the time for noon closing, had arrived. The booths are rude in construction, timber uprights, with rough board flooring raised some two feet above the hall floor. These frames have various cheap and picturesque coverings, and are enriched by the lively colored and pretty hanging lanterns of paper, screens and curtains, of various texture and skill in workmanship. The polishing of vases was going on, decorations of metal and pottery, hammering of metal ornaments of simple pattern, spinning of silk and then the weaving of same in looms that would make the modern "Jacquard" that turns out the rich Gobelin (late referred to) hold its side from side-splitting laughter. The workers of wood were also abroad

with their unique tools, but do not scorn the use of the Yankee bit-stock that hangs upon a handy nail. Fair Japanese maidens served us mild tea in delicate cups, (probably because the cups were not strong,) and as we passed out the wicket exit a little dish was handed each of us as a souvenir. To the younger element present the live Japanese children of assorted ages and sizes added as much of interest to the village as anything presented.

As an exhibition to one unfamiliar with this strange and interesting people the worth of one's entrance fee meets a rich return.

Mr. Atkinson on the Silver Question.

In a recent address before the Providence Board of Trade, Mr. Atkinson, a gold monometallist, criticized somewhat severely the views of Prof. Andrews, Professor of Political Economy at Brown University. Prof. Andrews replies in the Providence Journal, a portion of which we give below:

1. I most emphatically do not "advocate debasing the standard of value to the present weight and value to the silver dollar worth less than eighty cents." I wish every debt paid in gold or its equivalent, but do not wish gold arbitrarily and unjustly appreciated. 2. As to the present marked decline in prices, I have never supposed or said that appreciation of money was its sole cause. Right cordially do I concur in the learned gentleman's conviction that nearly all the commodities of the world's commerce have for many years been growing cheaper intrinsically. "Thank God for it." To the part of his address devoted to this topic every one must assent. What I contest is the assumption that this intrinsic cheapening of commodities can alone account for the fall in prices. It is my belief now, as before my careful perusal of this earnest plea, that shrinkage in the volume of the world's hard money has been a cow-cause. 3. Mr. Atkinson mistakenly charges me with holding "that this great fall in prices is a misfortune, which is to be resisted, and that the tide is to be turned the other way." Every reader not informed from other sources will on the basis of this statement set me down as a disbeliever in low prices. That is wrong. For prices to be low through the cheapening of products is a great blessing. Also, for them to be low through diminution of money metal volume is no misfortune except in view of the comparatively (not wholly) unimportant truth that the purchasing power of the monetary limit is less stable with a small than with a large volume of money metal. The decadence of prices is the accursed thing. The act of sinking on the part of prices, whatever the cause, is, in itself considered, something to be deprecated, as always tending to induce stagnation in trade. So far as such an experience arises from improvements in manufacture, transportation and communication, we bear it cheerfully, as the friction inevitably accompanying a movement on the whole immeasurably beneficial. So far as it proceeds from a totally unnecessary reduction in the world's mass of money metal, it is a pure evil. It is this evil which I dread, and would gladly do something to stay. How far the lowered cost of producing goods has gone in diminishing prices Mr. Atkinson has not shown, cannot show. He can only say that its influence has been important; its precise reach is determined by no principle to which he or any one else can appeal. It is different with his opponents. The reasoning of Giffen, Goschen, Allard and ex-Senator Hill is not, I submit, so much in the air. It appeals more to recognized principles and facts. Population and wealth, calling for money-work, have been making ceaseless and prodigious advance. The production of gold has shrunk, a billion dollars worth of new demand for it been made, the amount of it employed in the arts unprecedentedly swollen, and hence the world's total gold stock available for money has fallen off, if not absolutely, as is almost demonstrable, at least in proportion to the number of foot-pounds (so to speak) of money-work to be done. "Gold production has diminished but little." It should have increased greatly, like population and wealth. Meantime no other money has been coming to gold's aid. On the contrary, in this country bank notes have been retired, and nowhere do they appear to have been multiplied. Concurrently with all this, silver has been denied free coinage, in the United States, the Scandinavian lands, Germany, Holland and the Latin Union. The reverse of Mr. Atkinson's seeming impression, this refusal of free coinage deprives the great mass of uncoined silver, over all the vast area of the earth's surface where free coinage has ceased, of its old power to act on prices. It is commodity, like pig iron. In face of these speaking data, I for one am compelled to believe of gold what I should believe of any other sort of economic goods similarly circumstanced, that this increased demand for it and concurrently decreased supply have added to its purchase power. The contrary is, of course, conceivable viz., that money has been and is stationary in purchase power and that the change in prices is to be referred entirely to reduction in the intrinsic cost of wares; but it is certain that no logical economist is going to accept this rationale of the case on the strength of mere vehemence and assertion.

It must be supported by evidence the most positive and definite. Over this part of the ground Mr. Atkinson's argument seems to me to reel at each step. I am not at all ignoring in my criticism the peculiar factors which go to determine the value of money. Did not prices fall the three decades previous to 1850? and did they not rise after the gold mines of Australia and California had been tapped? and had the paucity of money in the one case and its plentitude in the other no hand in forming these prices? Why do we recognize the influence of money then and not now? The address leaves unnoticed very many other highly pertinent points, as the incapacity of wrought gold, labor-embodiment gold ware, of which the spread of opulence as enormously enlarged the quantity, to aid in fixing and steadying prices; and the very extensive new demand for money, created during the last thirty years by the more complete division of labor. It would be wearisome here were I to display the bearing of all these considerations upon the question at issue. But even were gold proved not to have appreciated up to date, the force of my contention would be no whit abated. Gold being produced under the remorseless law of diminishing return, while the great universe of commodities shuffled to and fro by its agency, are not under that law, its volume is absolutely foreordained to face in proportion to the work it, unless succored, will have to do, and each grain of the mass to increase in ability to buy goods. Fate itself is not surer than this, make all the allowances any one pleases for the office of bills, checks and telegrams, which leads me to my last remark upon this instructive address, that the vicious or blighting process of the descending prices that is before us, if monometallism prevails, will go on for centuries, perhaps, before "scarcity" of gold, in the only sense comprehended by the address, will appear. The proper apprehension of this point would have spared Mr. Atkinson the use of nearly half his matter. The world's gold will not, in a thousand years, become inaccessible or insufficient to go round. Rather will sinking prices continue to cause plethora and congestion of gold as now. Shrinkage to the bulk of hard money is what threatens, in proportion as silver is reduced to mere commodity. In other words, the bi-metalist's deepest concern is not that the circulating medium will fail. That function can be as well served by paper. Were this alone the difficulty it would be relevant to refer to the gigantic evolution which the clearing-house system has attained. The deep-lying fact on which the entire question finally rests is that prices, in ultimate analysis, are fixed by the cost per unit of the production of hard money, which cost, destined at best to a measure of increase with the passing years, will advance the more slowly the more widely silver retains its money character. I see but one possible way of escape from this conclusion; it is the road of the flat-greenbacker.

E. BENJ. ANDREWS.

January 15, 1886.

[Special Correspondence of this Paper.]

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1886.

The President's message to the Senate concerning the controversy between himself and that body, fell like a bombshell into that quiet and dignified body. The Democrats chuckled over it and vengeance flashed from the eyes of the Republicans. Senator Edmunds was the first to condemn it in open session, and after comparing the President to the arrogant Charles the First of England in presuming, as he expressed it, to dictate to the Senate, the message was on motion of the Senator, referred to the Judiciary Committee. This committee, with Senator Edmunds as its chairman, has lately fallen into the habit of pigeon-holing all matters not meeting with the entire approval of the Republican majority, but that course, as pursued with objectionable nominations, will of course not be followed in the message. In anticipation of the message being discussed in open session on Tuesday, the galleries and corridors were crowded to overflowing, and many people turned away because there was not even standing room. A number of members of the lower House even found it convenient on that day to step across the rotunda to the Senate wing on public business, but to the disappointment of all, no report was made and consequently there was no discussion. The excitement even now is high and everybody is on the alert to learn when the message will be referred back by the committee to the Senate, and the volumes of Senatorial eloquence and invective roll forth.

The House devoted the whole of last week, with the exception of Monday, to the consideration of the general invalid pension bill. The members availed themselves of the opportunity to deliver political speeches for use in the next State campaigns. They all declared themselves as not opposed to the bill, and devoted the most part of every speech to the irrelevant matter—matter good however for campaign purposes. An unusually large number of members joined in the debate, and at times a majority of the members were on their feet, and as each speaker warmed up to

his subject and made pungent criticisms of the opposite party and was met with bristling repartee from the attacked, he was surrounded by fellow members who applauded until the spectators in the galleries joined in, and the wild enthusiasm drowned the voices of the members and raps of the speaker's gavel to order. Such an animated debate to continue day after day for a week has not occurred in many years. When a vote was reached the bill passed by an overwhelming majority.

On Monday, under a suspension of the rules, the Mexican Pension Bill was discussed but no vote reached. It is believed that the bill will not pass this session because it comes up in such a bad form that the southern members cannot vote for it.

The Senate has been engaged all the week in the discussion of the Educational Bill, and when a vote was reached on Friday night, the bill was passed by a surprisingly large and unexpected majority, the vote being 36 to 11. The friends of the bill were afraid that it would be defeated because of the numerous amendments made to it. They now feel confident of its passage by the House.

The whole Democratic populace of the National Capital is up in arms against the appointment of the colored lawyer, James C. Mathews, of Albany, N. Y., as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. This office, which yields the occupant about \$6,000 a year in the way of fees, was put down as a sweet plum for some local Democrat. Local men and local offices has been the motto of the Democrats ever since the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, and a plank to that effect was put in the National platform.

The Democrats have consequently felt confident of getting the few District offices within the gift of the President, and although impatient at the delay, felt that ultimately their patience would be rewarded. The nomination therefore on Thursday was a great surprise and caused great indignation; but the President doubtless had the good of his party in mind, rather than the gratification of a few, and so appointed a colored man to succeed a colored man. Fred Douglass steps out and lawyer Mathews in, and the snug little \$6,000 goes to a non-resident. Col. Lamont, in an interview had with him, has stated that all the other offices here will be given to local men. So, applicants, take due notice and make no applications, as "no vacancies exist."

Washington's Charity Ball is always a notable event in society circles. A great deal of money is realized out of it every year for the Children's Hospital, and all for "sweet charity's sake." This last was no less brilliant and successful than previous ones. President Cleveland attended it, and enjoyed himself beyond expression. He felt that he was free from office-seeking bore for a time, and could sit in the presence of a few personal friends in the gallery specially set apart for him and quietly look upon a scene of animated beauty such as he never looked upon before in Washington. This was the first time that the President has appeared at an evening party since the Inaugural Ball.

Young Teachers Wanted.

The art of teaching is adopted by many to gain a start in life, and often enables one to graduate in a higher course of study. The work is pleasant, profitable and noble, and being a field constantly open to advanced scholars, any book calculated to assist them in passing school examinations or obtaining certificates is hailed with delight. Such a work is the "Common School Question Book," an advertisement of which appears in this paper. It is the most comprehensive review of twelve common branches ever published, and is so arranged in question form as to make it exceedingly useful. The publisher offers to send full descriptive circulars and specimen pages for a 2-cent stamp, in which he makes the best inducements to canvassers. The Question Book embraces 3,500 questions and answers on U. S. History, Civil Government, Parliamentary Rules, Penmanship, Reading, Physiology, Geography, Grammar, Written Arithmetic, Physical Geography, Orthography, Infinitives and Participles made easy. The price of the book is \$1.50 prepaid. Address, A. H. CRAIG, Caldwell, Wis.

—The Art Amateur continues its specialty of offering instruction to amateur artists in all branches of art. The plates containing designs in embroidery for altars, cushions, panels and cups and saucers are exceedingly helpful, and the page of monograms suggests useful work. The lessons upon "Flower Painting in Oils," animal painting, composition and amateur photography are explicit in practical suggestions. Home decoration in its branches of city house improvement and dining room arrangements, studio talk and descriptions of exhibitions, with correspondence and editorial notes, add to the interest. A colored supplement of Hart's painting, "The Head of a Steer," accompanies the number. Montague Marks, publisher, New York.

—There's a strong and sweet aroma of burning grass borne on the south wind, and a smoky haze settles about the horizon. The industrious husbandman has invaded the fence corner and hedge row, and soon the cut-worm will be sampling the young corn. The bullfrog is blowing the mud from the pipes of his bazoo, in the swamps, in preparation for the first spring rehearsal.—[Macon, Ga., Telegraph.]

—S. S. Gould of Seneca Falls, while making the trip down the Lachine rapids, in the St. Lawrence river, seven years ago, dropped his cane overboard. His name and address were engraved on a silver plate near the head of the cane. A few days ago Mr. Gould received a letter from Samuel Yeo, who lives on the coast of Nova Scotia. Yeo informed Gould that he had found a cane floating in the ocean, five miles from shore, bearing the address of S. S. Gould, Sr. Gould requested him to send the cane to him by express, and on Monday he received the property he lost in the St. Lawrence river in 1879.—[St. Albans Messenger.]

Stop and Think

How much money you have thrown away buying worthless medicines, prepared by unprincipled parties, who care not what harm they may do to your system. You can depend on every bottle of Sulphur Bitters as being a reliable medicine. It searches out and cleanses from the blood all impure matter and makes you feel like a new person.—Boston Daily Globe.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

ARE you aware that in your blood the taint of scrofula has a prominent place? This is true of every one. It is liable at any time, on the slightest provocation, to develop itself in some insidious disease. Consumption and many other diseases are outgrowths of this impurity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla has a wonderful power over all scrofulous troubles, as the remarkable testimonials we have received unmistakably prove.

Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.: Gentlemen—My youngest son has always been troubled with Scrofulous Humor; sores in his head discharging from his ears, and a running sore on the back of his ear for two years; his eyelids would fester and ulcerate, discharging so that I was obliged to wash them open every morning. His eyelashes nearly all coming out; he was exceedingly dainty, most of the time eating but two slight meals a day. We were unable to find anything that did the least effect upon him till last spring, 1885, we gave him two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. His appetite improved at once. The back of his ear healed up without a scar, and not a sore in his head since. Sincerely yours,

Mrs. N. C. SANBORN,
No. 103 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.

"We do not as a rule allow ourselves to use our editorial columns to speak of any remedy we advertise, but we feel warranted in saying a word for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sarsaparilla has been known as a remedial agent for centuries and is recognized by all schools of practice as a valuable blood purifier. It is put up in forms of almost infinite variety, but Messrs. Hood & Co., (Lowell, Mass.) who are thoroughly reliable pharmacists, have hit upon a remedy of unusual value. Certainly they have vouchers of cures which we know to be no extraordinary."—Editors Lowell Weekly Journal.

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—FROM—
JERSEY AND NATIVE COWS.

Having fitted up a room expressly for *Cooling and Keeping Milk*, I am prepared to furnish a first-class article **Warranted to give Satisfaction.**

No Brewery Grain or Starch Feed used

Send your orders to

E. JENNINGS, Glen Farm

Box 129, Newton Lower Falls.

MILK! PURE MILK!

The undersigned is prepared to supply a few more families. I sell none except what is drawn from my own Jersey and grade cows, the fore know-it is clean and pure. Reference is made to any one who has taken milk of me the past two years. Orders may be sent to Lock Box 3, Newton, or to me at Waltham, Box 992.

H. COLDWELL.

24-11

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TRADE MARK.

SOAP

PAYS NO

FANCY PROFIT

But is an original compound made from the **PUREST STOCK**, and is sold by the makers and dealers nearer the cost of production than any other Laundry Soap in the market. See that you get this Soap, and not accept any of the numerous imitations that pay the grocer more money to recommend. The word **WELCOME** and the Clapsed Hands are stamped on every bar.

(Written for our Children's Column.)
OUR CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Good Night.

The tales are told, the songs are sung,
The evening romp is over,
And up the nursery stairs they climb,
With little buzzing tongues that chime
Like bees among the clover.

Their busy brains and happy hearts
Are full of crowding fancies;
From song and tale and "make believe"
A wondrous web of dreams they weave,
And airy child-romances.

The starry night is fair without;
The new moon rises slowly;
The nursery lamp is burning faint;
Each white-robed, like a little saint,
Their prayers they murmur lowly.

Good night! The tired heads are still
On pillows soft reposing.
The dim and dizzy mist of sleep
About their thoughts begins to creep,
Their drowsy eyes are closing.

Good-night! While, through the silent air
The moon-beams pale are streaming,
They drift from Daylight's noisy shore—
Blow out the light and shut the door,
And leave them to their dreaming!

Demorest's Monthly

For March contains a beautiful oil picture, "Early Spring," photogravure "The Muezzin," and fifty other illustrations. "A Quaint Cuban City," "Flower Girl of Pompeii," "Two Kings," "True Love never Did Run Smooth," and many other attractive and readable articles appear in this number. "Home Art and Home Comfort," and "The Woman's Club," are well treated. "The Fashion" department is fresh and seasonable, and the Temperance question is handled with the usual trenchant vigor which has become so marked a feature of Demorest.

The Overland Monthly

For March leads with a paper by W. W. Stone entitled "The Knights of Labor on the Chinese Labor Situation." It shows by numerous facts and figures the alarming extent which low-priced Chinese labor has thrown out of employment white mechanics and laborers in nearly every branch of industry. This article is followed by three other articles upon the same subject, entitled "A Prophecy Partly Fulfilled," "The Tacoma Method," and "The Segal to the Tacoma Method." These, in addition to several brief letters, indicate that there is no abatement in the determined opposition to the employment of the Chinese on the Pacific coast.

Other notable papers are: "Explorations in the Upper Columbia Country," "A Winter among the Putes," "Mysterious Fate of Blockade Runners," "Individuality—its Bearing upon the Art of Utterance," etc. "The Lost Journals of a Pioneer" in a third installment, give the author's impressions of the acts of the vigilance committee of twenty years ago.

"An Heritage of Crime" has a special interest for Eastern readers as solving the mystery of a terrible tragedy enacted in Salem, Mass., some forty-five years ago, the recent death of the last surviving member of the family removing possible objections to its publication.

A 4-Cent Poultry Book.

F. D. CRAIG, North Evanston, Ill., has issued a 36-page (72 columns) book, with colored cover, describing his Folding Incubator and Brooder, to which is added a large amount of information on poultry. Besides a full description of incubators, how they are built, operated, etc., instructions are given for building the best brooder ever invented, at a trivial cost; also illustrates a model henry in four pictures; shows how 1000 per cent can be made yearly from 100 hens; describes all breeds of fowls, over 75 varieties; vocabulary of over 60 terms used in scoring fowl fowls; tells all about caponizing; how to make eggs pay; small hen houses; winter laying quarters; incubator chicks; secrets of artificial hatching; Egyptian hatching ovens; poultry dogs; "Profitable Home Industry for Women," by Helen Wilman; a number of inquiries; eggs without roosters, and other matter. No books sent except for 4 cents; stamps taken. See advertisement of incubator in another place.

—The St. Louis Magazine for March opens with a well illustrated poem entitled "Spliced—A Sailor's Song," by James Francis Mayo. It is followed by the concluding chapters of the serial, "Rachel Wayne," and among the short stories are "Miriam Lane; or, True Spiritualism;" "The Tragedy at the Altar;" and "At Progressive Euchre." An interesting article is that on "Maude Meredith" (Mrs. Dwight T. Smith), accompanied by her portrait. It is a short sketch of her life, mentioning many of her poems and stories, and quoting several verses from "The Return." Other contributions are "Literary Chats," "Our Window Garden," and the varied contents of the departments of "Timely Topics," "Editorial Marginals," "Light Moods," and "Publishers' Department." Scattered here and there are poems and several illustrations. It is a magazine which invites the interest of all. St. Louis Magazine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

—Not a single instance of color blindness has been found by Schwarzbach in an examination of 2,000 Hottentots, Melanesians, Australians, Maoris and Polynesians; and he concludes that the defect is confined to the white race, and is due to influences connected with civilized life.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

It largely depends upon our lady readers to make the department attractive and of practical value, and we confidently look to them for a generous supply of contributions. Communications should be written on only one side of the paper.

CITY CREAM PUDDING.

One pint of cream, one pint of milk, four eggs, little salt, one-half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream tartar, flour to make a batter.

RICE CAKES.

One-half a cup of cold boiled rice, as much of corn meal, one egg, a bit of butter, salt and sugar; add milk to make a thin batter. Grease the pan well, as these are apt to stick.

SWEET MILK GEMS.

Beat one egg, add a pint of sweet milk, a little salt and Graham flour until the mixture will drop off the spoon. Bake gems in a quick oven and eat hot.

EGG PLANTINE PUDDING.

Cut thin slices of light white bread and line a pudding shape with them, putting in alternate layers of bread and orange marmalade, or any other preserve, till the mold is nearly full. Pour over all a pint of warm milk in which four well beaten eggs have been mixed. Cover the mold with a cloth, and boil for an hour and a half. Serve with a warm sauce.

—Pneumonia has been cured by a diet of onions. A physician claims to have cured himself in a severe attack by keeping a crushed onion (constantly renewed) under his pillow and eating only the pulps of grapes broken up with crushed ice in a teaspoon.

A Proposed Discussion Upon Economics.

"Science" intends, during the next few weeks to present its readers with discussions of the urgent questions of the day by some of our leading writers and students of social science and political economy. One of the principal objects in this discussion is to compare the attitudes of the two great schools of economic writers towards the practical questions of the day, the labor question, the relation of ethics to the principles which rule in the conduct of business, etc., etc.

—The American Humane Association, impressed with the importance of the report of the committee of the American Ornithologists' Union, for the protection of birds, which appears in the current number of "Science" is making arrangements for the distribution of 100,000 copies, and would be glad to receive substantial aid from friends of our American birds. The report shows that unless immediate measures are taken to prevent the present rate of destruction, our woods and fields will shortly be without birds. "Think of your woods and orchards without birds," and lend a hand to the Association. Address: G. E. Gordon, President, Milwaukee; Thomas E. Hill, Secretary, 103 State street, Chicago; or Levi Knowles, Treasurer, 252 North Broad street, Philadelphia. Checks to the order of the Treasurer.

—Young Mr. Featherly (to Miss Clara, whose little dog fell from a three-story window and was killed)—Ah—er—it's very sad, of course, Miss Clara, but you should console yourself with the thought that—er—it might have been worse, you know. Miss Clara (weeping)—How could it have been worse? Young Mr. Featherly (somewhat at a loss)—Er—well—ah—he might have fallen from a fourth-story window, you know—[New York Sun.]

—Young Dudenthaler (whose brother-in-law has just failed)—"Oh yesh, Moses, he dakes on dreadful. He walked the floor all night. He's shust crazy—perfectly crazy." Good-natured Merchant—"Tell him not to trouble himself so much. Such things will happen. Let him call a meeting of his creditors, offer fifty per cent. cash, and I'll use my personal influence to have it accepted." Young Dudenthaler—"Fefety per shent! Fefety per shent! Vell, Mose, ver feelin' pretty bad, but he vashn't so crazy as all dot."—[The Rambler.]

—"We feel," writes a western editor, "that an apology is due to Widow Grimes. In our issue of last week we stated that she had eloped with an 18 year old young man. The truth was she was thrown from an eight year old mare, which she was riding in a lops, and which slipped and fell. Mistakes will happen in the best regulated newspaper offices, and we are confident when we state the item was sent over a telephoned wire, no other apology will be needed."

—"We have held a consultation," said a doctor to his patient, "but we are unable to agree as to the exact nature of your disease. Three of the physicians are of one opinion, while I am of another." "But, doctor," said the patient anxiously, "how will the matter be settled?" "Oh, the autopsy will show who knows best."

—Rev. Miss Hughes, a bright mulatto girl, was among the preachers ordained recently to the ministry of the Methodist Church in North Carolina.

—Old Mr. Bentley: "I see a breakfast has been given to an actor in New York, and the paper says the guests were all seated at one o'clock." Old Mrs. Bentley: "One o'clock! I believe in gettin' up early, but I wouldn't get out o' bed at one o'clock to eat the best breakfast ever cooked."—[Life.]

—Boston lady (to policeman): Why did you shoot that poor little dog? Was he disordered in intellect and beside himself with violent mental excitement? Policeman: No, mum. That dog was mad.—[Life.]

—A tree at Tampa, Fla. yielded 11,643 oranges, which is said to be the largest number ever known to be taken from one tree.

—The Pope has converted personal presents of many years into money, and has donated the proceeds, £20,000, to the college of the Propaganda.

Newton Fire Alarm Telegraph—New List of Signal Stations.

12. Park and Church sts., Newton.
13. Sargent and Centre sts., Newton.
14. Washington and Jewett sts., Newton.
15. No. 1 Engine Station, Newton.
16. Church and Centre sts., Newton.
17. School and Pearl sts., Newton.
18. Newtonville ave. and Howard st., Newton.
19. Chapel and Jewett sts., Newtonville.
20. No. 2 Engine Station, West Newton.
21. Tremont and Belmont sts., Newton.
22. No. 1 Truck Station, Newtonville.
23. Washington and Walnut sts., Newtonville.
24. Chapel and Watertown sts., Newtonville.
25. Lowell and Watertown sts., Newtonville.
26. Walnut st., opp. High School, Newtonville.
27. Highland ave. and Allston st., Newtonville.
28. Walnut and California sts., Newtonville.
29. Watertown and Parsons sts., Newtonville.
30. Waltham and Washington sts., West Newton.
31. River and Pine sts., West Newton.
32. Waltham and Derby sts., West Newton.
33. No. 2 Engine Station, West Newton.
34. Fuller and Washington sts., West Newton.
35. Hillside ave. and Otis st., West Newton.
36. Police Headquarters, City Hall, West Newton.
37. Auburn and Lexington sts., Auburndale.
38. Auburn and Charles sts., Auburndale.
39. Woodland ave. and Grove st., Auburndale.
40. Ash and Islington sts., Auburndale.
41. Auburn and Greenough sts., Auburndale.
42. Hancock and Fern sts., Auburndale.
43. No. 6 Hose Station, Lower Falls.
44. Washington and Concord sts., Lower Falls.
45. City Farm.
46. Grove st. and Pine Grove ave., Lower Falls.
47. No. 7 Hose Station, Upper Falls.
48. Chestnut and Winter sts., Upper Falls.
49. Chestnut and Oak sts., Upper Falls.
50. Mechanic and Elliot sts., Upper Falls.
51. Walnut st., rear B. & A. R.R. Station, Highlands.
52. Cook and Boylston sts., Highlands.
53. Office Petter Machine Co. (Private), Upper Falls.
54. Station st. and Glen ave., Newton Centre.
55. Walnut st. and Cemetery gate.
56. M. G. Crane's factory (Private), Highlands.
57. No. 3 Engine Station, Newton Centre.
58. Beacon st. and Laurel ave., Newton Centre.
59. Cypress and Paul sts., Newton Centre.
60. Beacon and Hammond sts., Chestnut Hill.
61. Ward st. and Waverly ave., Newton Centre.
62. Kenrick st. and Waverly ave., Newton.
63. Brookline and Dedham sts., Oak Hill.
64. Clark and Parker sts., Oak Hill.

"I have no appetite," complains many a sufferer. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives an appetite, and enables the stomach to perform its duty.

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.

The Virgin Salt Co., of New Haven, Conn., are making one of the best offers ever made in order to introduce their salt. Go ask your grocer for Virgin Salt and get a pair of Doves beautifully lithographed in ten colors on a large card, nine by ten inches. Virgin Salt is absolutely the cleanest, purest and whitest salt ever seen or used. Put up in fancy-colored packages lined with enameled paper to prevent salt from hardening. A large package costs only 10 cts.

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The Greatest Blood Purifier KNOWN.

This Great German Medicine is the cheapest and best. 125 doses of SULPHUR BITTERS for \$1.00, less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst cases of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease Scrofula. SULPHUR BITTERS is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep seated diseases. Do not say you never take medicine ever made.

BLUE PILLS—If you are sick, place your trust in SULPHUR BITTERS. It will cure the most stubborn and deep seated diseases. Do not say you never take medicine ever made.

Is your Tongue Coated? Don't wait until you have a yellow sticky substance in your mouth. Your breath will be foul and you will be a nuisance to those around you. Your stomach is out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. It will cure you.

Sulphur Bitters! The Invalid's Friend. The young, the aged and tottering are soon made well by it. It is thick, its use. Remember what your rope, cloth, read here, it may save your life, or life, it may save your life. Don't wait until to-morrow.

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Are you low-spirited and weak, or suffering from the excesses of youth? If so, SULPHUR BITTERS will cure you.

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Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
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[Established in 1870.]
Baggage transferred to and from the railroad and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to at reasonable rates. Also, Barges for Parties for the day or evening. Personal attention paid to moving Furniture and Pianos, to orders may be left with the driver or at my residence on Glen street next door south of schoolhouse.
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Acknowledged the immense importance of its cooperation in the following memorable words: "with out the help of the Navy I could not have succeeded at Vicksburg with three times the number of men; in fact, without the Navy I could not have succeeded at all." It is the first and only "Naval History," and what Grant's book is to the Army, that Porter's book is to the Navy. It gives a complete account of the terrible work of the
CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.
of Famous Naval Engagements, as those at PORT ROYAL, of FORT FISHER, of MOBILE BAY, CAPTURE of NEW ORLEANS, and of the Struggles of the "MONITOR" and "MERRIMAC" of the Removal of Torpedoes and other Obstructions, from Harbors and Rivers; of the work and striking events of the Vast Blockading Squadrons; of the Dashing, Romantic and Perilous Life of the Blockade Runners; of the Stupendous Events connected with the building and service of the Gunboats on the Great Western Rivers, embracing the Capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, and Battle of Shiloh. The Fall of Memphis and the long Herole investment and defense of Vicksburg, and its final fall; scenes of individual heroism, daring and achievement. It tells of the Organization of the Navy Department—Remarkable activity of the Reconstruction—Destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard—Difficulties of the Navy Department in the Early Part of the War—Fort Sumter Expedition—Miscellaneous Captures—Prizes adjudicated from the Commencement of the Rebellion to November 1, 1865, with Vessels, entitled to distribution of proceeds. Statement of Prizes adjudicated to November 1, 1865. List of Ships of Officers of Squadron, 1861-65. Giving account of every act of the Navy until the close of the War.
We want agents every town, CLEAR and EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY will be given to all our agents. Write for special terms and secure territory at once. Address immediately
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NEWTON CENTRE.

First Congregational church, Center st.; Theodore J. Holmes, pastor. Services at 10.30 and 7.
First Baptist church, Center street. Services at 10.30 and 7. Sunday school at 8.
Unitarian church. Services at 10.30. Sunday school at 12.
Methodist church, Wm. I. Haven, pastor. Preaching at 10.30. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible class at 12. Bible readers' club at 4. Prayer meeting at 7. Preaching the first Sunday evening of each month.

WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre,

is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Mr. Thorpe is also agent for the Rochester (N. Y.) Chase Brothers' New England Nurseries, who have the largest variety in America (with one exception) of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, roses, shrubs, etc., etc. Any parties called upon within a few miles of Newton Centre, wishing to see large books of illustrations of fruit, roses, trees, etc., with prices as low as the lowest, can, by sending him a postal card, have them shown at their own homes. The reputation of Chase Bros. is a No. 1.

—Congregational Church, Newton Centre. Service, 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m., with sermon by Rev. Charles S. Nash.

—Fife's Express is to have an office in a small addition which is building, adjacent to Ruffe's paint shop on Station street.

—Several of the churches held their monthly social gatherings this week. On Wednesday evening supper was served at the Baptist Church, from half past six to half past seven, on Thursday evening the Congregational Church also held a tea-drinking and social in the chapel.

—Died, in New Utrecht, N. Y., March 5th, Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin D. D., 73 years. Funeral at New Utrecht, March 8th. Brief service at Chapel of Newton Cemetery, Tuesday, March 9th, at 11.30 a. m.

—The large gilded eagle weather-vane, which fell during the fire at Mr. Langdon Wood's stable last autumn, has been regilded, and will once more face the storms.

—If you never have heard of low prices and wish to, you have only to call at Louis Barber & Co.'s store, Cousens' block, Station street, Newton Centre, for oranges, lemons, apples, raisins, figs, bananas, etc., etc., cigars, tobacco, nuts, or confectionery.

—New firm at corner of Beacon and Station streets, Newton Centre. All kinds of meats, fresh and salt, vegetables, canned fruits, fish, oysters etc., at Boston prices, by Linnehan Brothers.

—A magnificent residence is about to be built for Dr. H. J. Bigelow on Oak Hill from plans by Mr. H. H. Richardson. The contractors are Miller & Ladd, who will finish the structure next fall. The same firm have just completed an elegant and spacious dwelling-house for Mr. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Waltham at a cost of \$50,000.

—Miss Etta M. White, Elgin street, is doing some fine work in crayon; she has just completed the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Kelly of Auburndale. Miss White has the happy talent of bringing out the natural expressiveness of a face. A few months since, she executed an excellent portrait of Dr. O. S. Stearns; also one of the late Ex-Governor Harriman, of New Hampshire, for his daughter, Mrs. J. R. Leeson.

—The "Synagogue Service of the time of Christ," which has been enjoyed by thousands, was given on Thursday evening, March 4, at the Warren Avenue Church, Boston, by the students from the Newton Theological Institution. These students, who first took up this work for the purpose of acquiring proficiency in the use of Hebrew, have been able to be of public service in bringing this ancient form of worship to observation.

—On Wednesday afternoon and evening, March 3, the Alice Charline Mission Band held a Coffee Party at Mrs. McKinley's, Centre street. The day was fine and the attendance was large. The rooms were garnished with plants. The handiwork of the young ladies was arranged very tastefully on a table, and included many neat and useful articles offered for sale at very moderate prices. There was also ice cream, cake and coffee, all of which was well patronized. Mrs. McKinley's family consists of children and young people who have been sent home from the East by their Missionary parents to be reared in their native land, in a cultured, Christian home, in fair Newton, with its superior public schools.

—Rev. Dr. G. D. B. Pepper, President of Colby University, Waterville, Me., will preach at the Baptist Church next Sunday. Last Sabbath morning Dr. O. S. Stearns read to the congregation the report of the Committee of the Society, appointed at a meeting held March 1st, to arrange for receiving and soliciting subscriptions for the new church buildings. The call is for fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars, which, in addition to the generous legacy of the late Gardner Colby, Esq., of twenty-five thousand, is the estimated cost of the buildings with furnishings, according to the plans of Mr. John Lyman Faxon, architect. The report was a model paper, a bugle call to all to "bear a hand" in the work; such a charge to rally as we should expect, when this beloved ex-pastor sets the silver trumpet to his lips. The Committee have sent out circulars to each member of the parish, and desire a response before March 15th.

—Best Vermont butter, good meats, vegetables, canned fruits, etc., etc., at A. A. Sherman & Co., at the very lowest prices as heretofore.

The Repetition

Of Ye Olde Folkes Concerte in ye Skewl House Halle on the evening of the 8th, was almost as well attended as was the first performance, and to our taste was very enjoyable. The choruses were well sung, as they had been thoroughly practiced, and because the Misses seemed more at ease in their assumed costumes and characters.

The grand old music was more familiar, and lost none of its real merit by repetition. The soloists sang with more spirit than at the first concert, as if they were sure of being enjoyed and appreciated. The worldye songe and the songs without names were sung with unusual fire and feeling, and were all encoored; while the most delightful quartet; in itself a gem of musical composition, was most charmingly sung, making us lovers of good music feel that we have no need to go to Boston to hear the best music well sung. Such unexpected success in the performance and attendance at these concerts, make us feel sure that we could have a "Choir Union" at Newton Centre, and sure that we could have several entertainments every winter, which with the aid of a few good soloists would make them the most attractive feature of our life for two-thirds of the year, certainly. We most earnestly hope that the proposal will be seconded and carried out by some energetic members of the Olde Folkes Concerte, and that Mr. Wood's service may be secured for the purpose of managing the musical part of the performances.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"Tell me the tales that to me were so dear,
Long, long ago—long ago."

Several hundred and several scores, more or less, persons gathered in Mason Hall on Monday evening, to enjoy the old-time music and costumes of the Improvement Society Chorus, in their second Olde Folks' Concerte; many of those present were from the adjoining settlements, also as expected by stage from Squash End, Cousin Jedekiah Reade, Aunt Sophiah Brackett, and others. Aunt Sophiah had a seat on the platform at the extreme left, and as she did not wish to lose any time, she brought knitting, and had yarn to wind, which Cousin Jedekiah kindly held for her; his red hair and eccentric garment being freely remarked upon by the audience. Aunt Sophiah wore a large, open-worked straw bonnet, trimmed with red, and showing two little pipe-stem curls each side of her face, a "truly wedding dress," of antique brocade, her manners also corresponded, and when reminded by the rod of Dea. Shadrack Young that her voice was needed in the chorus, she joined in with primitive vigor. As the concert progressed there was great clapping of hands by those who were minded to hear the tunes two times. Ye High Synger, Priscilla Hopeful White, after singing very charmingly a worldye song, Squire F. H. Wood accompanying with violin, was recalled, but "made her manoeuvres," and retired; she was very becomingly dressed in blue satin.

One of the best efforts of ye big choir was the quaint old tune of "Russia"—
"False are men of high degree,
The baser sort are vanity;
Laid in a balance they appear,
As light as puffs of empty air."

Whether the sentiment or music pleased the audience the most, could not be determined. Barzillai Hardyng sung, "O don't be sorrowful, darling." Melitable Tunest Cousins, in a gay old-time costume, with an immense bonnet, sang with her usual power and effect, and kindly gave an encore, as did "ye ancient warrior" in King George the Third, returning and repeating the last verse. In a garnet silk, with a Queen Bess ruff, Huldah Brackett appeared, and on a double encore, sang two of these dear old songs, which never grow "the worse for wear," as may be said, the "Old Folks at Home," which was sung with feeling by one of nabor Hunter's gals. Deacon Shadrack Young, ye tything man, magnified his office by joggling several persons who were using an opera-glass; also several young ladies who needs must giggle, and whom he thus admonished as he walked sternly among the towns-folks.

Ye concert being over ye singers and players were pleased to have their friends remain in the hall for a short time, to shake each other by ye hand, and enquire of theyre nabors.

—On Tuesday there was laid to rest in the Newton Cemetery the Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D., formerly pastor of the Baptist Church in Newton. Dr. Chaplin was the son of the first President of Waterville College, now Colby University, where he was graduated in the class of 1833. After years of faithful service in the Christian ministry, he devoted himself to religious literature and authorship, writing several excellent books, and contributing not inconsiderably to the reviews, and to the weekly religious press, where the products of his facile and intelligent pen were ever acceptable.

He was a man of devout Christian spirit and of winsome elements of social charac-

ter. He ever invested himself with an atmosphere of good cheer and of good will. His saintly and gifted wife, the authoress, Mrs. Jane Dunbar Chaplin, died about two years ago, since which time his home has been chiefly with his daughter Mrs. Christine Bush, wife of Rev. Mr. Bush, Presbyterian pastor at New Utrecht, N. Y. Three sons also survive, the eldest of whom, Mr. Heman D. Chaplin, is well known in Boston as a specialist in law. Mr. Duncan D. Chaplin is in business in N. Y., and the youngest son has been in the West. They are all Newton boys and fond of its green hills.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Newton Centre, Middlesex County, Mass., March 11, 1886.
LADIES—Florence A. Brown, Mary J. Chapman, Mrs. L. J. Houghton, Annie McDonald, Adella F. Moore, Mrs. Eugene McCarthy, Ada Porter, Sarah Thornton, Mrs. G. F. Smith, Jessie Stuart, Florence A. Thompson.
GENTS—Mr. Coats, Adrienne Chatlin, Frank Campbell, C. H. Daniels, F. B. Robbins, C. H. Pepper, F. C. Lyon, H. H. Tilton, H. A. Whitney, Thos. Westwood, Thos. Wentworth, L. A. White, P. M.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—St. Paul's Episcopal Church has published a Lenten Magazine of sixteen pages, called the "Reminder," containing the order of services for Lent, statements of Parish work, and Lenten reading. It sells for ten cents, and can be had of Mr. John P. Tenney, clerk of vestry, and at Station and Post Office. The proceeds go to the church debt.

—St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Walnut street. Rev. Dean Richmond Babbitt, Rector. First Sunday in Lent. Services at 10.45 A. M. and at 7 P. M. Sermon and celebration of the Holy communion in the morning by Rev. Fred W. Weber. Sunday School at 9.30 A. M. Friday evening services at 8 P. M. Seats free. Strangers always welcome.

—The people of St. Paul's are bestirring themselves in the matter of music. On Saturday evening, March 13, at 8 o'clock in the church, will be organized a Musical Club, for the practice of sacred and other music, the singing of glees, giving of musical entertainments, and for the development of the social life of the parish. All are invited to attend.

Lent at St. Paul's.

Lecture every Friday evening by one of the Newton Episcopal clergy. The Rev. Dr. G. W. Shinn of Grace Church, Newton, is the lecturer for March 12th and 19th.

A Question at Newton Highlands.

Mr. Belger has had carpenters a few days at work erecting a blacksmith shop on his own land. A temporary injunction, by order of the city, has been served, and the work is stopped. A hearing before the Board of Aldermen will be had on Monday morning next, at City Hall.

We understand that Mr. Belger has taken legal advice, and proposes to go on with the work. The matter is exciting considerable interest in this section, the feeling to some extent seeming to be that it is against the public good to have a building of this character in its proposed location. On the other hand there are many who side with Mr. Belger.

That "Question to Pomologists."

There are two kinds of currant borer that produce results similar to those as stated by Prof. Lincoln. One, a pretty wasp-like moth (agria tiputiformis) of bluish black color, and about three-fourths of an inch in size from wing to wing expanded, is very active in early June, laying its eggs upon the currant stems near a bud. In a few days the larvae are hatched and eat to the centre of the stem, subsisting upon the heart-wood until the following season, when they emerge in a moth stage. This kind has been introduced from abroad. The American currant borer (psococerus supernotatus), though similar in habits and effects, is quite distinct, a small brown beetle, less active on the wing and working a little earlier in the season. The effect of these borers is to cause the fruit to shrivel before maturity, though the foliage may remain upon the plant. The only known remedy is to cut away the branches as soon as the effect is noticed, and destroy the borer

Guizot's

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elegantly in fine cloth, gilt tops. A new edition just issued, reduced in price to \$6.00, including postage. This is much the best edition published of this magnificent work, which is known as the best popular history of France. The cost of the imported edition, with substantially the same illustrations is \$36.00, while this is certainly the best in form, and the most desirable for the library. "THE MATCHLESS BRILLIANCY of Guizot's style, his graphic descriptions of men and events, his philosophic reflections, all combine to render it worthy of the description it bears as the most popular history of France. It is as fascinating as a novel, and as life-like as a theatrical representation of the events and personages it describes. How the set can be sold for that price remains, after much reflection, a mystery, for the work is not sham work, it is well done; altogether it is a marvel of cheapness. Mr. Alden has done much for the cause of good literature, but nothing better than this."—*Daily Times*, Buffalo, N. Y.

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tion, Cousin in philosophy, Guizot is in history. Among Frenchmen he had but few peers."—*Christian Leader*, Boston, Mass. "IT IS FAR THE best history of France that has been written. It is a wonder of cheapness."—*Christian Advocate*, Richmond, Va. "SUCH A HISTORY, by such a writer, and at such a price, should gain readers by the thousand."—*Churchman*, Richmond, Va. "IN STYLE of cover, firmness of binding, quality of letter-press, affluence of illustration, and lowness of price, this edition of one of the noblest historical works in existence, is one of the most remarkable publications now offered to the public."—*Morning Star*, Dover, N. H.

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by burning. All varieties of currants are liable to this attack, though the black kinds seldom suffer. Prof. Lincoln raises another point in stating that either through the carelessness or fraud of the nurseryman his Versailles and cherry kinds are mixed. I do not know the unfortunate man who must bear this blame, but since the London Horticultural Society, after years of observation, has pronounced the two kinds identical, and the Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society regards them as a distinction without a difference, it would seem that the nurseryman is entitled to charitable judgment in this case. I will not say that the two are identical. Neither are two peas, but it puzzles the best judges to say which is which.
W. C. STRONG.
Newton Highlands, March, 1886.

—[Boston Journal.]

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

List of New Books.

Arbly, F. d'. [Miss Burney.] Cecilia. 2v. 64.1081
Brown, H. D. Two College Girls. 64.1080
Gilman, A., ed. The Kingdom of Home. 57.182
Howells, W. D. Indian Summer. 65.504
Jacob Sleeper's Millions. 62.599
King, E. Europe in Storm and Calm. 36.218
Life. Vol. 6. 1.104
MacDonald, G. At the Back of the North Wind. 62.601
—, What's Mine is Mine. 65.605
Morrison, J. H. The Great Poets as Religious Teachers. 91.469
Poore, B. P. Catalogue of Gov't Publications. [1774-1881.] Ref.
Schwegler, B. F.; K. F. Handbook of History of Philosophy. 52.330
Shearman, M., and Vincent, J. E. Football; its History for Five Centuries. 102.410
Sheppard, J. G. Fall of Rome. [B. C. 44-A. D. 814.] 73.152
Sleight, M. B. House at Crague. 64.1078
Steiler, A. Hand-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde. 1881. Ref.
Stwin, A. Eyes Right. 104.224
Wallace, A. R. Two Times. 81.72
Washington, G. Brown, E. E. Young Folks' Life of Washington. 92.460
Winslow, F. E. Children's Fairy Geography. 36.217

MARRIED.

At Newton, March 7, by Rev. M. Dolan, John Norton to Mary Mahan.
At Newton, March 7, by Rev. M. Dolan, Michael Connors to Mary Campbell.
At Wellesley Hills, Oct. 21, by Rev. Jonathan Edwards, David E. Baker of Newton to Harriet E. Lord of Wellesley.
At Auburndale, March 6, by Rev. M. J. Cramer, James T. Atkinson of Woodstock, N. B., to Jenny R. Watson of Newton.
At West Newton, March 10, by Rev. Jacob Birl, Edward J. Smith to Emma Wilson.

DIED.

As West Newton, March 5, Lydia C. Barker, 75 years, 3 mos.
At West Newton, March 5, Mary Buchanan Robert, 75 yrs. 1 mo.
At Newton, March 6, Honora Shea, 70 yrs.
At Newton, March 7, John W. Linahan, 18 yrs. 11 mos.
At Newton, March 6, Alfred Richards, 65 yrs.
At Newtonville, March 8, Mary Fullerton Stevens, 74 yrs. 8 mos.

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The location is high and sightly, about six minutes' walk from Newton station on B. & A. R. R. \$100 to be paid in cash at time and place of sale. Telephone 791.

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Newton Graphic



THE NEWS

LITERATURE

OPINION



Volume XIV.—No. 23.

NEWTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1886.

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23-3m

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NEWTON.

Hours of the special Lenten Services in the Episcopal Parishes in Newton. All seats are free to every one, and every one is welcome.

Mondays—St. Mary's (Lower Falls), 4.30 p. m.; Grace (Newton), 7.30 p. m.
Tuesdays—St. Mary's and Grace at 4.30; Messiah (A. B. S.), 7.45 p. m.
Wednesdays—Grace, 8.15 a. m.; St. Mary's, 10 a. m.; Messiah, 4.15 p. m.; Grace, 7.30 p. m.
Thursdays—St. Mary's and Grace, 4.30 p. m.
Fridays—St. Mary's, Grace and St. Paul's (Highlands), 7.30 p. m.; Messiah, 7.45 p. m.
Saturdays—St. Mary's and Grace, 4.30 p. m.

Baptist church, cor. Washington and Hovey sts.; H. F. Titus, pastor. Preaching at 10.45. Sunday-school at 12. Young people's meeting at 6.30.
Methodist church, cor. Center and Wesley sts.; J. M. Leonard, pastor. Services at 10.45 and 7.30. Sunday-school after morning service.

Channing church (Unit.), cor. Vernon and Eldredge sts.; F. B. Hornbrooke, pastor. Services at 10.45 a. m. Evening services at 7.30.
Eliot Congregational church, cor. Center and Church sts.; Wolcott Calkins, pastor. Morning service at 10.45; evening service, 1st and 2d Sundays of each month at 5 o'clock; all other Sundays at 7.30; Sunday-school at 9.30.

Grace church (Episcopal), cor. Eldredge and Church sts.; Dr. G. W. Shinn, rector. Services at 10.45 and 7.30. Sunday-school at 9.30.

Young Men's Christian Association. Gospel meeting in Eliot Lower Hall at 4 p. m.

Church of Our Lady Help of Christians (Roman Catholic), Washington st.; Rev. M. Dolan, pastor. Masses 9 and 10.30; vespers at 3. Sunday-school 9.30.

CHESTNUT HILL.
Services of the Episcopal Church will be held in the chapel at 3 p. m. Sundays. The Rev. Dr. Shinn, minister in charge. Seats free to all.

—There are some hints of Rev. Mr. Leavell's leaving his church at Brighton.

—No more whiskey in Watertown. The regulars of Newton will have to extend their daily trips to Cambridge or Boston. Good for Watertown! Let's shake hands, sister!

—Our Mexican tourists are on their way home, having a jolly time. When they arrive yarns will be in order, and the ordinary hum-drum will be hard to resume. But it must come.

—The desire of Rev. Dr. Calkins for a six months' rest will undoubtedly be granted. We hear the names of Rev. Dr. Webb and Prof. Townsend favorably mentioned as possible supplies of pulpit during most of his absence.

—Rev. Dr. Calkins preached for Rev. Mr. Leavell at Brighton, last Sabbath, while Mr. Barnes of Haverhill occupied Eliot pulpit, and Mr. Leavell filling the pulpit at Haverhill.

—The Rev. Francis B. Hornbrooke delivered the second lecture in the literary course at the Young Men's Christian Union, Boston, Tuesday evening. His subject was "The Life and Works of Thackeray," which he treated in a very instructive and practical way, imparting valuable information to the young people present.

Mortgagee's Sale.

By virtue of and in accordance with the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage given by Patrick Conley to J. Sturgis Potter et al., dated December 31st, 1870, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds Libro 1145, folio 356, for breach of condition and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold at public auction on Monday, the fifth day of April, A. D. 1886, at a quarter before four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises hereinafter described, all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage and therein bounded and described as follows: viz: A certain lot of land in the village and city of Newton containing 13,192 square feet and being the southerly part of lot seventeen as shown on a plan of lots formerly owned by the Newton Union Land Company, drawn by E. Woodward, dated April 13th, 1867, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Westerly on Adams street, there measuring sixty-five feet and five inches; northerly on land now or late of Michael Barrow, it being the northerly part of Lot 17 as aforesaid, there measuring two hundred and three feet and five inches; easterly on land formerly of the heirs of Stephen Cook, sixty-five feet and five inches; easterly by land formerly of Potter, two hundred feet more or less. The above described lot includes parts of lot seventeen aforesaid, and of lot fifteen on said plan, and is the same described in deed of J. Sturgis Potter et al. to said Patrick Conley, dated December 31, 1870, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Libro 1145, Folio 355.

Terms made known at time of sale.
J. STURGIS POTTER,
Present holder of said mortgage.
Newton, March 18, 1886. 23-25

Wellington Howes,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

MEATS, FRUITS & VEGETABLES,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs,
Canned Goods, etc.

POULTRY AND GAME IN THEIR SEASON.

NEWTON CITY MARKET
OPPOSITE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Our motto: "We strive to please."

—Some our Y. M. C. A. boys attended the 67th quarterly convention of Y. M. C. A. s. held at Hyde Park all day Thursday.

—Marbles, tops and kites are precursors of spring. The small boy knows a thing or two, and he'll let you know it if you let him alone. We do not doubt he is glad the Underwood school is unhealthy and untenable.

—We are glad to hear of the convalescence of Geo. C. Lord, Esq., and the speedy prospects of his resumption of business.

—The many friends of Master Eliot Field will be pained to hear of his extreme illness, but hopes are entertained that he may get up soon.

—The condition of the Underwood school house is a revelation to many parents, and they do not know what to do under the circumstances. Our city government seems to be "penny wise and pound foolish" in many matters.

—Dr. Mary E. Bates, who lectured so successfully at Newton Centre for the benefit of the Mass. Soldiers Home last year, has kindly consented to deliver an illustrated lecture for the benefit of the Newton Cottage Hospital. The lecture will be delivered March 31 at City Hall, West Newton, and the subject will be "How to Keep Well."

Tramps Lodged.

For week ending March 18: 6 Americans; 10 Irish; 2 Nova Scotia; 2 English; 1 Scotch. Total, 21.

Church Service at Eliot Church.

Next Sunday, March 21, the evening service at 5 o'clock will be a Service of Praise led by the Choir and the Eliot Orchestra. Mr. Calkins will preach a short sermon to young men; all are welcome, and young people are specially invited.

Across the Sierras.

The third lecture of Harry W. French's course was given in Eliot Hall on Monday evening to a somewhat larger audience than attended the first two. This lecture afforded a most agreeable contrast to the former, and the beauty and variety of Mexican tropical scenery, the gigantic mountains and gorges of Colorado and California were much appreciated by the audience.

Next Monday evening, "Canada, its Great rivers and Icy North" will be the subject, and the lecture will be illustrated with magnificent stereoscopic views.

An Illustrated Lecture on Norway.

To any who, either by travel or reading, have become at all acquainted with the fascinating life and scenery of this charming country, with its grand firds, dark forest-clad mountains, centuries-old timber houses and the sweet life therein—a lecture upon it by one who has been there, and illustrated by sixty or more views, will doubtless be a strong attraction. Such an entertainment, as valuable as interesting, will be provided at a special meeting of the Newton Natural History Society, on Wednesday evening next, March 24, in Eliot Lower Hall, by Roswell B. Hitchcock, Esq., of Boston. Tickets can be had of officers and others of the society.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

List of New Books.	
Abbott, C. C. Upland and Meadow.	102.418
Beeton, S. O., ed. Complete Orator and Public Speaker.	55.266
Cheerful, Chatty, [pseud.] What the Little Ones Saw.	67.315
Class Interests.	83.114
Cole, G. R. F. The Peruvians at Home.	32.336
Davis, C. H., and Rae, F. B. Electrical Diagrams and Connections.	102.322
Dodgson, C. L. [Lewis Carroll.] A Tangled Tale.	64.1079
Goethe, J. W. von Faust; trans. by A. Swanwick.	53.277
Hume, D. History of England, to 1878. Students' Edition, edited by J. S. Brewer.	73.153
Kaufmann, M. Socialism: Its Nature, Dangers, and Remedies.	81.74
—, Utopias; Schemes of Social Improvement.	81.75
Latham, H. Action of Examinations.	83.115
Lockwood, T. D. Practical Information for Telephoneists.	102.323
Marshall, E. Salome.	64.1076
Middleton, J. H. Ancient Rome in 1885.	34.272
Patten, C. B. England, as seen, by an American Banker.	31.223
Pollard, J., and Satterlee, W. Artistic Tableaux.	52.342

A Grand Success.

One of the best, if not the very best, concerts ever given in Newton took place at Armory Hall on Wednesday evening, being the first in the series of Carlyle Petersilea's chamber concerts. The audience was thoroughly appreciative, lavish yet judicious in their applause, and showed their good breeding and good manners by remaining seated until the last note proclaimed the finale. This was a luxury not often experienced in these days of hurry and anxiety to be first out.

The writer first heard Mr. Petersilea as a pianist at Boston Music Hall something over a score of years ago. We remember well his marvellous execution at that time, but somehow we were not especially pleased with his playing. We then thought the fault was in him, but are now convinced that it was in the piano. Probably no musical instrument during the last quarter of a century has been improved in an equal degree with the piano. The best instrument of that day will hardly bear comparison with the magnificent Miller artist grand used by Mr. Petersilea last Wednesday night. The violin and violoncello arrived at perfection long since; the piano has just reached it. Sivori, Viouxtemps and Paganini gained their great fame with perfect instruments. Ole Bull very likely would have extracted music from a cornstalk fiddle, but he would hardly have made a fortune with it. Many years ago we heard the godlike Daniel Webster speak in a freight house at the opening of the Northern Railroad in New Hampshire. His speech seemed a tame affair. But when afterwards we listened to his powerful eloquence in Faneuil Hall the magnitude of the man was revealed.

Petersilea's style and method is essentially dramatic. He is the Webster of pianists. He startles and electrifies his auditors by the force and power of his interpretation. To produce the desired effect, therefore, his instrument must fully respond to his requirements. On this occasion no one could doubt that the requirements were fully met. In the more delicate passages, too, it was difficult to decide which were most admirable, the marvellous skill of the performer or the electric response of the instrument. It was a rare treat indeed to listen to those grand old trios of Beethoven so magnificently given. Messrs. Allen and Fries have long enjoyed a well-earned reputation as skillful musicians, and on this occasion they appeared at their best.

Miss Ellen D. Barret appeared before a Newton audience for the first time, we believe. She was very tastefully and becomingly dressed, and her modest and easy demeanor won favor with the audience at once. Her voice is a rather light soprano, well balanced and even in both lower and upper registers, very flexible and sympathetic, pure and musical. Schubert's "Barcarolle" was the gem of her selections, and secured for her a recall. March 31, will occur the second concert, when Newton's favorite soprano, Emma Hayden Eames, will be the vocalist. We learn that Miss Eames proposes shortly to leave us for the purpose of pursuing her musical studies in Europe, and this may be the last opportunity for our people to hear her in the concert room for a long time to come.

—Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, formerly president of Roberts College at Constantinople, gave last Friday evening in Eliot Vestry a familiar talk upon Bulgaria and its relations to the Eastern question and to American Missions. He is perhaps one of the ablest men in America to speak on this question. As the possession of Constantinople by any nation gives it the balance of power in Europe, all the energetic governments are striving either to get possession, or to prevent others from doing so. In the Crimean War, England and France prevented Russia from occupying it, and the English Navy prevented Russia again in the Russo-Turkish War. Russia wants Constantinople; and the rest of Europe is bound she shall not have it. Bulgaria lays between Russia and her coveted prize. The Serbian Bulgarian war was instigated by Austria, that she might have it, but the coolness and sagacity of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria alone prevented it. He charged his soldiers to stand and wait with coolness till the Serbians were very near, then to discharge their infantry and rise and charge upon them with their bayonets. It proved the destruction of the Serbians. And this country, occupied by a plucky, industrious, and persistent shepherd and agricultural people, really is the bulwark against Russian occupation, and her alliance with Turkey, together with the wave of Moslem power, places her in a very advantageous position for the solution of this question, as the large powers may place her in possession of that important strategic city. The Turkish Bulgarian Union places a strong Army across Russia's path. The great influence that Roberts College has exerted in this little country by the education of many of her youth is also worthy of note. It was extremely interesting to those who want information upon this eastern question.

All With God.

I leave it all, my God,
With thee this day,
And patient wait till thou
Show me thy way.

I cannot choose—my eyes
But dimly see;
Choose thou for me—thy choice
My own shall be.

I dare not plead my will;
But, knowing thine,
Aid me in meekness still
To make it mine;—

And so to take thy hand,
And calmly tread
The lonely, uncheered paths
I so much dread.

And thou wilt dry the tears
That dim my sight,
And what so dark appears
Some time make bright;—

And what I so much dread,
No cause for fear,
But grateful thanks, instead,
Shall then appear.

Thus I relinquish mine,
And wait thy will;
The while, O troubled heart,
Be still! be still!

—[Mrs. J. C. Yale, in London Freeman.

JAGGERS MEETS HIS MATCH.

A Life Insurance Sketch, founded on Fact.
BY H. H. BOARDMAN.

Some thirty years ago Hannibal Hardback, acting for a New York Company, established a mutual life insurance agency in Boston. At that time life insurance was comparatively a new thing. Insurance against fire was universal, but somehow people didn't take kindly to speculating upon their lives, so to speak. They regarded it as a sort of lottery—an interference with the plans of Providence, and therefore a wicked thing. The women, too, were dead against it. Many of them entertained a superstitious notion that life insurance would result in speedy death, and like all good wives, they preferred a living husband and poverty to a dead one and several thousands in the bank.

And so Hardback found it up-hill work placing policies. He was, however, just the man to succeed in this business. He would never take "no" for an answer. If he could once gain the ear of his subject, he was sure of his game. No amount of opposition or indifference discouraged him in the least. Derision, emphatic negatives, even metaphorical kicks, only stimulated him to greater effort. Rebuffs and insults produced no more effect upon his placid features than tepid water upon the back of an alligator. Like an experienced fisherman, he skillfully played out his line with the certainty of ultimately landing his prize. The more his victim stormed the calmer he became. "Scooping him in" was simply a question of time.

One day—a very dull and stormy day—Hardback called on Jaggars. Jonathan Jaggars was coming up in the world. From small beginnings, by pluck and grit he had distanced most of his competitors in trade. The great and towering ambition of Jaggars was to crush out all competition. He looked forward in fond anticipation to the day when the name of "Jonathan Jaggars" should be emblazoned from one end to the other of Boston's great thoroughfare. In short, he wanted the world. He has very nearly got it.

On the day above referred to, trade was very dull. The profits from a few struggling customers scarcely sufficed to meet the gas-bill—much less the salaries. Jaggars was cross and ugly. A misgo on a bankrupt purchase the day before troubled him and failed to improve the amiability of his temper. The stock of yard-sticks sensibly diminished on that day. Jaggars had a habit of emphasizing his profanity upon the store counters with these convenient batons. A person passing might have mistaken the store for a bowling alley, with ten-strikes occurring with startling frequency. A "corner" in yard-sticks and a glut in toopicks always followed these outbursts. At first the clerks and sales-girls were exceedingly terrified at these ebullitions of fury. Their blanched faces and shaking limbs indicated the extremity of their fear. Rumor had it that several cases of hysterics and convulsions were changeable to the violence of Jaggars. But barking dogs seldom bite, and the employees soon became accustomed to his little eccentricities.

During a lull in the tussle with the counter, Hardback entered the store. Advancing to where Jaggars was standing, panting for breath, he extended his hand, greeting him in his most cordial and persuasive manner:

"Good morning, Mr. Jaggars; I'm delighted to meet you; beautiful morning, isn't it? splendid weather! How is your best health, and how is Mrs. Jaggars, and all the little—(ahem) Jaggarses?"

The morning wasn't good, neither was it morning, but Hardback always said "good morning," whatever the hour. And he always called the weather "beautiful," however villainous it might be. He hesitated a little in the inquiry after the health of the "little Jaggarses," not being sure whether there were any. Jaggars made no response to the effusive greeting of Hardback; one

reason being that he was too much exhausted by his violent struggle with the counter, and the other, he could not "place" his visitor. When business was on the carpet, Jaggars was calm, shrewd and calculating; when it came to a play of wits in a strife for the best end of a bargain, his temper was perfectly serene and unruffled; nothing disconcerted or disturbed him in the least. He regarded everybody as a natural antagonist, and never committed himself when it was possible to avoid it. Hardback was taken a little aback with the chilling manner of Jaggars, but rallying, he said:

"I don't know as you recognize me; my name is Hardback, Hannibal Hardback; you've probably heard of my father, Sampson Hardback, deputy sheriff of Tophet-town, Conn., for a good many years. I've heard him speak of you often."

A shadow came over the face of Jaggars at the mention of this sulphurous locality, as if it was an unpleasant reminder, but it instantly passed off, leaving no trace upon his stolid features.

"Ah, yes, Hardback; well, what can I do for you?"

"Just so; exactly. I've called to invite your attention to an entirely new institution, an institution which will—will—By the way, Jaggars, you've got a bang-up nice store here; well stocked up too; best quality goods, aren't they? Credit? No, I thought so. Bottom prices. Best plan. No bad debts."

Hardback paused for breath. Evidently he was not making a good impression upon Jaggars. He must try another tack.

"That was a spanking pair of bays I saw you driving out on the avenue last Sunday. Yours? Of course they were. What am I thinking of? No lively stable keeps such horses as those to let. Mrs. Jaggars? Yes, I thought so. None but a perfect gentleman will take a lady other than his wife to ride. Superb woman. Something very distingue about her air and manner. If I remember rightly she was the daughter of Judge —. No? Well, perhaps it was Senator —. No? At all events she can be from no common stock. I don't think I ever saw a more perfect lady. Don't say I said so, it might get to my wife's ears, you know, and that wouldn't be pleasant for me." And Hardback puckered his lips with a low, prolonged whistle, expressive of dismay.

Jaggars was evidently touched in a tender spot. Nothing finds entrance to a man's heart quicker than praise of his wife and of his turnout, provided it is skillfully and judiciously applied. Jaggars' features relaxed and an expression of pleasure passed athwart his face to which it had long been a stranger. Hardback, with watchful eye, noted it, and was now sure that the game was his own. So he again cautiously approached the subject:

"By the way, Jaggars, how many children have you? Three? Lucky number! All boys? No? Two boys and a girl. That's lucky, too! Life not insured? That's bad, very bad! Suppose you were to die to-night, how much would be left after settling up the business? Not much! What if those magnificent bays should run away with you and break your neck the next time you take them out! That's a very likely occurrence with such horses. Now if you had a life insurance say for ten thousand, how comfortably off your family would be. Only cost you two hundred dollars premium for ten thousand dollars, payable to your widow. No better investment going. No? Well, let us say five thousand. Five thousand will secure your family from want. Let me write the policy at once. Really, I'm afraid you will be sorry for not making it ten thousand. Life is so very uncertain, you know. Company's a dead sure thing; first-class, gilt-edged. No chance of busting up. Ten million surplus and more. Built the biggest building in New York; own lots of real estate; surplus constantly increasing. Insure in the 'New York Invincible' and you'll never regret it, and you'll always be sorry if you don't. Shall we make it six thousand? No? Well, really, my dear Jaggars, it's too bad that you should throw away such a splendid chance for investment. Too bad! too bad! Just think of your dear wife, suffering from want; and your dear little children crying for bread! Really, it's a crying shame to insure you for less than five thousand! But I suppose we shall have to make it three thousand, though the company will feel ashamed to pay such a niggardly sum to your widow, and for a man of your prominence, too! The company holds their ten thousand dollar customers in the highest esteem, and it affords them unbounded pleasure to pay the bereaved widows the cash on such liberal policies. It's such a good advertisement, you know. The papers all over the country print double-headed notices about the large amount paid to the fortunate bereaved widow of the late Jonathan Jaggars, Esq., the widely known and successful Boston merchant. It is perfectly astonishing how the life insurance business booms after these notices appear. Don't believe in it? But, my dear fellow, you'll have to believe in it. You can't help it. It's as plain as the noon-day sun. Death is sure! You are liable to die any moment? Right here, this instant! Just think of your distressed

family! Let me put your application in black and white at once, before it is too late!" And Hardback, feeling that his point was gained, reached for a pen.

But he was mistaken. Jaggars quietly arose, and taking Hardback by the coat collar with a firm hold, he briskly marched him the whole length of the store to the front door, accompanied by the audible smiles of a small army of attendants. Before he could quite collect his scattered senses, Hardback found himself over the threshold with this parting injunction from Jaggars:

"Don't you ever dare to darken this door with your infernal carcass again?"

It might be supposed, after such an ejection, Hardback would have gone home discouraged. Not so, however. Jaggars had only fairly seated himself when who should pop up before his astonished gaze but his late unwelcome visitor. After his ejection, Hardback had immediately walked round the corner and re-entered the store by the side door. With tears trickling down his cheeks he proceeded to rehearse the harrowing tale of want and suffering of poor bereaved Mrs. Jaggars and the destitute and starving orphans that would surely follow the sudden taking off of the head of the Jaggars family.

"Hold on there!" exclaimed Jaggars; "I surrender; such infernal impudence deserves a premium; sit down and write the policy."

Hardback lost no time in drying his tears, and filled out not only a policy for ten thousand dollars for Jaggars, but for twelve or fifteen others connected with the store.

Anecdotes of the French Revolution.

At the commencement of the French Revolution, nearly one hundred years ago, the lieutenant-general of the police of Paris had upon his register the names of no fewer than two thousand suspected and depraved characters, whose pursuits were known to be of a criminal nature; yet by making the department of police the immediate object of the close and uniform attention of one branch of the executive government, crimes were much less frequent than in England, and the security extended to the public with regard to the protection of life and property against lawless depredation was infinitely greater. The following narratives were authenticated by an English magistrate at the time, and a record of them, written at the commencement of this century, is now in the possession of the present writer.

A merchant of high respectability in Bordeaux had occasion to visit Paris upon commercial business, carrying with him bills and money to a very large amount. On his arrival at the gates of the French metropolis, a genteel-looking man opened the door of the carriage and addressed him to this effect: "Sir, I have been waiting for you some time. According to my notes, you were to arrive at this hour; and your person, your carriage and your portmanteau exactly answering the description I hold in my hand, you will permit me to have the honor of conducting you to Monsieur de Sartine."

The gentleman, astonished and alarmed at this interruption, and still more at hearing the name of the lieutenant of the police mentioned, demanded to know what M. de Sartine wanted with him, adding that he had never committed any offence against the laws, and that the police could have no right to detain him. The messenger declared himself ignorant of the cause of the detention, and said that when he had conducted him to M. de Sartine, he should have executed his orders. After some further explanations, the gentleman permitted the officer to conduct him to the police official.

M. de Sartine received him with great politeness, and after requesting him to be seated, to his astonishment described his portmanteau, and told him the exact amount in bills and cash which he had brought with him to Paris, where he was going to lodge, his usual time of going to bed, and a number of other circumstances, which he had conceived were known only to himself. Having thus excited his attention, M. de Sartine asked him: "Sir, are you a man of courage?"

The gentleman, still more astonished at the singularity of this interrogatory, demanded the reason why such a question was put, adding that no man had ever doubted his courage.

M. de Sartine replied: "Sir, you are to be robbed and murdered this night. If you are a man of courage, you must go to your hotel and retire to rest at the usual hour. But be careful not to fall asleep; neither will it be proper for you to look under your bed or into the closet which is in your chamber. You must place your portmanteau in its usual situation near your bed and betray no suspicion. Leave what remains to me. If you do not feel your courage sufficient to bear you out, I will procure some one who shall personate you and go to bed in your stead."

The merchant being convinced that M. de Sartine's intelligence was accurate in every particular, refused to be personated, and resolved to followed literally the directions he had received. He accordingly drove to the hotel, and went to bed at his usual hour, eleven o'clock. At half past

twelve—the time mentioned by M. de Sartine—the door of his bedchamber burst open, and three men entered with a dark lantern, daggers, and pistols. The merchant perceived one of them to be his own servant. They rifled his portmanteau undisturbed and settled the plan of putting him to death. Hearing all this and not knowing by what means he was to be rescued, it may be supposed he was under great perturbation of mind during such an interval of suspense. When at the moment the villains were preparing to take the merchant's life, four police officers, who were concealed under the bed and in the closet, rushed out and seized the offenders with the property in possession. The consequence was that the perpetration of the murder was prevented and sufficient evidence obtained to convict the offenders. M. de Sartine's intelligence thus enabled him to prevent many cases of murder and robbery.

The second story is as follows: The Emperor of Austria, Joseph II., having in the year 1787 formed and promulgated a new code of laws relative to criminal and civil affairs, and having also established what he conceived to be the best system of police in Europe, could scarcely ever forgive the French nation, in consequence of the accuracy and intelligence of M. de Sartine's police having been found superior to his own, notwithstanding the pains he had bestowed on that department of his government. A notorious Austrian offender, who had committed many atrocious acts of violence and depredation in Vienna, was traced to Paris by the police established by His Majesty, who ordered his ambassador at the court of France to demand that this delinquent should be delivered up to public justice. M. de Sartine acknowledged to the imperial ambassador that the person he required after had been in Paris; that, if he wished it, he would inform him where he lodged, and the different gaming-tables and other places of resort which he had frequented while there; but that he was now gone.

The ambassador insisted that this offender must still be in Paris, otherwise the emperor would not have commanded him to make such an application.

M. de Sartine smiled at the incredulity of the imperial minister, and replied to the following effect: "Do me the honor, sir, to inform the emperor, your master, that the person he looks for left Paris about the 10th of last month, and is now lodged in a back-room, looking into a garden, in the third story of a house, No. 93 in—street, in his own capital of Vienna; where His Majesty will, by sending to the spot, be sure to find him."

It was literally as the French minister had stated. The emperor to his astonishment, found the delinquent in the house and apartment described; but he was greatly mortified at this proof of the superiority of the French police.—[Chambers's Journal.

—A gentleman said to a minister, "When do you expect to see Deacon S. again?" "Never," said the reverend gentleman solemnly; "the deacon is in heaven."

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22-29

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Peremptory Sale of Small and Desirable Estate, Junction of Oak street and Winthrop avenue, Mt. Ida, Newton.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Will be sold by public auction Tuesday, March 23, at 5 o'clock, p.m., on the premises:
The house is wood three stories high, containing 8 conveniently arranged rooms, bath room, furnace, hot and cold water fixtures, and all modern improvements. The lot of land has a front on Winthrop avenue of about 69 feet, having an area of about 3586 square feet.
The location is high and sightly, about six minutes' walk from Newton station, and is a R. R. station. \$100 to be paid in cash at time and place of sale. Telephone 791. 22-23

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX SS. COURT OF INSOLVENCY.
Notice is hereby given that the third meeting of the creditors of Benjamin L. White, of Newton, in the County of Middlesex, insolvent debtor, will be held at the Court of Insolvency, at Cambridge, in said County, on the twenty-fourth day of June, next, 1886, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims. The assignee's accounts will then and there be presented, and any creditor or creditors may appear and object to the allowance thereof.
WM. B. DURANT, Assignee.
No. 19 Congress St., Boston, March 11, '86. 22-23

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN INSOLVENCY.
MESSENGER'S NOTICE.

MIDDLESEX SS. Newton, March 6, 1886.
Notice is hereby given that the Hon. GEORGE M. BROOKS, Judge of the Court of Insolvency in and for the County of Middlesex, has issued a warrant against the estate of FREDERICK C. LYON, of Newton, in said County, insolvent debtor, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said debtor to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said debtor to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1886, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. SAMUEL W. TUCKER, Deputy Sheriff. 23-23

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX SS. Newton, March 1, 1886.
Seized and taken on execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the tenth day of April, 1886, at nine o'clock, a.m., at my office in my dwelling house on Washington street, near Hovey street, in said Newton, all the right, title and interest that Mary Ward of Waltham, in said County of Middlesex, had on the 18th day of November, 1885, at five o'clock and fifty minutes p.m. (that being the time when the same was attached on these premises) in and to the following described parcel of real estate situated in said Waltham, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the southwest corner of the premises near Moody street, at the northerly line of Adams avenue, so called, thence running northerly on said Moody street 165 feet to land formerly of Catherine E. Lord; thence running easterly on said land formerly of said Lord 288 feet to land formerly of John S. J. Newton; thence running southerly on said land formerly of said Jones 165 feet to said Adams avenue; thence westerly on said Adams avenue 210 feet to said Moody street, at the point of beginning.
SAMUEL W. TUCKER, Deputy Sheriff. 23-25

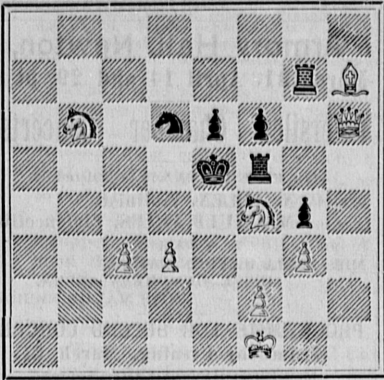
SHERIFF'S SALE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX SS. Newton, February 18, 1886.
Seized and taken on execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the tenth day of April, 1886, at nine o'clock, a.m., at my office, in my dwelling house, on Washington street, near Hovey street, in said Newton, all the right, title and interest that Harriet Martin, late of said Newton, died seized or possessed of, and also any and all right, title and interest which she died seized or possessed of now in the hands of H. O. Martin, administrator of her estate, in and to the following described real estate situated in said Newton, to wit: A certain parcel of land situated in that part of said Newton called Newtonville, being the lot numbered 2 on a "Plan" of real estate situated in Newtonville, owned and laid out by Lunacy & Prescott, surveyed March 9, 1859, by Marshall S. Rice, surveyor, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Northerly by Prescott street one hundred feet; easterly by land now or formerly of O. F. Clark two hundred and sixty-two feet; southerly by land now or formerly of said Clark one hundred and five feet; and westerly by lot No. 1 on said plan two hundred and ninety feet, being the westerly part of said lot No. 2 on said plan, and containing twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety-six square feet, more or less, being the same premises described in a deed from George A. Prescott to Harriet Martin, recorded in Middlesex Registry South District Book 1153, Page 35.
SAMUEL W. TUCKER, Deputy Sheriff. 21-23

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Letters and Exchanges should be addressed to HARRY BOARDMAN, Newton, Mass.

Problem No. 57.
Black.

White.

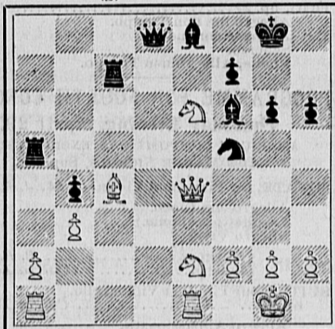
White to play and mate in two moves.

Thirteenth Game.

Played March 5, at the rooms of the New Orleans Chess, Checker and Whist Club.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

White.	Black.
Dr. Zukertort.	Mr. Steinitz.
1. P to Q 4	P to Q 4
2. P to Q 4	P to Q 4
3. Q to K 5	K to B 3
4. B to B 4	P to B 4
5. P to K 3	P to Q 4
6. K to P 1	P to P 3
7. B to P 3	K to B 3
8. K to B 3	P to K 2
9. Castles	Castles
10. R to K	R to Q 2
11. Q to K 2	Q to R 4 (b)
12. K to Q Kt 5	P to Q Kt 3
13. B to K 3	P to Q Kt 3
14. K to B 3	K to Q B
15. B to R 4	P to Q Kt 4
16. B to Q Kt 3	Q to Kt 3
17. K to Q	K to Q R 4
18. B to B 2	K to B 5
19. B to Q 3	K to Q 3
20. K to K 5	B to K
21. B to K 5	Q to Q
22. Q to R 3	R to R 2
23. Q to R 3	P to R 3
24. B to K 3 (c)	Q to B 2
25. P to Q 5 (d)	P to Kt 5
26. K to K 2	K to P
27. B to Q R P	R to R
28. B to Q 3	B to K B 3
29. B to Q 3	K to Kt 4
30. K to K B 3	K to B
31. K to K Kt	R to R 4 (e)
32. Q to B 3	B to Q R 5
33. R to K 5	K to K 2
34. Q to K 4	P to Kt 3
35. P to Q Kt 3	P to K
36. B to B 4	K to B 4
37. K to P 1 (g)	



White.	Black.
37. B to P (ch)	P to Kt 2
38. Q to R 4	Q to K 2
39. K to B 4	R to K 4 (h)
40. Q to Kt	R to K (ch)
41. K to R	B to B 6
42. K to R	Q to B 4
43. K to Q 5	Q to Kt
44. K to R 4	K to Q 5
45. R to Q	B to B 3
46. B to B 4	B to R 3
47. Q to Q 3	B to R (l)
48. Q to K 3	Q to Q 3
49. P to Q R 3 (j)	B to B 3
50. P to P	Q to B 3 (k)
51. K to B	K to Kt 4
52. Q to K 6 (l)	R to P
53. B to Q	P to Kt P
54. B to Q 7	K to B 6
55. R to Q 4	B to B
56. R to B (ch)	K to B 3
57. R to Q 4	B to K 2
58. P to Q Kt 4	K to K 4
59. R to Q B 4	K to Kt 4
60. R to B 6	B to Q 3
61. R to K 6	K to K 5
62. R to K 7	P to Kt 4
63. P to Kt 5	K to Q 4
64. P to Kt 6	K to B 3
65. R to K 7	K to P
66. R to P	K to B 2
67. P to R 4	P to P
68. R to P	K to B 4
69. R to R 7 (ch)	K to Q
70. P to R 4	K to K 2
71. K to K 2	K to K
72. K to B 3	B to B 4
73. R to R 5	B to Q 5
74. K to Kt 3	K to B 2
75. P to B 4	B to B 6 (m)
76. R to Kt 5	B to K 8 (ch)
77. K to B 3	B to B 6
78. P to Kt 5	B to R 8
79. K to Kt 4	B to B 6
80. P to B 5	B to Q 5
81. R to Kt 7	B to B 6
82. K to R 5	B to Q 5
83. K to R 6	B to Kt 2 (ch)
84. K to R 7	B to K 4
85. P to Kt 6 (ch)	K to B
86. R to Kt 1	

And black resigns (n).

NOTES.

- (a) It is somewhat curious to note the reappearance of this comparatively "old time" continuation in a great match between two modern masters. In the opinion of Morphy, however, it is the most forcible move that can be selected at this point.
- (b) Mr. Steinitz still adheres to this form of development of the Queen as adopted by him in the seventh and ninth games of the match.
- (c) The tempting sacrifice of the Q B would not be sound, e.g.: 24 B x R P, P x B; 25 Q x R P, B to K B, with a secure defense.
- (d) A bold advance.
- (e) A strong move both for offensive and defensive operations.
- (f) This seems forced.
- (g) A fine sacrifice of the Morphy type.
- (h) The lively attack and counter-attack all along here up to the exchange of Queens mark this game as one of the best, if not the best, so far in the match.
- (i) Evidently with the intention of shortly bringing the Queen on the long diagonal threatening mate.

(j) A well-timed stroke.
(k) Threatening, if 51 Q x B, Kt to K 7 (ch), winning the white Queen.
(l) In combination with his next move, the only possible course, we believe, to preserve his advantage.
(m) At this point, Mr. Steinitz claimed that a case existed for the application of the fifty-move rule, and accordingly required Dr. Zukertort to mate him within that number of moves.
(n) For, of course, if 86 * K x R; 87 P to Kt 7, B x P; 88 K x B and wins.

Some "Don'ts" for Husbands.

Don't trouble yourself to be on hand promptly at your meals. Your wife will keep your supper as warm as toast in the oven for you. She enjoys your tardiness. Don't hurry. It's vulgar to hurry.

Don't begin to eat your breakfast as soon as you sit down to the table. Bury yourself in the morning paper first for fifteen minutes. Then your breakfast will be nice and cold and less liable to give you the dyspepsia. Your wife enjoys eating hers in silence, and then seeing you bolt yours. It increases feminine amiability.

Don't hesitate to remark on the thinness of the coffee and the toughness of the steak. Remarks on the demerits of the food are encouraging to young housekeepers, and an accomplished cook may thereby be made of an inexperienced and amiable wife.

Don't hang up the towel when you have finished using it. Toss it lightly on the top of a picture frame or on the headboard of the bedstead. Your wife expects to put it in the clothes hamper anyway, and by the time she has walked a few yards on the bed-springs, or joyfully rescued it from the picture, she will be pleasantly reminded of the hamper and of you.

Don't neglect to kick up a row if your buttons are not all on and your underwear in perfect order. Don't spare any pains to encourage the habits of domesticity in your wife. Manly exertions in this direction have been known to transform a light-hearted girl into an incomparable housekeeper.

Don't allow the presence of company to interfere with your appreciation of your wife's perfection in housekeeping. If you see dust on the mantelpiece, wipe it carefully away with your pocket-handkerchief. You will at once inspire your friends with admiration for your thoroughness.

Don't be tight-mouthed about the affairs at your own home. If the cook puts too much butter on the steak, call her in at once and reprimand her in stentorian tones. You support the house and it is your privilege. Don't forget that you are the captain.

Don't feel any hesitancy in inquiring of your wife what she did with the two dollars you gave her four weeks ago. Carelessness in money matters have been known to engender extravagance of very serious nature in women. Never forget the old saying, "a woman can throw out of the back door with a spoon more than a man can pitch into the front door with a shovel," and "willful waste brings woeful want."

Strange Human Specimens.

The whole story as to the diversity of human races has not yet been told. While it is not true that any race of giants exists on this earth, there is good reason for believing that on several places of the earth's surface, there are tribes of dwarfs whose average stature is very much less than that of the leading races of men. The German traveler, Schweinfurth, has given a minute description of a nation of dwarfs he encountered in Central Africa. Alice D. Le Plongeon, who is well-known in New York City, has published elaborate descriptions of extinct cities she visited in British Honduras and Yucatan, the houses of which were intended for people of not more than three feet high. She writes: "I have measured many of these houses which are strongly constructed of brown stone, and found the doorway eighteen inches wide and three feet high, while my head nearly touched the ceiling of the largest room." These diminutive people were evidently advanced in the arts, and were at one time very numerous. It is claimed that some of them still exist among the hills of Honduras and Guatemala. Miss Le Plongeon makes the following curious statement:

"It is credibly related that one day in the year 1825, some wood-cutters, wandering along the banks of the Moho River, in British Honduras, in search of mahogany trees, were startled upon reaching a place called Meditation Fall by a strange little being that suddenly emerged from the bush, stared wildly at them, then turned to flee. The men pursued, overtook, and brought the odd creature to their camp. It was a dark-skinned girl, not quite three feet tall, and with no other covering than her hair, which fell in thick black masses to her feet, completely covering her. She was very wild, but not stupid, and finding that no harm was done to her, she talked to the wood-cutters in the Maya tongue that they also spoke, that being the language of the Indians in those parts. As the weather was cool, one of the men gave her a red flannel skirt, which clothed her from head to foot. For a day or two she refused to eat, but afterward seemed contented. She said her people were all the same size as herself, and that they

were then living near Meditation Fall, where they had planted a cornfield, but that they generally dwelt three or four miles away in a deep valley. After she had been in the camp about ten days, some of the men proposed to go and see her people. She manifested delight, and offered to guide them to the spot. Reaching the place where they first met her, she led them into the forest, then made a sign for them to stop and be silent. A hubbub of voices, as of many people talking, reached their ears, and the girl whispered to them that she would go and announce their coming, as otherwise her people would run away and hide on hearing footsteps. Away she went, and soon not a sound was heard. The men waited patiently, but their diminutive guide did not return. Convinced that she had very cunningly eluded them, they went forward, and in two minutes found themselves in a cornfield. There were embers in two or three places, and small piles of corn, as if prepared for transportation. The ground was much trodden, but no living creature was in sight. They searched in vain, and remained some time in the field hoping that the owners would return for the corn, but they never saw the girl again, nor any of her people. One of those very woodmen gave me this account, and similar stories have been told by others; but all such stories might be doubted were it not for the cities of diminutive houses, which any traveler may examine for himself."—[From Demorest's Monthly for April.]

Bill Nye on Halos.

James—The halo which you say you see in so many pictures is not worn at the present time anywhere, especially in this climate. In the early history of this world people went bareheaded, then they began to wear the halo, and after that gradually adopted the laurel-wreath, and later on the plug hat.

People seem to have grown less and less robust as the country grew older and civilization advanced farther and farther. A cherub would fly for days with a pair of light summer wings and never feel the cold, but gradually people began to leave their measure at the orchard for fig-leaf clothes, and then the next jump was chest-protectors and fur overcoats. It's all habit; and yet a man who would attend the grand winter carnival at St. Paul this winter wearing nothing but an old-fashioned halo with a hole in it would attract attention.—[Chicago News.]

A PUBLIC BENEFACTION.

How to laundry linen as it is done in Troy, N. Y., has been kept a secret long enough; it can and should be done in every family. The ELASTIC STARCH is the only starch in the United States that is put up by men who have a practical knowledge of the laundry profession. It requires no cooking, keeps the iron from sticking and linen from blistering while ironing, and gives shirts, cuffs and collars that stiffness and beautiful polish they have when new, which, everybody knows, keeps them clean twice as long. Beware of imitations. See that the name is J. C. HUBINGER & BRO., New Haven, Conn., in every package.

Look at Him!

A year ago he was not expected to live. Liver complaint almost killed him. He got great relief from three bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and six bottles cured him.—[Editor Weekly Sun.]

A Century of progress has not produced a remedy equal to Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Hay Fever. It is not a liquid or a snuff, but is perfectly safe and easily applied with the finger. It gives immediate relief and cures the worst cases. Price 50 cents.

I was troubled with catarrh for seven years previous to commencing the use of Ely's Cream Balm, some five months ago. It has done for me what other so-called cures failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Balm seemed like magic.—[Clarence L. Huff, Biddeford, Me.]

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and at least a moderate competence, come to those who follow the teachings of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This world-renowned periodical, in addition to its other great features, has now employed the LEADING AMERICAN WRITERS to describe THE RURAL LIVES OF OUR AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, nearly all of whom were reared on farms, or retired to them from active life. DONALD G. MITCHELL (EX-MAYOR), R. H. STODDARD, JAMES PAXTON, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, and others equally eminent, are now preparing these supplemental HISTORICAL PAPERS. They are to be accompanied with ENGRAVINGS, 12x18 inches in size, executed at large expense by our first artists, illustrating the Rural Homes and surroundings of our Farmer Presidents, comprising a MAGNIFICENT PORTFOLIO collection for every household and poor alike. These SPECIAL PAPERS and SPECIAL ENGRAVINGS will be of absorbing interest to all interested in country life, and likewise constitute an important ACQUISITION to the historical knowledge of the country. R. H. Stoddard writes: "I am sure they will be popular in a literary sense, and equally sure they will be of great value to the boys of this country, who have a right to look forward to becoming our future rulers." Donald G. Mitchell: "I write about Washington's farming, in respect of which I have some copies of unpublished letters." Lyman Abbott: "It is an admirable standard, showing the close connection of our Farmer Presidents with the soil." Julian Hawthorne: "An attractive scheme. I shall be glad to have a hand in it." James Paxton: "One of my articles will be ready in three weeks."

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For Greenfield, 6.30, 8.30 (ex.), 11.15 a.m.; 13 (ex.) and 17 (ex.) p.m.
For North Adams, 6.30, 8.30 (ex.) a.m.; 13 (ex.) and 17 (ex.) p.m.
For the West, 8.30 (ex.) a.m. with drawing-room car, 13 (ex.) with sleeping cars for Chicago and St. Louis, and 17 (ex.) p.m. with sleeping car for Chicago.

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Leave Boston for Watertown at 6.05, 7.20, 8.33, 10.30 a.m.; 12 m.; 1.20, 3.10, 4.15 ex., 4.50, 6.10, 10.40, 11.55 a.m. and 11.30 p.m.
Leave Watertown for Boston at 5.11, 6.10, 7.22, 7.52, 8.19, 8.55, 10, 11.45 a.m.; 1.10, 3.10, 4.12, 5.05, 6.45, 8.25 and 9.45 p.m.
Leave Watertown for Waltham, 6.35, 7.52, 9.02, 10.58 a.m.; 12.29, 1.49, 3.36, 4.37, 5.35, 6.14, 6.33, 7.10, 4.3, 10.15 and 11.56 p.m.

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Leave Watertown for Waltham, 9.44 a.m., 1.14, 5.24, 7.34 and 10.14 p.m.
Leave Waltham for Watertown, 8.50 a.m.; 12.15, 4, 7.25 and 8.30 p.m.

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JOHN ADAMS, General Supt.
F. O. HEALD, G. T. A.

THE GRAPHIC

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

P. O. BLOCK, - CENTER STREET
NEWTON, MASS.

The Graphic.

NEWTON, MASS., MARCH 20, 1886.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY HENRY H. BOARDMAN.

Subscription, \$2 in advance.—Single copies for sale at the office and by all newsdealers.

OFFICES { P. O. Block, Center St., Newton;
Washington St., West Newton.
Telephone No. 7909.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

Entered at Newton P. O. as Second-Class Matter.

The Knights of Labor

Have become a power in the land. From the Atlantic to the Pacific their influence and dictum is acknowledged. Their official fiat issues, and every hammer falls, every shuttle stops, every wheel ceases its revolutions. The remarkable growth of this organization proves the necessity of its existence. It is another step gained in the upward progress of humanity. The lesson to those who have risen above their fellows upon the ladders must be heeded. No advantage of position can avail against the pressure from below. The odds of a thousand to one must prevail. The qualities which have raised a few to eminence and affluence are being developed in increasing ratio among the many. There is no divine right—there is no essential variance in fibre and quality.

"And step by step, since time began
We see the steady gain of man."

The Brookline Chronicle is mistaken when it refers to the labor troubles as "an uprising of the sheer force of numbers against brains and capital, and in such a conflict the workman is damaged inevitably by the loss of employment, while the effect upon the capitalist, whether he wins or loses, is dependent upon the condition of his business."

It would be hard to find an unprejudiced person who would soberly declare, in view of the outcome of the recent strikes, that the brains were all on the side of capital.

The Chronicle advocates a law establishing a court of arbitration, whose decisions will be authoritative and final, and says:

"Such a law could be made useful against men who compel other men to strike, and attempt to interfere with the rights of employers to put other men in their places when they have voluntarily withdrawn. The labor question is a very simple one so far as it recognizes the right of every man to labor or not to labor as he pleases. But when it goes beyond this, and forbids the man to work who wishes to work, it violates the law and should incur the law's penalties."

We presume the Chronicle intends to say, "when the labor organization goes beyond this," etc. Our system of government is founded upon the principle that the will of the people as expressed by the majority is supreme. Suppose that a majority should decide upon such a change in the constitution and laws as would abolish the penalties for interference. This of course would be a wrong to the individual, but might be a blessing to the community. Capital as well as labor is selfish, and sometimes temporarily pays extravagant prices to individuals for the purpose of breaking down prices in the end. Such action stimulates reciprocal action by labor organizations. There may be difference in method, but not in principle. Law to be equitable should be impartial. If the laws unduly favor capital, they should be amended.

On the other hand, it may be a question whether the Knights of Labor have acted wisely in precipitating the recent strikes. Even at prices prevailing during the year past there has not been much encouragement for manufacturers to increase the product of their plants, much less to embark in new enterprises. Many would have discontinued altogether were it not for the hope of a business revival. They have continued at a loss in order to avoid a possibly greater loss by winding up. Large amounts of money are now lying idle waiting favorable opportunities for profitable employment. Moderately low wages and work enough for all is certainly better than high rates and only one-half employed. Have the Knights of Labor considered this question in all its bearings, and in the town interests, both present and prospective, of all their members?

—Good news! The report of the committee of the city government on sewerage for Newton has been made, recommending the adoption of the proposed system as the most thorough way to get the sewage completely beyond our borders, where it can't poison us.

—The Boston Globe tries to be funny at the expense of civil service reform. Evidently the Globe has interested reasons for regarding it "all humbug" in Newton as well as elsewhere.

—Now Watertown is cleaned out of rum, let us turn our attention to Tremont street on our Boston borders. Appeal to the new Boston Police Commissioners to help us in our effort to keep rum out of Newton. It is a reasonable request and they must refuse to grant license to those border ruffians who threaten our happiness.

Alumni Association N. H. S.

All who have been members of the Newton High School are cordially invited to be present at a meeting to be held at the High School building, Newtonville, March 24, at 7.30 p. m. to form an Alumni Association.

The Underwood School House.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Considerable space is given to the communication of our correspondent "X." in another place. As we stated last week, the Graphic called attention to this matter nearly three months ago in the following paragraph:

"From all we can learn the sanitary condition of the Underwood school house is not what it should be. We trust that the officials whose duty it is to look after the matter will not neglect it. It is all-important that every precaution should be taken for the preservation of the health of the children, and an 'ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.'"

Nothing was done, however, until last week, when some repairs and changes were made, which in the opinion of many who have examined the work will accomplish little or nothing towards remedying the evil. We trust the parents will feel sufficient interest in the health of their children to look into the matter themselves by a personal visit to the premises.

The Graphic is not disposed to unduly criticize the school committee, or the health officer, or any of the city officials. Doubtless all attend to their duties faithfully so far as these duties are defined. The trouble is with the system. There seems to be too much uncertainty as to the latitude of authority. This gives rise to a disposition to shirk responsibility from one shoulder to another. The school committee have no power to remodel school buildings even for sanitary reasons. No appropriation is placed at their disposal. They can recommend action, but nothing can be done until appropriation is made by the city council.

From all accounts there are other school buildings which need overhauling nearly or quite as much as the Underwood. In the interests of humanity, it is to be hoped that the matter will receive prompt attention.

"How to Keep Well."

Mary E. Bates, M. D., who is to deliver an illustrated lecture at the City Hall March 31, has been strongly urged by many who are interested in the temperance reform to take the lecture field permanently. The fact that her lectures have been so favorably received thus far, and proved so useful and attractive, convinces all who have been privileged to listen to them that she has a special gift in this vocation. She is a fluent and easy speaker, and holds the attention of her audiences from beginning to end. With the aid of the stereopticon her lectures are not second in interest to those which have made the name of Mr. Stoddard so famous. When we add to this the incalculable good that may result in the great work of reform, it will be seen that Dr. Bates acts wisely and deserves commendation for entering this practically unoccupied field.

Y. M. C. A.

At the meeting last Sunday p. m., the music was conducted by Mr. Chas. F. Bacon, and an earnest sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Leonard of the Methodist church.

Next Sunday Rev. H. F. Titus of the Baptist church will conduct the meeting, and all are invited to attend.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23,

Our offer of GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE will positively close. Improve the opportunity before it is too late. Eight volumes, large 12 mo., 427 fine illustrations. Regular price, \$6.00, in connection with the

NEWTON GRAPHIC

on the following remarkably attractive terms, namely:

For \$6.50 we will send one copy of this paper one year, and deliver a set of Guizot's History of France, as described, at our office without further charge.

For \$12.00 we will send two copies of this paper one year, and deliver two sets of the work described, at our office without further charge.

For \$16.00 we will send three copies of this paper one year, and deliver three copies of the work described, at our office without further charge.

For \$25.00 we will send five copies of this paper one year, and deliver five copies of the work described, at our office without further charge.

Our arrangements with the publisher enable us to make these exceedingly liberal offers for 30 days only—the time expires March 23, 1886. A prompt call at our

OFFICE IN NEWTON

to examine the work is worth your while—that will cost nothing; a few hours' or a few moments' talk with your neighbors will enable you to secure it on easy terms.

—The entertainment on Wednesday evening by the teachers and children of the Sunday School of the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians attracted a large audience, and was very creditable to the young performers. The choruses by the Sunday School children, the song and chorus by the altar boys, and the speeches by the children were well executed. The tableaux were exquisite, and the recitation by Miss Hannah Murphy was well performed.

NEWTONVILLE.

Methodist church, cor. Walnut st. and Newton ave.; R. F. Holway, pastor. Preaching at 10.45. Sunday-school at 12. Evening service at 7.30. Strangers are welcome.

Central Congregational church, cor. Washington st. and Central ave. Services at 10.45 and 7.30. Sunday-school at 12. Prayer-meeting at 6.30. Universalist church, Washington park. Rufus A. White, pastor. Services at 10.45 a. m. and 6 p. m. All cordially invited.

New Church (Swedenborgian), Highland ave.; John Worcester, pastor. Service at 10.45, followed by Bible class. Sunday school at 3. All are welcome.

—We are compelled to leave till next week our report of Rev. Reuben Thomas lecture at the Congregational church.

—Tuesday morning, George Wallace's fine St. Bernard dog, Rat, was struck by an inward bound train, and instantly killed.

—Channing lecture Monday night last by Rev. Reuben Thomas at Congregational church.

—The art exhibit at the Chaloner cottage is postponed to Thursday evening, March 25, owing to illness. All friends interested welcome.

—The entertainment given in the Church of Our Lady, March 17, by the Sunday school, was under the personal supervision of Mrs. C. P. Harkins and Daniel S. Harkins.

—The Newton Steam Laundry, Messrs. Rumery & Lawrence, proprietors, have fitted up an office at the Post Office, for the receipt and delivery of goods, and placed Miss Carrie Matson in charge of the same.

—No poem on "Gentle Spring" yet, but the stirring notes of the hand organ, and the Hibernian flutter of green ribbons Wednesday morning.

—Miss Mary Byers is at that delightful resort, Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort with her New York friends whom she has been visiting the past few weeks.

—Mr. W. L. Chaloner gave the first of a series of art talks last Saturday afternoon, at the Woman's Educational Union. It was a pleasant meeting of old pupils and friends.

—First bluebird arrived with St. Patrick's Day in the morning. Hear me, hear me, listen! "Haven't unpacked my trunk or doffed my topcoat yet, tho'!"

—Now under cover of the twilight, or the kindly light of the moon, the amateur tricycle doth attempt to ride that new horse that doth not even require shavings. We trust the lameness of muscle and shoulder will soon be conquered and that exhilarating health may be the outcome, say nothing of jolly times.

—Rev. R. A. White will deliver his 3d lecture on "Noted Women," next Sunday evening in the Universalist church at 7 o'clock. Subject, Queen Elizabeth. The following is the program of music to be given: "Cantata Domine," D. Buck; "Hail, Tranquil Hour," Campana; "Love Divine" (duet), J. Steiner.

—The next Goddard Literary occurring in the Universalist chapel, Tuesday evening March 23d, promises to be interesting. It will be public, and the program will consist of violin and piano solos, songs by a male quartet, humorous and historic readings, etc. There will doubtless be a good attendance.

—Only one day more (to those who have not had the pleasure) to see the Japanese Village at Horticultural Hall. Extremely interesting and curious many of the odd ways of working; for instance, an artist with his work on the floor, sitting on a cushion, working a brush and pencil in the same hand with such rapidity they both seem going at once, and his eyes almost touching the sketch. One ceases to wonder at the absence of perspective. The curious manner of making those rare vases, the odd ways of handling carpenter's tools, the dainty manner of serving tea, the convenient way of tending the baby (shouldn't suppose in that straight laced fashion it could ever squirm itself into the colic), the elaborate arrangement of the magnificent hair of the women, all tend to interest one thoroughly. Better go!

—Mr. Edward Powell died in Watertown March 14 at 9 P. M. He was born in Wales, Feb. 29, 1823. In his youth he was an accomplished accountant. Arriving in this country he secured an eligible position in the employ of the Etna Mills corporation in Watertown. This position up to the date of his decease he had held for nearly a quarter of a century; acting as the paymaster of the company and its confidential clerk. Up to a period of a few weeks ago he was in robust health, when suddenly an attack of Bright's disease was developed. The deceased was one of the most popular men among the operatives and the residents in the immediate vicinity of "Bemis station." He was held in high esteem by the officers of the company, and by all business men with whom he came in contact. Socially he was agreeable, not intrusive, but lovable. He was a sincere Christian, a devoted husband and father. His death will be a cause of regret to hundreds. He leaves a widow and four children, two sons and two daughters. His funeral took place Wednesday afternoon. As a token of respect for the deceased the mills shut down at 12 M., and the several places of business in the vicinity of the mills were closed during the ceremony. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Shinn of Grace Episcopal Church, Newton, of which the deceased was a member. The attendance was very large, including the operatives in a body, the officials of the mills, and a representation from the agency in Boston. The floral decorations were

very fine. The designs of those contributed by the operatives were very appropriate, consisting of a desk of green ivy, upon which was placed a book of white carnations with the word "Ledger," and underneath the word "Closed." Above all was a wreath, from which was suspended a dove, having suspended from its neck by a ribbon the word "Faithful." The remains were interred in the cemetery at Mt. Auburn.

—Mr. Job A. Turner, for many years an active and respected citizen, died at his residence in Newton, of Bright's disease, on Friday evening, March 12. Mr. Turner was born in Scituate April 7, 1816, and came to Boston when a lad and learned the carpenter's trade. He soon made rapid progress and established himself as a master builder, giving promise of that enterprise at the start which he manifested through life. He became a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in 1854, and was subsequently a member of the Government for several years. He was interested in the Bay State Brick Company, and of late years has been an active member of the George F. Blake Manufacturing Company. During the war he was a resident of Ward 11, and his energetic efforts and unflinching liberality did much toward promoting the royal cause. In every relation of life Mr. Turner was true to his instincts of the highest integrity, and his busy life was marked by uprightness, generosity and fidelity to his friends.

NONANTUM.

No. Evangelical church, Chapel st.; Wm. A. Lamb, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 and 7. Sabbath school at 3. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7.30.

—It was Joseph Lavine, not Joseph Nevens, who worked at the Nonantum Worsteds Works and was charged with stealing a watch as reported last week. Mr. Joseph A. Nevins has long been a resident of Newton, and his character is above reproach. A misunderstanding through the telephone caused the error.

—Patrick Lynch, 17 years of age, an employee in the Nonantum Worsteds Mills, had his right hand badly crushed in one of the machines Tuesday afternoon. His hand has since been amputated.

Annexation.

A hearing was given on Wednesday by the Legislative Committee to the petitions for the annexation of the Morse district of Watertown to Newton. The case of the petitioners was not as vigorously presented as in previous years, and the indications are that they will have leave to withdraw. Out of 134 votes in the district, 77 signed a remonstrance against annexation. This practically settles the matter for this year.

A Reliable Boston House

Is that of Mr. Charles F. Barnes, 512 Washington street. Like other houses, Mr. Barnes sells goods on installments when customers are unable to pay cash in full, but unlike some of them he does not always exact the full amount of the bond. A case in point came to our knowledge several years ago. A young man purchased a chamber set of Mr. Barnes, paying part in cash. Before he had paid more than one or two installments, he was thrown out of employment, and was unable to pay the balance. By the terms of purchase the furniture was forfeited, yet Mr. Barnes, learning of the young man's ill fortune, voluntarily returned him ten dollars. The act was as unexpected as it was appreciated. The young man personally related the incident to us, and seemed very grateful for the kindness of Mr. Barnes.

Burning of the Tudor Ice-Houses at Fresh Pond.

About 11 o'clock Thursday night, fire broke out in the old Tudor ice-houses, and the buildings were entirely destroyed. The alarm rung in at Newton was on account of this fire.

The capacity of the ice houses was over 60,000 tons, but they were empty this season as they had been for two years past. They were owned by the Warren Institution for Savings of Boston, being formerly the property of the Hittenger and used by the Tudor Ice Company. To erect the buildings originally, according to a member of the Hittenger family, it cost \$75,000, but their value before their destruction would not amount to much more than one-third of that sum. The fire caused a brilliant illumination for miles and miles around, bringing several thousand spectators to the scene.

A curious coincidence in connection with the fire was that twenty-six years ago this month, almost to a day, ice-houses on the same site were destroyed by fire and two citizens named Pickett and Hersey in assisting to extinguish the flames lost their lives by suffocation in the burning buildings. Only one alarm was given last night, as it was found that the fire department could be of little avail.

At one o'clock this morning the fire was still blazing briskly, and a portion of the department were on guard doing what they could to prevent the fire from spreading to neighboring buildings. The St. Joseph's Home for the Catholic Sisters of Charity is located near by.

The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin, and is the second ice house in that locality burned recently.

Catarrh of the nose and head can be easily quickly, pleasantly, and lastingly cured. The Francis Catarrh Cure will positively and effectually cure in a few days any case. A package, more than enough to surely and infallibly cure any case, sent post paid by mail for one dollar by M. FRANCIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BROWN SHETLAND PONY!

Eight hands high; imported by me; used by my children. A Sargent pony-cart and harness; new seventeen months ago. All sound and in good condition. For sale because my children go away. Cost \$200; will sell for \$150.

C. C. BRAGDON,
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Armory Hall, Newton, March 31, April 14 and 29, at 8.

Petersilea Chamber Concerts!

Mr. PETERSILEA will be assisted by
Mr. C. N. ALLEN, Violinist.
Mr. WULF FRIES, Violoncellist.
VOCALISTS,
MISS EMMA HAYDEN EAMES,
MRS. E. HUMPHREY ALLEN,
MISS MAUDE NICHOLS.

PROGRAMME FOR SECOND CONCERT, Wednesday Evening, March 31.

MISS EMMA HAYDEN EAMES, Soprano.
TRIO, op. 49.....Mendelssohn.
Molto Allegro Agitato.
Andante con moto Tranquillo.
Scherzo—Leggiero e Vivace.
Finale, Allegro assai Appassionato.
RECITATIVE AND ARIA, "Cosi fan Tutti," Mozart.
CELLO SOLO, Duo Brillante.....Gregoir-Servais.
PIANO SOLO, Larghetto.....Henselt.
VIOLIN SOLOS, { Legende.....Wienawski.
{ Mazurka de Concert.....Allen.
SONGS, { The Livelong Night, Sweet.....Wolff.
{ Philidel.....Wolff.
{ The Captive Songster.....Wolff.
TRIO, op. 66.....Mendelssohn.
Allegro Energico.
Andante Espressivo.
Scherzo.
Finale—Allegro Appassionato.

PROGRAMME FOR THIRD CONCERT, Wednesday Evening, April 14.

Mrs. E. HUMPHREY ALLEN, Soprano.
TRIO, op. 63.....Schumann.
Mit Energie und Leidenschaft.
Lebhaft, doch nicht zu rasch.
Langsam, mit inniger Empfindung.
Mit Feuer.
FIVE SONGS from Woman's Love and Life.....Schumann.
{ Since I First Beheld Him.
{ Humility.
{ The Proposal.
{ The Ring.
{ The Bridal.
'CELLO SOLOS, { Larghetto.....Mozart.
{ Tarantelle.....Popper.
PIANO SOLOS, { Nocturne, No. 2, Eb. } Chopin.
{ Ballade in Ab.....Ries.
VIOLIN SOLO, { Andante.....Ries.
{ Introduction and Gavotte.
{ From Suite op. 26.)
SONGS, with Violin Obligato.
{ Zweigesang.....Becker.
{ Spring Song.....Oscar Weil.
TRIO, op. 24.....Henselt.
Allegro ma non Troppo.
Andante con moto.
Scherzo.
Finale, Allegro non Troppo.

PROGRAMME FOR FOURTH CONCERT, Thursday Evening, April 29.

AMERICAN COMPOSITIONS EXCLUSIVELY.
MISS MAUDE NICHOLS, Soprano.
SONATE, for Piano and Violin, op. 24.....J. K. Paine
Allegro con fuoco.
Larghetto (canonic.)
Allegro Vivace
SONGS, { Margery Daw.....E. E. Wolff.
{ Bolero.....Calixa Lavallee.
SUITE, pour Piano et Violoncello,
op. 40.....Calixa Lavallee.
Allegro Appassionato.
Scherzo—Romanza.
Presto, a la Tarantelle.
SONGS, { So the Daisies Tell.....Ernst Jonas.
{ Smiling Hope.....Calixa Lavallee.
PIANO SOLOS, { Polonaise, No. 1, op. 2 } Mito
{ Polonaise, No. 2, op. 3 } Benedict.
TRIO, op. 5.....Arthur Foote.
Allegro con brio.
Allegro Vivace.
Adagio Molto.
Allegro Comodo.

Single Tickets, - - - 75 Cts. Each.

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WEST NEWTON.

Second Congregational church, Washington st.; H. J. Patrick, pastor. Preaching at 10.45. Sunday-school at 12. Praise service at 7.

Baptist church, cor. Washington and Perkins sts.; O. D. Kimball, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 and 7. Sunday-school at 12.10. Services Tuesday and Friday at 7.30.

Myrtle Baptist church, Auburn st., near Prospect. Jacob Barrell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 2.45.

First Unitarian church, Washington st., near Highland. J. C. Jaynes, pastor. Services at 10.45.

—The Union social, held at the Congregational Church Parlor, West Newton, on Thursday evening, was largely attended. It was a most enjoyable occasion, a banquet added to the social features, serving to make the evening pass pleasantly.

—The boys of Engine Company 3, gave a supper on Tuesday evening, and a jolly good time was participated in by those who had the good fortune to be present. Plates were laid for 35, and the affair was most successful and enjoyable.

—West Newton Congregational Church. Preaching by the pastor at 10.45. Sabbath School at 12. Chapel service at 7. Young People's Society. Tuesday, 7.30 p.m. Prayer Meeting, Friday, 7.30 p.m.

—An interesting account of Miss Gertrude Sampson's experience as a teacher among the Mormons was given at the chapel of the Orthodox Church, West Newton, on Tuesday evening.

—Last week, Wednesday, the 10th, there was a hearing at the State House on the petition of the City of Newton, for act enabling them to license plumbers. There were present Mayor Kimball, City Solicitor Slocum, City Engineer Noyes and others.

—Dr. Mary E. Bates, of Newton Centre, will deliver an illustrated lecture March 31, at City Hall, West Newton, for the benefit of the Newton Cottage Hospital. The lecture will be given by invitation of the management of the Hospital. Subject—"How to Keep Well." Mr. Black, who furnished views for the Stoddard lectures, will take charge of the stereopticon.

—The Board of Health have prohibited the keeping of swine without a license as follows: Ward 1 and 7, within a radius of 1/2 mile from B. & A. Station; Ward 2, 1/2 mile of B. & A. Station; Ward 3, 1/2 mile of City Hall; Ward 4, (Auburndale) 1/2 of B. & A. Station; Ward 4, (Lower Falls) 1/2 mile of Hamilton school house; Ward 5, (Upper Falls) 1/2 mile of Prospect school house; Ward 5, (Highlands) 1/2 mile of B. & A. Station; Ward 6, 1/2 mile of B. & A. Station.

Recent Deaths.

—Joseph Pierce Raymond, an old and esteemed citizen, died at his late residence, Chestnut street, on Friday, the 12th inst. The deceased was born in Dunstable, N. H., and was 64 years of age; he had been an invalid for upwards of four years and has been a patient sufferer during much of the time, as the malady assumed more threatening phases. The funeral services were held on Monday at his late residence, and the remains were interred in the family lot at the Newton Cemetery. The deceased leaves a wife and three children, and his loss will be long mourned by those not only near and dear, but by a large circle of friends and acquaintances to whom he has become endeared by many sterling qualities of character.

—Edward Fisher, for many years a beloved and respected citizen of Newton, died at his residence on Saturday, the 13th inst. of typhoid pneumonia, after a brief illness. Mr. Fisher conducted the provision business in West Newton for many years, his unimpeached business integrity, and honesty of character, added to his genial and generous disposition, winning for him the esteem and confidence of the entire community. The deceased was 75 years of age; he was born in Newton, although he has not always been a resident, his earlier business career having called him to Boston, and Cambridge, in both of which cities he conducted a successful business and gained the respect and esteem of the citizens. He kept a provision store on Bedford street, Boston, during the earlier days; and there as elsewhere maintained a reputation for honesty and faithful attention to the requirements of his patrons. He was a kind father, a loving husband, and a generous friend. His life combined an earnestness of purpose and real Christian forbearance to which few men may attain, and his loss to those to whom he has become so endeared may be never effaced from the casket of memory. His blessing and peace is assured; the sweetness of his rest is a recompense of his just and honorable life, the consolation and joy of his bereaved family in this, their hour of affliction. The funeral services were held on Tuesday, Rev. Henry J. Patrick officiating, and the remains were interred in the Newton Cemetery.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

St. Mary's church (Episcopal), Concord st.; Wm. G. Wells, pastor. Sunday-school at 9.30. Services at 10.45 and 7.30.

Methodist church; J. Gill, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 and 7.30. Sabbath-school at 12. Prayer meeting at 6.30. Prayer-meeting Friday evenings.

—Rev. F. W. Webber, assistant at Grace Church, Newton, preaches at St. Mary's Church, Friday, March 19.

—Thursday, March 25, at 7.30 p.m., the Rev. Edward Abbott, Rector of St. James Church, Cambridge, will preach at St. Mary's Church.

—Friday, March 26, the Rev. H. A. Metcalf of Auburndale conducts the services at St. Mary's Church.

—"What do Nihilists want?" asks an exchange. They want blowing up—that's what they want.—[New York Graphic.

AUBURNDALE.

Congregational church, Hancock st. and Woodland ave.; Calvin Cutler, pastor. Services at 10.30 and 7.30. Sunday-school at 3. Young people's meeting at 6.30. Prayer meeting Friday at 7.30.

Centenary Methodist church, Central st.; E. R. Watson, pastor. Services at 10.30. Sunday-school at 12. Young people's meeting at 6.30. Prayer meeting Friday at 7.30.

Church of the Messiah (Episcopal), Auburn st.; H. A. Metcalf, rector. Morning prayer and sermon, 10.45; Sunday-school, 3; evening prayer and sermon, 4.15. Friday's prayer at 7.30.

—On Tuesday evening, March 23, the Rev. Father Osborne, of St. John the Evangelist's, Boston, and on Friday evening, March 26, the Rev. Dr. Shinn, of Grace Church, Newton, will preach at the Church of the Messiah; each service to begin at 7.45. On Thursday, March 25, Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, there will be a Celebration of the Holy Communion at 7.30 a.m., and Evensong at 4.30 p.m.

Concert by the Novello Club.

Auburn Hall was filled on Tuesday evening with a fine audience, when Jackson's Cantata, "The year," was given by the Novello Club under Mr. I. W. Davis.

Miss Gertrude Swayne, Soprano of the Hollis street Choir in Boston, Mr. Lewis of Newton, and Mr. Waldo Cole and Mr. Charles Brown of Auburndale were the soloists. Miss Penfield was unfortunately unable to sing her announced solo, because of a sudden hoarseness, much regretted by her friends.

The singing of this young society illustrates how much can be accomplished by a company of ordinary singers, under a faithful drill-master.

No single voice can be heard, but the unity and accuracy, the careful enunciation of words and the delicate shading could not be excelled by the same number of first class artists, and would not be equalled, unless they had received the same amount of training.

One or two unaccompanied choruses were excellent and the solo work was well done.

Ninth Cooking Lecture.

Mrs. Lincoln prepared on Monday morning, some of the most difficult, as well as the most delicious compounds with which the eye and the palate have been gratified, since the beginning of the lecture course.

For vegetable salad, she made a boiled dressing. Yolks of three eggs, beaten with one teaspoonful of mustard, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one quarter salt-spoon of cayenne, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of melted butter, one cup of cream or milk, and one half cup of hot vinegar. This must be stirred constantly in the double boiler until it thickens like soft custard. Excellent for lettuce, or vegetable salad.

MAYONNAISE DRESSING.

One teaspoonful of mustard, one of powdered sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one quarter salt-spoonful of cayenne, yolks of two raw eggs. Stir well with a small wooden spoon; add the oil, a few drops at a time until it thickens. Then thin it with a little lemon, and add oil and lemon alternately, and lastly, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; a pint of olive oil in all, and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice.

"When you make this dressing," said Mrs. Lincoln, "you must make up your mind to be very patient, and to use a good deal of time and strength, otherwise you cannot be sure of a smooth and handsome dressing."

Both chicken and vegetable salad were prepared by first marinating or pickling with a French dressing, which is simply oil, vinegar, pepper, and salt.

The vegetable salad was composed of cold boiled potatoes cut into thin slices, surrounded with cold beet dice, and adorned with chopped parsley and yolk of egg rubbed through a fine strainer.

The chicken salad was made of cold chicken and celery, equal parts, cut in quarter-inch dice, garnished with lettuce leaves and cold boiled eggs.

Another attractive dish was Turkish pilaf with creamed chicken. The chicken was in small pieces warmed in a cream sauce and placed in a platter, around which was a border made by cooking together one cup of stewed and strained tomatoes, one cup of highly seasoned stock, and one cup of well-washed rice. While boiling stir occasionally with a fork until the liquor is absorbed, and then add half a cup of butter, and steam twenty minutes in a double boiler. Remove the cover and let the steam escape. Serve as a vegetable or a border as above described.

Last, and perhaps best of all, was the White Soup. One quart of chicken stock, one pint of milk or cream, one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour, melted together; one teaspoonful of salt, one salt spoonful of white pepper. Two eggs beaten until light, and put into the tureen. Over these the boiling soup is poured with constant stirring.

While the lecturer was vigorously stirring the Mayonnaise, she called for volunteers to assist in the preparation of other dishes. Two young women very cheerfully responded, and while watching their graceful and skilful movements, the writer could not help thinking of the fortunate young men who are no doubt waiting somewhere to claim these treasures for their wives. For nothing can form so secure a foundation for all the numberless feminine attractions as this talent, developed and cultured under so clear, scientific and practical teaching as

Mrs. Lincoln is giving these young girls from week to week, supplemented by practice under Mrs. Bragdon.

A re-quoter from Horace Greeley may here be pardoned—"Learn to cook, dear ladies. Leave to us men the affairs of state and public business, but do you learn to cook, for your husbands, your brothers, your sons, are dying of dyspepsia."

It is safe to predict an immunity for dyspepsia for the quite extensive class of husbands, brothers, and sons.

Next week the subject is Cake Frosting, and Fruit Ice Cream, the last lecture of this term.

—Mr. Josiah Lasell died at Whitinsville Mass., March 15. He was born in Scholastic, N. Y., 1825. His parents were of Pilgrim extraction, and practiced the faith of their fathers in its finest and sturdiest qualities. Here and amid such home influences Mr. Lasell spent his childhood. He fitted for college in his native place and entered Williams College, where his brother, Edward Lasell, was Professor of Chemistry in 1840, graduating in 1844, one of the youngest of his class, not being quite nineteen. He studied law in Scholastic for a time, but his instincts and tastes for teaching drew him from the law as a profession. Yet, without doubt, those months spent in this study helped to prepare him for his business career, which was to be his larger life-work. He first taught in the boys' school of Prof. Pinyea, in Brooklyn N. Y., then for several years in Spingler Institute, of which Jacob Abbott was the principal. In 1852 he and his brother-in-law, Prof. G. W. Briggs, joined his brother, Prof. Edward Lasell of Williams College, who had projected and secured the incorporation of "Lasell Seminary" at Auburndale. A few months after they began their work there Prof. Lasell, the founder died, and Mr. Josiah Lasell became joint principal with Prof. Briggs, and continued in this work until 1860. June 5, 1855, he married Jane, the only daughter of the late John C. Whittin of Whitinsville. She was a graduate of the Seminary at Auburndale. In 1860 Mr. Whittin called him to his assistance in the conduct of the machine works he had just purchased in Holyoke. In this he was associated, as he has been ever since, with Mr. G. E. Taft of Whitinsville, who had charge of the mechanical department. He remained there till January, 1864, when Mr. Whittin, having sold his works at Holyoke, and after having become sole proprietor of the Whitin Machine Works, Mr. Lasell went to Whitinsville, to have the care of the books and accounts of the concern and to render such assistance as Mr. Whittin might need. When the Whitin Machine Works was incorporated in 1870 Mr. Lasell was made its Treasurer, and he shared in the labors of the President, Mr. Whittin, and as the latter was obliged to lay aside his work more and more, it devolved more and more on the Treasurer, who relieved him almost entirely of the burden of detail. At the death of Mr. Whittin in 1882 Mr. Lasell was made President, and he also retained the office of Treasurer until January of this year. It was by his inspiration and largely under his direction that the recent great enlargement of the works was made. He was called to various offices of trust, as Director of the Providence and Worcester and of the Rome and Watertown Railroads, Director of the National Bank in Whitinsville, and Trustee of the Whitinsville Savings Bank. As a citizen he took deep interest in all that concerned the welfare of the country and the State, and sought so to perform his duties as should best help the public weal. He in early life cherished the Christian hope and made public profession of his allegiance to Christ.

MARRIED.

At Newton Lower Falls, March 13, by Rev. Wm. G. Wells, William Lowe to Janet M. Ainsworth.

At Boston, March 11, by F. P. Abbott, Esq., Frank A. Hathaway, of Brookline, to Ellen E. Gowell, of Newton.

DIED.

At West Newton, March 13, Edward Fisher, 75 years.

At West Newton, March 12, Joseph P. Raymond, 64 years.

At Newton, March 12, Job A. Turner, 70 years.

At Newtonville, March 14, Adeline M. Williams, 74 years.

At Newton, March 14, Edward Powell, 63 years.

Board of Aldermen.

At a meeting of the Aldermen Monday evening a hearing was given to Mrs. Mary A. Belger for permission to erect a fire-proof blacksmith shop at Crafts square, Newton Highlands. A previous petition of her husband for leave to erect a wooden building had been refused, and his subsequent attempt to build, notwithstanding the refusal, was estopped by an injunction from the Supreme Court. Several witnesses were examined at the hearing. The question discussed by counsel was that of danger from fire. The hearing was quite largely attended. The Special Committee on Sewerage reported in favor of the plan proposed by the Massachusetts Committee on Sewerage and Drainage, and the board adopted a resolve that, in the opinion of the City Council, the above referred to report of the Legislative Commission for a general system of drainage for the valleys of the Mystic, Blackstone and Charles Rivers offers the most satisfactory solution of the problem of disposal of the sewage of Newton; and that the Mayor and City Solicitor and the Chairman of the Joint Special Committee on Sewerage be requested to attend the hearings of the Committee on Drainage and Sewerage at the State House in behalf of the city, to favor said report, and that our Representatives be requested to favor the passage of the legislation recommended in said report.

The matter of annexation of a part of Watertown to Newton came up for discussion, and Alderman Powers seemed to voice the sentiment of the board that, as Newton wants the territory, it is better for the Representatives to appear before the Legislative Committee on Towns and ask for it, rather than to show indifference any longer.

Letter from California.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23, 1886.

Another town in Southern California which I have visited is San Diego. This town is a matter of much interest to an Eastern man. First, because it is almost the extreme point in the Southwest. An hour's drive or so and you come to Mexico's line. Yankees always want to see where the thing ends. Then the ride to that city is one that a lover of nature cannot get along without. The railroad takes you over green fields, through one of the wildest canons, along the shore of the Pacific, where the white heron can be seen as well as whales blowing in the distance.

The town of San Diego is just the opposite from the Mexican villages over the line, as it is alive, throbbing with business. It has about twenty hotels, of as many sizes and styles. I found the Horton House in the heart of everything, with a live man running it. Horse cars and electric lights are being put into the streets, and eastern people are building homes on every hand.

Some have thought that San Diego has no back country to furnish produce and to furnish land for an extension of borders. The fact is it has just that thing. The plateau towards which the town is now building is broad, long and grand. From it you can get a superb view of the ocean and the beautiful islands resting upon its bosom.

The harbor of San Diego is a monument of favor from Nature, as no other town south of San Francisco can boast of such. It is wonderfully land-locked, deep and safe.

The climate has been made to order. For years at a time the people in that vicinity can live without knowing what a frost is. Once in a very great while the thermometer drops down to 32 for an hour or so, and there remains. The powers which produce changes in weather seem to be asleep in San Diego. Few places equal this for invalids. The growth of the town can be seen in the fact that its population has risen to almost 7,000, and that one-third of this has been made in less than twelve months. It would make the heart of an Eastern mechanic leap to see the placards on the streets: "Carpenters Wanted."

Water is the thing needed in this state, and much difficulty is experienced in getting a proper supply. But Providence has so arranged that San Diego can increase her facilities so that instead of being able to supply 50,000 inhabitants, she can supply 100,000. One of the latest things which the people of that town are rejoicing over is the fact that the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe road has the control of the railroad, and will soon put other trains on, with fine cars, etc.

Respectfully,
W. A. L.

CITY OF NEWTON



Sixth Class Liquor Licenses.

Notice is hereby given, under Chapter 100 of the Public Statutes, that J. H. Woolrich is an applicant for a Sixth Class Liquor License for use in his Apothecary business, in the store occupied by him on Watertown street, Ward Two.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen.
I. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, under Chapter 100 of the Public Statutes, that Alfred Brush is an applicant for a Sixth Class Liquor License for use in his Apothecary business, in the store occupied by him on Auburn street, Ward Four.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen.
I. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, under Chapter 100 of the Public Statutes, that E. W. Keyes is an applicant for a Sixth Class Liquor License for use in his Apothecary business, in the store occupied by him on Auburn street, Ward Four.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen.
I. F. KINGSBURY, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, under Chapter 100 of the Public Statutes, that F. W. Freeman is an applicant for a Sixth Class Liquor License for use in his Apothecary business, in the store occupied by him on Washington street, Ward Four.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen.
I. F. KINGSBURY, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, under Chapter 100 of the Public Statutes, that Bernard Billings is an applicant for a Sixth Class Liquor License, for use in his Apothecary business, in the store occupied by him on Chestnut street, Ward Five.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen.
I. F. KINGSBURY, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, under Chapter 100 of the Public Statutes, that E. J. Williams is an applicant for a Sixth Class Liquor License for use in his Apothecary business, in the store occupied by him on Lincoln street, Ward Five.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen.
I. F. KINGSBURY, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, under Chapter 100 of the Public Statutes, that John J. Noble is an applicant for a Sixth Class Liquor License for use in his Apothecary business, in the store occupied by him on Centre street, Ward Six.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen.
I. F. KINGSBURY, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, under Chapter 100 of the Public Statutes, that Chas. A. Seabury is an applicant for a Sixth Class Liquor License, for use in his Apothecary business, in the store occupied by him on Station street, Ward Six.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen.
I. F. KINGSBURY, Clerk.

ACATE WARE

FOR SALE BY

A. J. Fiske & Co.,

WEST NEWTON, MASS.

OLD AND RELIABLE House Furnishing Emporium 512 WASHINGTON ST., CHARLES H. BARNES.

Once again complete in all departments, with every prospect of a busy season, we shall offer to our patrons extra bargains in

Carpets and Furniture.

Assured it is not economy to buy the lowest priced goods, yet we are prepared to furnish at the lowest prices quoted in this market, or assist customers in selecting the best values from the extensive assortment to be found in our sales-rooms. We have in great variety

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Straw Matting, Painted, Enamelled, Chestnut, Ash, Walnut, Cherry and Mahogany Chamber Sets; Hair Cloth, Plain, Embossed and Crushed Plush Parlor Suits, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Book Cases, Chiffoniers, Lounges, Mattresses, Featherers, Ranges, Crockery, Refrigerators.

Baby Carriages, the most complete line in the city, at popular prices.

All for cash or on our original and well-known plan of
EASY PAYMENTS.

CHARLES H. BARNES,
512 Washington St., Boston.



CITY OF NEWTON.

CITY HALL.

NEWTON, March 19, 1886.
Sealed proposals for making repairs and alterations in the Underwood School House, Newton, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of Messrs. Allen & Kenway, architects, Boston, on and after Wednesday, March 24, 1886, will be received at City Hall, West Newton, until 12 o'clock m., Wednesday, March 31, 1886. All proposals should be addressed to Committee on Public Property. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
23-1t B. S. GRANT, Chairman of Com.

Shurburn Nay, DEALER IN Meats, Poultry and Game.

All kinds of VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND CANNED GOODS.

THE BEST
DAIRY & CREAMERY BUTTER,
FRESH EGGS, Etc.

PEOPLE'S MARKET,
ROBINSON'S BLOCK,
WEST NEWTON.

Geo. H. Ingraham, APOTHECARY,

Cor. Washington & Waltham Sts.,
West Newton.

Prescriptions carefully prepared and drugs and chemicals of standard purity. Experienced persons in attendance at all hours during the day or night. Immediate and competent response will be given to calls, and on SUNDAYS a reliable person will be in charge. Medicine delivered when desired.

RALPH DAVENPORT, UPHOLSTERER,

Washington St., West Newton

Near Railroad Crossing.
Shade and curtain work to order. Furniture repaired. Mattresses made over at short notice. Post-office address, Auburndale.



It Looks Like Poetry, but Isn't.

A Norwalk photographer received the following a few days ago:

Mr. — please alter them
Photographs over in the following way
I am not at all pleased with the
Proof please see if you can't fix
The left side of my face so it won't
Have such a swelled appearance
An please make the face darker
It looks as if you pulled it
Through a whitewash pail and left
The streaks on and please alter
The nose so it won't look so crooked
And make the hair dark all the
Way around my right temple
And don't leave that dark spot under
The left corner of my tie leave it all
White under it make my left ear a
Little lighter don't alter the color
Of the tie or coat any.

—[From the New Haven Palladium.]

How the Trout was Caught.

Melvin Village is situated on the eastern shore of Winnepesaukee Lake in Tiptonborough. Melvin river rises on the western slope of Ossipee Mountain; high up towards the summit, and in the valley at its foot it is joined by another branch, which takes its rise from Melvin Pond, lying on the south-eastern border of the mountain. In days gone by, the streams and ponds in this region abounded in trout, and from far and near the followers of Isaac Walton came to cast a fly or drop a worm to tempt the fish from their native waters; many a string or basket of trout had rewarded the angler for his labor, and sent him on his way rejoicing. So constant had been the drains that a few years ago the trouters passed these streams by, and sought other more distant and less accessible regions.

A few summers ago, a doctor from the Garden City of New England (near Boston) spent a few weeks at a farm house near Melvin Village, and being an enthusiastic lover of the mountains as well as a successful trout, spent nearly all his time, Sundays excepted (although this was doubted by some) in exploring valleys and mountains, and he acquired quite a celebrity from the fact that from these neglected and almost forgotten streams, he returned day after day with well-filled creels of fine large trout.

One evening, as he lay stretched out on the green grass beneath the trees, after a day's fishing, in which his usual success had not failed him, gently enjoying his pipe, he was approached by half-a-dozen young men, who invited him to accompany them on the following day on a fishing tramp, and to follow Melvin stream far up the mountain. He consented.

"Now, Doctor, we want you to learn us how to catch trout," said one. "Can't do it said the Doctor, as he continued to pull away at his pipe.

"Why, yes, you can," replied another. "No," said the Doctor musingly, "perhaps I can teach you, but you must learn yourself."

"Oh! a distinction with perhaps a difference," said another; "Will you teach us then?"

"I'll try, if you don't know more about it than I do," said he, as refilling his pipe he passed his tobacco pouch for them to join in a smoke.

Plans were laid for the morrow; time and place of meeting agreed upon, and with a "good-night," the gentlemen departed.

Early in the morning, after a hearty breakfast, with a creel well filled with lunch, the Doctor was off for the stream, and promptly all were on hand for the day's sport.

All were equipped with fine, shiny, painted poles, and the whole paraphernalia of the amateur fisherman, except the Doctor.

"Where is your pole?" said one whose observant eye had discerned the Doctor's omission to come prepared for the day's enjoyment. "Oh! I'll cut a little stick in yonder clump of bushes," said he, going off a few steps, and returning in a few minutes with a lithe six-foot sapling. Then taking from his full pocket a green ten-foot trout-line, with a medium-sized trout-hook attached, he made a slip noose and fastened it to the little pole. They looked on, amazed at the simplicity of the whole thing, thinking he intended to spend his time teaching them how to catch trout.

"Now, boys," said he, as they approached the stream, "there are several things to be observed: first—quietness; then keep yourself out of sight as much as possible, for the trout is a shy, wary bird, and doesn't like to be disturbed or stared at; two things more; before you drop your hook in the water, look for the best place to land your fish when you've caught him, and when he takes your hook or fly, don't wait for him to swallow the bait or run to cover beneath bushes or overgrown bank. Observe these rules, and if there are trout here, we'll have them, whether we fish up stream or down." These directions filled the bill. All expressed themselves anxious to at once commence the application of the rules, and the Doctor said, "Go ahead." But they said, "no," they wished him to catch the first fish, to show them how. He impaled a small worm on his hook, cautiously approaching the stream, and dropped the baited hook over the green-grown bank, and almost before his

friends thought the water had been reached, he threw out a speckled beauty that fired the heart of every one to do likewise. Success attended their efforts, each catching half-a-dozen during the first half hour. By that time they had forgotten the Doctor's directions, and went rushing pell mell along up the stream, calling to each other, and making noise enough to frighten all the fish near them. Their luck forsook them, and only some small, unsophisticated troutlings were added to their basket.

The Doctor purposely stayed behind until the trout had recovered from their fright, and then cautiously fished along. At almost every ten rods he added another to his basket, averaging much larger than those of his companions, for it is well known that the smaller ones are generally caught first. The stream wound through a belt of woodland, and near the centre was a small open space and quite a little pool of water, half bordered by a huge pine stump, beside which was a clump of bushes. Here one of the gentlemen was waiting for the Doctor and hailed him with:

"Doctor come here and catch this trout. He's a big one, and we all have tried, but can't get him."

"Won't he bite?"

"No; we've tried bait and fly, and he won't pay any attention to it."

"I guess he isn't hungry."

The Doctor quietly advanced to the spot. The pool was fifteen or twenty feet across, and two to three feet deep. The spring freshets had excavated a deep place under the roots of the big pine stumps, and here, safe from harm, this fellow kept house alone. Now he was out in the centre of the pool, warily watching his antagonists. They had tried to hook him out, but had ever failed in this barbarous and bungling attempt. The Doctor surveyed him for a few minutes, as he lay so quiet near the bottom, then said, "we will go away for a little time and see what he will do."

They both retired behind the bushes and waited. In a few minutes the trout started, moved around a little, then returned to his retreat beneath the stump.

"That's just what he's done every time we've left him, and then he comes out into the middle of the pool when we approach again."

"Have you all tried to catch him?" asked the Doctor.

"Yes! can't you catch him?"

"Well, if you will call them all back here I'll try."

While he was going up stream to call them, the Doctor went out into an open pasture and caught several large grasshoppers, being careful not to injure them, and then returned and waited for his companions.

When they came he stopped them at some distance away, and asked them to sit down in full view of the pool, but where they could not be seen by the trout. He then made a long detour in the woods, coming up behind the pine stump; when several rods away he dropped upon the ground, and noiselessly crept up to the clump of bushes close by the stump, waited ten or fifteen minutes, so that if his coming had jarred the earth even a very little, the trout would recover from any fright he might have; then taking one of the lively grasshoppers, he put the hook lightly through his body, just behind his wings, and slowly pushed the pole out till the grasshopper swung, suspended over the pole, with rapidly vibrating wings, in full view of the trout. Then glancing around to see the best place to land his fish, he slowly lowered the grasshopper till it nearly reached the water.

The trout had seen the grasshopper slowly settling down, and hungry, with no danger around, he prepared for a luxurious bite, and with all his strength of tail and fin, he shot forward, and vaulting into the air, closed his voracious jaws on hook and hopper, and the next moment the Doctor swung him high aloft and landed him forever away from his cool and shady home. A ringing cheer echoed through the woods as the friends gathered around the Doctor and his splendid prize, and they felt such practical lessons in capturing trout should never be forgotten.

Demorest's Monthly Magazine.

Is one of the most desirable of the household magazines published, combining, as it does, so much to improve and interest the home circle. The April number contains some admirable articles, such as "The Castle of Heidelberg," "The Industrial Problem," by Jennie June, and "Lace Making." "That Other Person," Mrs. Hart's serial, is continued, and instructions are given in china painting and embossing in metal. The Prohibition articles are full good, W. Jennings Demorest contributing "The Irrepressible Conflicts." The frontispiece is a beautiful steel engraving, "The Message."

—He meant to complimentary: Henry— "Oh, by the way, Clara, I saw a girl today who looked so much like you, I could have sworn she was your sister; just your face exactly, only, of course, she was worse looking—well, you know what I mean; you ain't so ill-looking as she was."

[Special Correspondence of this Paper.]

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1886.

The Lenten season, with its subduing influence theoretically, at least, upon social gaiety, is at hand. In Washington it is the proper thing to observe Lent, after a fashion, and for that reason and no other there is a recognition of the penitential period. Its observance is generally confined to a partial cessation from official receptions and swell dinners, and a correspondingly more frequent attendance at church. Social activity continues, but in a different way than usual, the lovers of pleasure keeping up the round of private hops and entertainments, varied by frequent yielding to the allurements of whist and progressive euchre. The White House sets a good example by closing its door during Lent, except to the informal call of personal friends. The music of the Marine Band is not heard within those historic walls; the brilliant throng of fashion, in gorgeous array, no longer moves about in the glare of a hundred gas-lights. When Easter brings release from the restraints of Lent, there is another blaze of social glory, and everybody plunges in with an evident determination to make up for lost time. This continues until the ascending mercury in the thermometer closes "the season."

Judging from the indications up to date, this Congress is going to be famous for its "chin music." The number of set speeches made thus far is greatly in excess of the usual number, and the members seem to be just fairly getting their wind. All this is not without its compensating features, for it makes plenty of work for the type-setters at the Government Printing Office at good prices, and furnish a vast amount of literature for campaign use among the people. No doubt public business will suffer, but nothing else can be expected in a body of men three-fourths of whom are lawyers. Were it not for the adjournment that brings Congress to an end once in two years, the talk of these legislators would, like Tennyson's brook, "flow on forever."

The President's maiden veto was sent to the Senate on Wednesday. The Court of Claims in an action brought by Lieut. McBlair against the Government for money claimed to be due, held that the Lieutenant had not been legally placed on the retired list. Lieut. McBlair then petitioned Congress for restoration, which body said that he might be if the President saw fit, in the exercise of his judgment, to reappoint him. The President in vetoing the bill said: "The findings of the retiring board seem so satisfactory and the merits of the case so slight in the light of the large sum already paid to the applicant, while the claims of thousands of wounded and disabled soldiers wait for justice at the hands of the Government, that I am constrained to interpose an objection to a measure which proposes to suspend wholesome laws for the purpose of granting what appears to be an undeserved gratuity."

Captain Eads, of Mississippi jetty fame, is working his Isthmus of Tehuantepec scheme before Congress for all that it is worth. To demonstrate the practicability of his scheme he has constructed a working model of a vessel and a miniature isthmus at a cost of \$12,000, which was set up in the Capitol building. When members get tired of listening to speeches they go down stairs and take an illusive trip on Eads' ship railway. The Naval Affairs Committee has been convinced of the practicability of the scheme, and as soon as it is felt that a large portion of the members are satisfied that they should vote the support asked, the isthmus and ship will be transferred to the Senate wing to influence the Senators.

It is learned from official quarters that there is no truth nor foundation for the story that the postal clerks contemplate a general strike. Everything between the clerks and Department is moving along without friction, and business is not to be disturbed by any cessation of mail delivery.

Congress has been cross-questioning Commissioner Black this week on the charges made by him that his predecessor Dudley had run the Pension Office as a political machine. The Commissioner has promised to furnish the Committee with the names and number of pension cases in which claims were either granted or rejected on account of politics of the applicant. He said further that he has made 160 appointments since he took charge of the office, of which number 142 were Democrats.

The Senate galleries have been packed with spectators who, when they once get inside, spend the whole day in listening to Senatorial eloquence and exposition of Constitutional laws on the much-talked of "removal from office" question. Senator Kenna, of West Va., made the most forcible and logical speech during the week, and dissected Senator Edmunds' speech, so that there seemed to be neither reason nor logic in it. But the Vermont Senator's speech, when taken as a whole, is a very strong and able presentation of his case, even if he has not got the best of the controversy.

Florida in March.

PALATKA, FLA., March 3, 1886.

Mr. Editor: I am sitting on the balcony, with orange and lemon trees about me (and strawberries ripening in the sun,) and, as I look across the garden, a crowd of people just from the steamer, are filing into the hotel; part of them have to go away again, the house is so full, but I am well cared for in every way, so why need I fret?

Utterly selfish you see, but oh, wasn't I forlorn when I wrote you last! The steamer's deck was coated with ice, and a New York drizzle that froze as it fell, sent one's spirits into his boots, and I thought "He may leave this harbor, but shall never enter another!" and I meant you to know if I found a bed in the briny deep, that I shed some salt tears before I got there, but the Captain said if it had not cleared, he should have anchored in the harbor and waited for better weather, and when I saw him on the ship's bridge, (and had a chat later on,) his face and manner inspired me with courage. I knew he would never sleep at his post.

I was seasick of course, but I would stay on deck, so I kept bobbing in and out of my stateroom, and finally mastered it.

We had a fine trip down, reaching the mouth of the Savannah about 6 o'clock, and the captain took the steamer up the river in a masterly fashion; it is usual to employ a pilot, owing to the difficult navigation, but our Captain was his own pilot.

Flashing the light now left, now right, suddenly on our port bow three darkies in a scow were disclosed to view, their dark faces more dusky than ever in this glare. "That's no place for you," gruffly quoth the captain. "Know dat, sar; but can't get off, sar," quoth one of the trio, and sure enough, "stuck in the mud," expressed their situation; but they showed their ivory as lazily as if nothing troubled them. Arrived at Savannah about 8.40. Next morning left by train from Waycross station, having seen some pleasant portions of the city, and took that memorable ride to Jacksonville which has been fitly spoken of as the "abomination of desolation," though we found pleasant company, gave the swamps and vultures the go-by, and so reached Jacksonville in time for the steamer to Palatka, and enjoyed the sail up the St. Johns to the full.

The magnificent river, the beautiful shores, glimpses of hotels and cosy homes centred in groves whose fragrance minded one of "Araby, the blest;" then the deepening twilight, the quickly chilling air, and we could no longer remain on deck. Arrived at Palatka at 9.30, met the girls, who gave me cordial greeting, and soon I was ensconced in this comfortable place. Now, isn't that a faithful scribe so far?

I am with Boston Highlands people, who came here two years ago for health; they have spent 28 winters in Cuba, and like this far better; need I say they are home-like, pleasant and kind, and that I enjoy every moment? And to think of your shivering in great coat and mittens, while I bask in the sun, but don't forget to bring that same ulster, for the nights have a fearful chill even here in the sunny South. Heard a mocking bird sing such a long time this morning, and visited a lovely place owned by Col. Reid, and another by Mr. White of Boston; walked through orange and lemon groves to the river, where the waves wash the shore in lazy summer fashion, and the rose bushes are heavy with half-open buds, while the yellow jasmine is so bright and fragrant. In our garden, where the man is hoeing in his shirt sleeves this morning, beets and bananas, sweet and white potatoes and lettuce, Japan plums and peanuts, etc., all grow together; but there are many things (for all that sounds so nice) that one must do without if they live here, and again you can have some things you don't want. A friend said yesterday, "I think the climate worth \$25 an acre, and the soil, about three cents!" and oh! the wicked flea; it is one of the fine arts to sit in amiable conversation ('twouldn't be hard to make it spirited) while the busy flea doth improve the shining hour.

I must tell you of a darkey wedding I went to last evening; but I forget, I'm going for a row on the river, and here comes Jason. Wish you were here.

Sunnily,
JEAN.

Good Society.

A boy who owns a dog is good company. They are true friends and neither would think of going back on the other. Their friendship is true and faithful. If you meet one you are pretty sure to see the other near, and if one gets into a quarrel, the other is sure to take a hand. Did you ever notice a boy and a dog that have been together any length of time. Of course you have. Why they understand each other as well, and better, in fact, than two boys would. The dog knows exactly what his little master means when he speaks, and will stick up his ears, turn his head on one side, then on the other and look the boy square in the face with all but human expression in his countenance when he is being talked to. It is "love me, love my dog," with every boy. To insult one is to insult the other, and an insult to each is

resented by both. You could no more buy that dog of his young master than you could hire him to kill his best friend. The wag of that dog's tail is of more value to the boy than anything else, except his mother's love. A dog is a most excellent companion to a boy. The dumb brute will be true even to death, and his faithfulness does to a certain extent, create a true and faithful disposition in the boy. A boy is generally in good company when he and his dog go out into the woods and fields, and the parent has a reasonable feeling of security for the boy in such company.—[Peck's Sun.]

Take Warning

And don't let the germs of that vile disease, Catarrh, take root and flourish in your system. Sulphur Bitters will prevent this and will make you strong and healthy.—[Editor Weekly Press.]

PROBABLY NEVER

In the history of proprietary medicines has any article met success at home equal to that which has been poured upon Hood's SARSAPARILLA. Why, such has been the success of this article, that nearly every family in whole neighborhoods have been taking it at the same time. Every week brings new evidence of the wonderful curative properties of this medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines the Best Remedies of the vegetable kingdom, and in such proportion as to derive their greatest medicinal effects with the least disturbance to the whole system. In fact this preparation is so well balanced in its action upon the alimentary canal, the liver, the kidneys, the stomach, the bowels and the circulation of the blood, that it brings about a healthy action of the entire human organism, that can hardly be credited by those who have not seen the remarkable results that have followed its use. If the Sarsaparilla does not prove sufficiently laxative, take a few doses of Hood's VEGETABLE PILLS. It is well in all cases of biliousness to take these pills in connection with the Sarsaparilla for the first ten days. That dull, sleepy, sick feeling can be wholly overcome by the use of these remedies. Will you give them a trial and be yourself again?

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The undersigned is prepared to supply a few more families. I sell none except what is drawn from my own Jersey and grade cows, therefore know it is clean and pure. Reference is made to any one who has taken milk of me the past two years. Orders may be sent to Lock Box 3, Newton, or to me at Waltham, Box 992.

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NEWTON CENTRE.

First Congregational church, Centre st., Theodore J. Holmes, pastor. Services at 10.30 and 7.
First Baptist church, Centre street. Services at 10.30 and 7. Sunday school at 3.
Unitarian Church. Services at 10.30. Sunday school at 12.
Methodist church, Wm. I. Haven, pastor. Preaching at 10.30. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible class at 12. Bible readers' club at 4. Prayer meeting at 7. Preaching the first Sunday evening of each month.

WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre,

is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Mr. Thorpe is also agent for the Rochester (N. Y.) Chase Brothers' New England Nurseries, who have the largest variety in America (with one exception) of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, roses, shrubs, etc., etc. Any parties called upon (within a few miles of Newton Centre), wishing to see large books of illustrations of fruit, roses, trees, etc., with prices as low as the lowest, can, by sending him a postal card, have them shown at their own homes. The reputation of Chase Bros. is A No. 1.

The foundation work of Mr. George Warren's house is being laid; the house is to be located, according to a prevailing style, on the steep hill, side of Gibbs street, near Mr. Herbert C. Ordway's.

If you wish to be able to answer the question, "Where do I live," send in your subscription to J. B. Beers & Co., for a new Atlas of Newton.

Mr. John Ward has sold the large barn located on a private way in the rear of Bartlett's on Station street. This barn is an old resident; it was sold for fifty dollars, will be taken down, and as its "timbers yet are sound," like the renowned Royal George, it will next appear as a dwelling-house on Station street, in Johnsonville.

Do you want nice butter? The diamond cream butter is the best, for sale in 5 to 8 lb. boxes and by the pound at Knapp's; and we will sell you as good a barrel of flour for 6.50 as you can get in the country. His climax Java coffee at 30 cts., or 3-12 pounds for \$1.00; male berry Java coffee 35 cts., and Mocha coffee 35 cts., equal to any. The Royal Dutch cocoa is the best. Webb's canned corn, at 15 cts. is as good as you can find. Do not forget to call at W. C. Knapp's, Station street, for them.

Two of the finest estates in Newton are reported as being in the market; one is the Marshall S. Rice place on Centre street, now owned and occupied by a daughter, Mrs. C. H. Carpenter and husband, missionaries, now at home on account of Mr. Carpenter's health. As they propose to return to the East, they propose to dispose of this historic residence and about two acres of land. The house is a genuine "Colonial," having been built in 1740, in the prosperous days that preceded the war of the Revolution. The house contains twenty rooms, is nearly square, with a huge chimney in the middle of the house, painted white, with green blinds, and has old-style bull's-eye lights over the front door; the interior is plain in finish, the front rooms show some fine panel work, neatly painted in neutral tints. Without doors, the driveway sweeps up from Centre street at a steep grade, and one feels himself "Far from the madding crowd," though in the summer you may hear the choir of the Congregational church every fine Sabbath morning, and may easily walk to the railroad station in eight minutes. Half-way up the drive-way a great boulder crops out of ground; fine old elm trees abound, and rise above the house, and off in the rear is an apple orchard and other fruit trees. We should be glad to see the Newton Historical Society come into possession of this rare old survivor, and entrain the Horticultural Society, and a branch of the Public Library. The other estate mentioned is that of Mr. William S. Appleton, Oak Hill; this is said to be the largest estate in Newton. It contains between two and three hundred acres, and has a fine mansion house, built within ten years. It is approached from Dedham street by a half-mile drive-way, and is located on a fine plateau.

A Boston Latin School boy, who came to Newton in vacation to visit a High School friend, found said student so engrossed with perfecting a telephone that he interfered with his plans for out-door sports. He therefore betook himself to expressing his mind in the following manner:

Once a boy of three times five
Set out to make (he is now alive),
A telephone of new design
To connect the villas along the line.
First he went to Boston town,
And searched the city all around.
At last he found what he thought was good,
And went back home in a happy mood.
Next he constructed his wire line,
And had the villas connected in time.
But now his telephone was not done,
So he worked with a will, and gave up fun.
Up in the garret he had a workshop,
And there was his work he had chosen by lot.
He hammered and tinkered and pounded away,
And so continued from day to day.
He hammered and tinkered and pounded so often,
The people down stairs tried the noise to soften.
But they might as well tried to jump over the moon,
As to stop the noise in the afternoon.
Now this wonderful, wonderful telephone line,
Is running, yes running, all the time.
It wakes the sleepers in the night,
And no doubt there will soon be a fight.
In heaven I hope there will be nothing like this,
And that all may live on in sweet, sweet bliss.
But now I must leave this telephone line,
To tell more about it some other time.

Fresh clams opened every day, and on sale at Richardson's.

Mr. George W. Richardson lost a valuable horse this week by pneumonia. Valued at \$175.

As one of the new stations on the Circuit Road is to be called "Waban," why cannot we have another "John Elliott; it would suit the people, and be a suitable testimony to a great man.

The house-building interest is active. Mr. Thomas R. Frost is excavating for a cellar on Crescent avenue, on land adjoining Dr. O. S. Stearns. The house is to be for Newton parties.

The favorably known Henry Nash takes a more accessible room this week in White's Block, entrance same door as to McWain's Furniture rooms, and will continue to manufacture and repair Boots and Shoes. Through the "Graphic" he wishes to thank the residents of Newton Centre and vicinity for past favors, and hopes, by honest work at fair prices, to receive patronage enough to support his family.

The house of Dr. H. J. Bigelow of Boston, to be built on Oak Hill, was commenced on Tuesday. It is to be a thoroughly built two-story wooden house, with large stable. The plan provides that there shall be an unusual number of rooms, with a sunny exposure. For this reason, the length of the house is much greater than the width. The general effect that of a plain, substantial, comfortable residence.

J. W. Hill, successor to Messrs. Trowbridge & Hill is again giving the coal and hay customers his personal attention at the old stand on Centre street, Newton Centre. One result of some exposure during the suicidal weather of the other week, was to send Mr. Hill in-doors; but a few days under the care of Dr. Loring brought him back to his normal condition. A few bales of hay from the large lot Mr. Hill recently purchased, we find as good as we ever bought in Newton; and the coal, direct from the miners, is first-class. In some way, he seems to have good qualities at low prices, a combination rather agreeable to buyers.

Institution Notes.

The excellent lectures given by Dr. Hall of New York, were followed by an address of great power by Dr. Caldwell, last Tuesday evening, subject—Theology and Literature. The speaker is a man of rare power, both as regards the depth of his thought, and his admirable command of language. He is a graduate of this institution, and also occupied the choir of Ecclesiastical History here for some years previous to Dr. Lincoln. We also had the pleasure lately of listening to a stirring address on Mexico by Dr. Pope, and some of our young men are regarding that field with interest. A very curious instance of the whims of a sick man came to the writer's notice recently. A gentleman in an adjacent city is sick unto death; a friend called upon him lately, and asked if he could do anything for him, to which the sick man replied, "I would like a drink of water from Newton Centre." Some months ago, while riding through this place, he stopped at the depot for a drink of water; the draught seemed so refreshing that he has longed for a drink of the same water during his sickness, hence the strange request. The water was sent to him by one of the students. Echo.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Walnut street. Rev. Dean Richmond Babbitt, Rector. 2d Sunday in Lent. Divine Services at 10.45 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sermon morning and evening by the rector. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Services Friday evening at eight o'clock. Seats free. Strangers always welcome.

The Rev. Dr. Shinn of Grace Church, Newton, will deliver a Lenten Lecture at St. Paul's on Friday evening, March 19, at 8 o'clock. All interested are cordially invited to be present.

A preliminary meeting was held last Saturday night to organize a musical club for St. Paul's parish. The organization is to be completed Saturday night, March 20, at eight o'clock. The object of this is not only musical, but social.

Underwood School, Again.

To the Editor of the Graphic:

My letter to you last week was written somewhat hurriedly, and not so full as I should have made, it but for want of time. Material was at hand for much more, far less creditable to somebody than the simple facts stated. I should not write again were it not that quite a number called upon me, and, in a language more vigorous than elegant, denounced me for making such a thing public, that I was injuring the good name of the city, hurting my own business and others' too. Not one has undertaken to even show that I was incorrect in my statements, and some even admitted that the condition of the building was worse than I represented. But they say "the public ought not to know it." "It should have been kept quiet until frost was out of the ground, and then gone to the health officer and got him to quietly abate the nuisance." Another says: "you charge incompetence, etc., etc.; there is not a more competent man than so and so, who has had much to do with the matter." We reply that a man may be one of the very best citizens, a man of energy, a man of wealth, upright, honest, and perhaps the best bank president in the commonwealth, and yet be utterly incompetent and unfit for the guidance

Guizot's

elegantly in fine cloth, gilt tops. A new edition just issued, reduced in price to \$6.00, including postage. This is much the best edition published of this magnificent work, which is known as the best popular history of France. The cost of the imported edition, with substantially the same illustrations is \$36.00, while this is certainly the best in form, and the most desirable for the library. "THE MATCHLESS BRILLIANCE" of Guizot's style, his graphic descriptions of men and events, his lucidity and ease of his style and the admirable philosophic reflections, all combine to render it worthy of the description it bears as the most popular history of France. It is as fascinating as a novel, and as life-like as a theatrical representation of the events and personages it describes. How the set can be sold for that price remains, after much reflection, a mystery, for the work is not sham work, it is well done; altogether it is a marvel of cheapness.

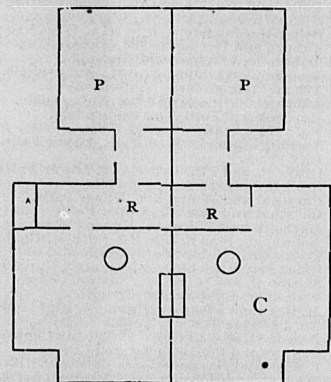
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tion, Cousin in philosophy, Guizot is in history. Among Frenchmen he had but few peers.—"Christian Leader, Boston, Mass. "IT IS FAR THE best history of France that has been written. It is a wonder of cheapness."—"Christian Advocate, Richmond, Va. "SUCH A HISTORY, by such a writer, and at such a price, should gain readers by the thousand."—"Churchman, Richmond, Va. "IN STYLE of cover, firmness of binding, quality of letter-press, affluence of illustration, and lowness of price, this edition of one of the noblest historical works in existence, is one of the most remarkable publications now offered to the public."—"Morning Star, Dover, N. H.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 132 pages, 4 cts. Condensed Catalogue, free. The best literature of the world at the lowest prices ever known. Address JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pearl Street, New York.

of a steamship across the trackless ocean, or to properly ventilate and plan sewers for the Underwood school house. We have made a little sketch of the plan of the basement; a study of it, I think, will convince the most skeptical that there is an exhibition of incompetency for this kind of work. We have no knowledge who originated this idea. If it is brilliantly scientific, its very brilliancy may be the reason we cannot see it. I have visited this place from one to three times every day, except Sunday, for ten days, to see how the thing was done.



The small room in the northwesterly corner of the cellar, marked A, is 8 feet long and 6 feet wide, and 8 feet, 6 inches high; has a window opening of 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, the window sash is hung at the top edge, with a rope and pulley to raise or lower it. I have never found this window fully open; several times open about 6 inches, four times only about 1-4 inches at the lower edge of the sash, and, of course, none at the top. All the fresh (?) air for supplying two large furnaces is taken from this room in brick conduits underneath the floor to the furnaces, there heated and distributed over this large building to supply breathing material for several hundred pairs of lungs. Now, this box of a room contains 408 cubic feet, and the best authorities state that not less than 400 cubic feet of air per hour is needed to maintain a good degree of health for a single grown person, and at least one-half that for a child under ten years of age. Now, with the windows above spoken of nearly closed, where is the air to come from to supply all these children? We answer that the partition which divides this room from the larger one is of matched boards, partially fitted to the wall on one side, with cracks large enough to put my finger through, and in several places I put my fingers through, therefore the draft must to some extent come from this larger room. This larger room opens through a passage-way, 9 feet long by 4 feet wide, into the privies, with accommodations for five girls at a time, and twenty-one boys. With this door, constantly flying at recess, the air is contaminated to a fearful extent, especially when the wind is anywhere from northwest to northeast; this poisonous and deadly air is thus taken into the school-rooms through the furnaces, and inhaled by all those who are within.

We stood one day near the furnaces at time of recess, when the doors between privies and ante-room are constantly upon the swing by the passing in and out of so many children; the odor was sickening. Does this board partition show competency on the part of its designer? The teachers have shown reluctance to impart information, and so long as they are dependent on the very persons who suffer such nuisances for their positions, we do not blame them.

A lady who had a child in this school went a few weeks ago to the rooms to have a talk with the teachers and see if she could find any reason for the ill-health of her child. The teacher replied, "I am in a very unpleasant situation, they (not saying who she meant by they) do not want me to say anything about the condition of things here, but I feel that the parents ought to know that it is very unhealthy, and should be remedied." She learned that several teachers had been sick and under the care of physicians; frequent nausea and vomiting have resulted from going into the school-room. Every one can appreciate the delicate position of a lady, dependent upon her own efforts for a living, going to her employers and complaining of the bad air.

More than two months ago I was asked if I would not go and examine the condition of things. I replied that the health officer was the man to do it. I was told that he had been seen, but no good resulted from anything he had done. I have no special ability or desire for this kind of work; more than twenty years ago I contracted a long and painful sickness of six weeks' confinement to the house and bed, and did not fully recover for months, all caused by investigating a sewer and

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Mr. Alden has done much for the cause of good literature, but nothing better than this."—"Daily Times, Buffalo, N. Y. "What VICTOR HUGO is in fiction, Cousin in philosophy, Guizot is in history. Among Frenchmen he had but few peers."—"Christian Leader, Boston, Mass. "IT IS FAR THE best history of France that has been written. It is a wonder of cheapness."—"Christian Advocate, Richmond, Va. "SUCH A HISTORY, by such a writer, and at such a price, should gain readers by the thousand."—"Churchman, Richmond, Va. "IN STYLE of cover, firmness of binding, quality of letter-press, affluence of illustration, and lowness of price, this edition of one of the noblest historical works in existence, is one of the most remarkable publications now offered to the public."—"Morning Star, Dover, N. H.

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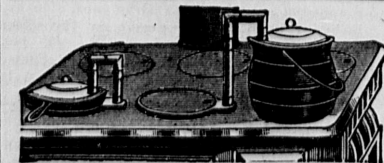
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Newton Graphic



THE NEWS LITERATURE OPINION



Volume XIV.—No. 24.

NEWTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1886.

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NEWTON.

Hours of the special Lenten Services in the Episcopal Parishes in Newton. All seats are free to every one, and every one is welcome.
Mondays—St. Mary's (Lower Falls), 4.30 p. m.; Grace (Newton), 7.30 p. m.
Tuesdays—St. Mary's and Grace at 4.30; Messiah (Auburndale), 7.45 p. m.
Wednesdays—Grace, 8.15 a. m.; St. Mary's, 10 a. m.; Messiah, 4.15 p. m.; Grace, 7.30 p. m.
Thursdays—St. Mary's and Grace, 4.30 p. m.
Fridays—St. Mary's, Grace and St. Paul's (Highlands), 7.30 p. m.; Messiah, 7.45 p. m.
Saturdays—St. Mary's and Grace, 4.30 p. m.

Baptist church, cor. Washington and Hovey sts.; H. F. Titus, pastor. Preaching at 10.45. Sunday-school at 12. Young people's meeting at 6.30.
Methodist church, cor. Center and Wesley sts.; J. M. Leonard, pastor. Services at 10.45 and 7.30. Sunday-school after morning service.
Channing church (Unit.), cor. Vernon and Eldredge sts.; F. B. Hornbrooke, pastor. Services at 10.45 a. m. Evening services at 7.30.
Eliot Congregational church, cor. Center and Church sts.; Wolcott Calkins, pastor. Morning service at 10.45; evening service, 1st and 2d Sundays of each month at 5 o'clock; all other Sundays at 7.30; Sunday-school at 9.30.
Grace church (Episcopal), cor. Eldredge and Church sts.; Dr. G. W. Shinn, rector. Services at 10.45 and 7.30. Sunday-school at 9.30.
Young Men's Christian Association. Gospel meeting in Eliot Lower Hall at 4 p. m.
Church of Our Lady Help of Christians (Roman Catholic), Washington st.; Rev. M. Dolan, pastor. Masses 9 and 10.30; vespers at 3. Sunday-school 9.30.

SERVICES of the Episcopal Church will be held in the chapel at 3 p. m. Sundays. The Rev. Dr. Shinn, minister in charge. Seats free to all.

Eastern Convocation, 218th Meeting, Will be held at Grace Church, Newton, Tuesday, March 30.

ORDER OF SERVICE:
11 o'clock a. m. Celebration of the Holy Communion. Preacher—The Rev. Jos. N. Mulford of Troy, New York. Topic: "A View of the Pulpit from the Outside."
3.30 p. m. Business Meeting.
3.30 p. m. Essay—By the Rev. A. St. John Chabre, D. D., Rector of St. Ann's Church, Lowell. "The Proposed Amendment to the Prayer Book." Discussion of the topics after the Essay.
7.30 p. m. Missionary Meeting. Speakers—The Bishop of the Diocese; The Rev. F. Courtney, S. T. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston; The Rev. C. Arey, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Salem.

—Rev. Francis Hornbrooke spoke at the grand tea-party given by the Unitarian societies at Hingham on Wednesday evening last.

—S. R. Knights & Co., sold at auction Tuesday, a small estate on Mt. Ida for \$1,825 to Charles F. Rand.

—In the Police Court Monday afternoon W. J. Trainer was fined \$10 and costs for creating a disturbance in the Newton Post Office last Saturday evening.

—The Boston & Albany Rail Road will resume work upon the Newton Circuit Road as soon as the weather will permit. The erection of the new stations has begun, and it only remains to ballast the road and lay the iron. It would not be strange if trains were running before June 1.

—Master Wallace Goodrich has been secured to play the organ at the Baptist church.

—The numerous friends of Mrs. F. L. Cutting and Miss Ella G. Cutting will be happy to learn that they were well and enjoying quite a sojourn in Europe.

—The Notman Photographic Co., 3 Park street, represented by D. B. O. Bourdon of our own ward, have been awarded the contract of taking the Newton High School Class photographs, and are doing some most excellent work.

—At a meeting of the Newton High School Alumni, held Wednesday evening at the school building, the proposition to form an association of the graduates was discussed, and a committee of ten were appointed to report an organization at a meeting to be held in the no distant future, with a view to holding Annual Social Reunions. We commend such gatherings.

—The audience gathered in Armory Hall last Saturday evening, notwithstanding the nasty weather, to witness the Uncle Tom's Cabin performance, proves that the people want entertainment. It was a very creditable show.

—The Eliot Church Young Men's Orchestra, under direction of Mr. L. E. Chase, did themselves credit by their instrumental last Sabbath p. m., in the praise service. The choir sang very nicely, and Mrs. Hibbard of course, in her solo, won the admiration of all. Mr. Calkins' sermon to young men was short, direct, interesting and powerful.

—The Atlanta Constitution gives its readers the bill of fare of a real Yankee dinner, "a regular fine dinner," and includes "sage tea," "catnip tea," and "honeysuckle," among the delicacies. It is not the habit of the real, typical Yankee to take catnip tea for after-dinner coffee.

—We noticed a kite flying over our village the other day. The small boy snuffs the coming spring. We'd like to snuff it, too.

—We hear that the lot of land on the South side of Newtonville avenue, between the residences of Messrs. Freeman and Gay, has been sold to Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, who intends to erect thereon a residence.

—At a meeting of the Eliot Church Society, held this week, it was voted to give their pastor, Rev. Wolcott Calkins, a vacation of six months, deducting such portion of his salary as may be necessary to supply the pulpit in the interim. This is in accordance with Mr. Calkins' request. He has been invited to officiate at the American Chapel in Paris for three months. A change of scene and lighter labors will doubtless bring him much needed rest and recuperation.

"How to Keep Well."

This is a universal desire, and every one can learn the secret, if not already known, by attending Dr. Mary E. Bates' lecture at City Hall on Wednesday evening next. The lecture is to be illustrated with Black's stereopticon. Proceeds will be given to that noble benefaction, the Newton Cottage Hospital. City Hall, West Newton.

The Second Petersilea Concert

Will take place Wednesday evening next, when a most attractive program will be given. This concert will include two of Mendelssohn's finest instrumental trios. While possessing much of the weird quality and wonderful harmony that has made the name of Beethoven famous, the compositions of Mendelssohn partake to a larger degree of the rippling brightness of Haydn and Mozart. For this reason his work is more highly relished in our time than that of Beethoven. The marvellous excellence that marked the first concert will doubtless be duplicated at the next, and no music-lover should fail to be present. As stated last week, it may be the last opportunity of hearing our favorite soprano, Miss Eames, before her expected departure for Europe. Mr. Petersilea has spared no efforts to render those concerts perfect in every detail, and our people should accord to him their liberal and hearty appreciation. See program elsewhere.

Last of the Course.

The farewell lecture of Harry W. French's magnificent illustrated course will occur next Monday evening. This popular author and lecturer has been greeted by large and delighted audiences wherever he has appeared except—we are sorry to say it—in Newton. We do not know whether the scare about Eliot Hall has anything to do with the small audiences, or whether the numerous benevolent entertainments absorb all the spare change of our people, but the fact remains that the audiences have run no sort of risk or danger from fire or panic.

Beautiful sunny Italy, the Garden of the World, will be visited Monday night. Florence, Venice, Rome, around which cluster such a wealth of classic memories—the land of Michael Angelo and a host of names famous in painting and sculpture, in song and story—all these guarantee an evening of unalloyed enjoyment. Give Mr. French a rousing farewell reception.

An Interesting Occasion.

Next Tuesday Grace Church will be open at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. for public services. The Eastern Convocation will meet here on that day. The Rev. Joseph N. Mulford, of Troy, N. Y., is to give an account of his impressions of the pulpit as it appears to him from the outside. Mr. M. has for some six months past been a looker-on, having withdrawn from a pastorate of 20 years to engage in special studies. Being an original thinker and a careful observer, his views will be worth hearing.

At night Dr. Courtney is to give some reasons for wishing to see the Episcopal Church prosperous in this State. Dr. Arey and Bishop Paddock are also to speak.

The vested choir of St. Peter's Church is to lead the singing. The following is the programme for this occasion:

1. Processional Hymn.
2. Creed and Prayers.
3. Hymn.
4. Address by Dr. Courtney.
5. Hymn.
6. Address by Dr. Arey.
7. Address by Bishop Paddock.
8. Offertory Anthem.
9. Closing Prayers.
10. Recessional Hymn.

The seats are free to every one; no cards of admission are required.

—The Watertown South-siders have wisely decided to withdraw from all legislative attempts to separate from the mother town this year.

—The course of lectures by Canon Sprague, in Grace Church on Wednesday nights, proves to be very successful. The Chapel has been filled on each occasion. Strangers are always welcome.

—The Rev. Mr. Mulford, who is to be the guest of the Eastern Convocation next week, has accepted an invitation to deliver an illustrated lecture before the Natural History Society, in Eliot Lower Hall, April 6th. The subject will be, "The Place of Trilobites in Evolution."

—Great sympathy is felt and expressed for Dr. Field and his wife, on account of the continued illness and almost hopeless condition of their son, Eliot. The disease from which he is suffering has been declared to be a pure affection of the brain. His condition is both critical and obscure, but still some hope is entertained of his recovery.

—Newton has got plenty of sand. She officially says she wants Watertown annexed. Perhaps she'd take the earth if King Metza wouldn't kick. Watertown must think that we have plenty of philanthropic gall to make such a generous offer.

—The commendable enterprise of Rev. J. B. Gould in erecting nice houses at a cost so that he could let them at moderate rents has received merited encouragement. They are all rented, two of them, notwithstanding the inclement cold weather, having been recently taken. Why don't others build the same kind of houses in nice localities. They'll be rented as soon as finished. The outrageous restrictions that some large landholders put upon their lands when sold, prevent nice, honest people who calculate to pay their debts from erecting houses that they can afford to live in. We advise land owners to examine the locality the locality that Mr. Gould has built up on Bennington street.

N. Y. M. C. A.

Last Sunday the meeting was large and very interesting. The music was led by Mr. Geo. S. Trowbridge, and Rev. H. F. Titus preached a short sermon on the question, "What is Salvation?" He made salvation to be very real and very practical.

On Sunday, April 4th, Rev. Wolcott Calkins, D. D., minister of Eliot Church, will preach before the Association, in Eliot Church, at 5 P. M. His subject will be, "Absalom, or the fast young man." Music will be furnished by the Eliot choir and the Eliot orchestra. It will be an occasion of very great interest.

The Lecture on Norway.

At the special meeting of the Newton Natural History Society on last Wednesday evening, was just such an audience, for number and character, as the Society would be glad to see at all of its meetings. The lecture, excellently well composed, was delivered in the style of a gentleman of cultivated tastes, entertaining his friends at his own fire-side. This style was well suited to the size of the room and the character of the subject, and only added to the pleasure of the occasion. The sublime beauty of Norwegian scenery is rather clouded than illuminated by too much of platy rhetoric. The lecturer took his delighted auditors, by that easy-going vehicle, the stereopticon, over the magnificent government roads and grand fjords of Southern and Central Norway. On the way were seen towering mountains, capped with permanent snowfields; majestic and picturesque cascades of every variety of outline and hundreds of feet in height; quaint old churches and farm-houses, and charming roadside and water landscapes. Even the most diligent devotees of Lent, if present, could not feel that the evening was lost, for the accounts of the character of the people, where unspoiled by contact with rude-mannered or vulgarly ostentatious travellers from more boastful regions, was such as to encourage a love of pure, sweet, simple, gentle, natural life. Little Norwegians, whose eagerly inquiring gaze at strangers, was rewarded with a smile and a little quarter-cent coin, did not forget to reach up tiny hands to shake hands for thanks.

This sweet bit at one end of the bright picture of Norwegian life is matched at the other by that of a recent king, whose epitaph reads, "My reward is the love of my people." Between these we see a noble university, where fifty learned professors lecture to a thousand students; and the peace, innocence, and noble independence of the farm-life on farms, all owned by their cultivators, and some of them for hundreds of years in the same name. God bless Norway, and keep her unspotted from the world.

(Translated for this Paper from the French of
Beranger.)

The Poor Woman.

It snows, it snows, and by the church-door yonder
A poor old woman kneels in prayer.
Amidst her rags the wintry breezes wander,
And bread she asks for, kneeling there.
To Notre Dame she comes alone each day,
In summer's heat or winter's snow,
She cannot see, but blindly gropes her way;
Ah! let us alms on her bestow.

Perchance you know not that this poor old crone,
Whose face is now so pale and thin,
Once in the hearts of Paris stood alone;
Only her songs their praise could win.
All the young people by her charms beguiled,
Many a happy dream to her did owe.
As changed her subtle mood they wept or smiled;
Ah! let us alms on her bestow.

How many times returning from the play,
By her swift horses borne along,
She heard loud bravos follow all the way,
The praise of an adoring throng;
To lift her to her chariot, and restore
To her, ease, luxury and show,
How many rivals waited at her door;
Ah! let us alms on her bestow.

When she from all the arts a crown achieved,
In what a triumph did she move,
What crystals, bronzes, columns, she received,
Tributes from happy love to love.
Her feasts brought many a muse, who filled
With wine of her success, did glow.
On every palace do the swallows build;
Ah! let us alms on her bestow.

Frightful reverse! one day a sickness dread,
Destroyed her voice, put out her eyes,
And soon, alone and poor, she begged for bread,
Where twenty years have heard her cries.
No hand did ever have the art more gold
With greater kindness round to throw
Than that she hesitates toward us to hold;
Ah! let us alms on her bestow.

The cold increases; Oh, distress and pain!
Her members all benumbed have grown,
Her fingers scarce the rosary can retain,
At which she laughed in days long gone.
If still her tender spirit can subsist
On piety, amid such woe,
The faith she shows in Heaven, to assist;
Ah! let us alms on her bestow.

AUBURDALE.

Words of Wisdom.

Tuesday, March 16th, the chapel was
crowded to hear the Rev. Phillips Brooks.
"Behold we go up to Jerusalem, and all
things which were written shall be accom-
plished."

Every man has his Jerusalem to
which he is going up. We cannot live
in the present without reaching toward the
future. In this we differ from the brutes.
Every true life looks constantly towards
its Jerusalem on the hill-top where it lies.
To one man Jerusalem is success, to an-
other wealth, to another education.

But no such noble example was ever
seen, as our Lord, looking forward through
all His life, toward the city where all
things were to be accomplished, and where
finally on Good Friday, His work was fin-
ished.

Every man should have a definite aim to-
ward which he must be striving. Multiply
a man's character by his circumstances,
and the product shows what his aim is.
The circumstances are the brick and mor-
tar, the character the architect's design.
From these materials Jerusalem is built.

Who are these men who have been suc-
cessful in the best sense? They have been
men who have been sure of their own char-
acter and work, and also men who have
questioned circumstances to determine the
best method of accomplishing that work.
From this questioning arose a dream,
which realized itself into a hope, and then
solidified itself into an achievement.

Columbus discovered America because
he was Columbus, and because the time
and circumstances favored the discovery.
Luther began the Reformation because
he was Luther, and because the errors of
the church were in the right condition of
dryness to be ignited by such a spark.

If young men to-day have no Jerusalem
to which they are going up, they are either
stagnant or drifting. It is hard to tell
which is the worse. But if we have a
definite aim toward which we are looking,
then it should be clearly in our sight, be-
cause God is in the atmosphere in which we
must live and move, and have our being.

You say in your mock humility, "I am
not of sufficient consequence for that. Or
you say in your crude independence, "No
one shall choose my career for me." Let
these two expressions modify each other.
Lay aside your humility so far as to be-
lieve there is a work for you alone to do,
and believe also that even God cannot have
marked out your career so entirely as to
leave nothing for you to do. You are not
to sit down on a stone by the roadside to
decide just how wrong such an act is, or
how far you may go in a given path, when
you know neither is on the way to Jerusa-
lem.

But the inspiration of this high aim is
not lessened by the difficulties in the way.
I see a man set out in his chosen path. I
can see the lions in the way; I dread to tell
him of them. I look to see him falter or
turn back. But no, he goes forward all
the more steadily. Our Lord, going up to-
ward Jerusalem saw the cross in the way,
but he went forward steadfastly.

O! this is a wonderful attribute of
human nature, this power of being inspired
by difficulties. Given the martyr soul, and
the sacrifice follows. We do not wonder
that, being the men they are, they do what
they do. The wonder is that they are the
men they are.

It was not a wonder that Shakespeare
wrote Hamlet. The wonder was that he
was Shakespeare. So with God's work.
Granted God, and what deed of God is mar-
vellous?

What does this mean for us? If you are
going up to Jerusalem and see the lions in

the way, it is for you to strengthen your-
selves that you may master them.

O, brethren, do not pray for easy lives!
Do not pray for work suited to your
strength, but for strength equal to your
work. You are only a man, it is true, but
what does that mean? It means a son of
God. Who shall say what a son of God,
claiming his Father cannot accomplish?
Do not ask for miracles, but trust in God,
and you shall be a miracle every day. If
you are going up to Jerusalem be sure
there is a cross in the way. Do not ask to
escape it, but ask for a new self.

May God make us first see our Jerusa-
lem, and then attain it.

NEWTONVILLE.

Rev. Reuben Thomas's Lecture.

Monday evening at the Congregational
Church, Rev. Reuben Thomas gave a very
bright, instructive and entertaining lecture
on "Books and Reading," before a large
and appreciative audience.

He was as strong in his condemnation of
bad as he was ardent in his urgency of
good reading. He said there were books
good and strong, and others good and
weak, and he estimated the average Sun-
day School book among the latter, and evi-
dently regarded the "impossible good little
boy or girl," in the same light Mark Train
does. His advice as to the general selec-
tion of books, histories, scientific, bio-
graphic, of romance and of poetry, was
very helpful.

He believed guidance of children relative
to their reading should begin very early—
gave a little synopsis of that type known as
the girl of the period, and contrasting her
helpless uselessness with the average
young business man of the day, and roused
not a little feeling that he was quite mis-
taken in his knowledge of the young
women of this section, when he slyly re-
marked, "of course I am speaking now of
New York!" and then, of course, the audi-
ence could say, Amen!

Speaking of the characteristics of Scott,
Dickens and Thackeray, and of Ruskin's
criticisms of the latter, he said the English
friends would ask in surprise, "What's
come to Ruskin?" when he warns them
against that noted author of their own
country. He answers that that same
Thackeray is so great a satirist, so perpet-
ually sneers at humanity, that he believes
it a great detriment to be led to form such
an estimate of one's fellows, that though
Dickens may bring stony vices to light, he is
far more true and kindly, and shows nobil-
ity of character, virtue, sweetness and un-
selfishness still more. Speaking of a short
story of Dickens, "Mugby Junction," one
wondered if he carried out his usual plan,
and if so, what object there was in showing
up a bad restaurant, which Mr. J. simply
was! All for the gain of the public diges-
tion? Could one prove able to set right,
and in proper working order, the digestion
of Newton, what a revolution might be
wrought. Reading many books superfi-
cially, not coming to know any one of them
intimately, is like having 500 names on
one's visiting list, and not a single friend
in all that number. Books are, or should
be, friends and companions; they represent
the best thought of the best minds; they
may be royal guests in whose home one
may regard it a great privilege to welcome
them; be one ever so isolated from society,
he need never be lonely, or slighted, or
sad; one may sit by their own fireside and
travel the wide world over without ex-
pense or fatigue. Whatever mood one is
in, a companion in harmony may be select-
ed; then again, books never find fault or
speak one; they may be chosen at pleasure
and silenced at will. The lecturer was hu-
morous, and pathetic at turns, and waxed
truly eloquent at times, holding the ear-
nest interest of his audience to the end.

He closed with an ardent reference to
the book of books, which Walter Scott de-
signed in his last hours as "The book—
there is but one!" and gave a glowing tri-
bute from Edward Everett upon its inesti-
mable value.

—The Atlantic Monthly for April opens
with a paper on Gouverneur Morris by
Henry Cabot Lodge, which will be found of
much interest. A short story by Sarah
Orne Jewett, entitled "The Dulham
Ladies," is also a pleasant feature of the
number and with Mr. James's and Miss
Murfree's serials furnishes its fiction. Two
important papers, one on "Responsible
Government under the Constitution," by
Woodrow Wilson, author of "Congressional
Government," the other, "Reformation
of Charity," by D. O. Kellogg, will be of in-
terest to thoughtful readers. Julian Haw-
thorne contributes a paper on the "Prob-
lems of the Scarlet Letter," and this, with
an article on "Children, Past and Present,"
by Agnes Repplier, and "Shylock vs. An-
tonio, A Brief for Plaintiff on Appeal," by
Charles Henry Phelps, comprises the chief
contents of the number. There is a poem
by Mr. Whittier, called "Revelation," and
some other verses by Andrew Hedbrook
and A. M. Libby; also criticisms of recent
historical works under the title of "Histori-
cal Methods," and of some new French
books of illustrations. The usual depart-
ments close a most agreeable installment of
this standard magazine.—[Houghton, Mif-
flin & Co., Boston.]

—A strong-junged girl, a loaded piano,
the "Maiden's Prayer" and a thin partition
wall form a combination which will fill our
asylums and graveyards with many wrecks
and sad suicides.—[Fall River Advance.]

—Reciprocity—First tramp—"Strike any-
thing in that house?" "Yes, I struck the
old man." "Get anything?" "Got kicked
out." "Perhaps he didn't know your
family." "That's where you're wrong.
He said he knew them all. He kicked me
in remembrance of three generations."—
[Philadelphia Press.]

The Knights of Labor and the Chinese.

We are glad to find in the March number
of the Overland Monthly of San Francisco
an authoritative explanation of the views
of the Knights of Labor as to the Chinese
labor question, together with a detailed
statement of reasons for their hostility to
the Chinamen in the United States. The
author is Mr. W. W. Stone, a member of
the order, and the delegate who not long
ago introduced in the California District
Assembly resolutions, which were almost
unanimously adopted, reciting the evils
consequent upon the introduction of such
labor, and suggesting radical remedial
measures.

It seems that the Knights of Labor in
California have made a searching investi-
gation into the industrial situation there as
affected by Chinese labor, and that
the report of Committees sent out to
gather statistics bearing on the subject
have been embodied in a statement which
Mr. Stone describes as both exhaustive and
entirely trustworthy. It was found that
the cost of food for a Chinese laborer is
about three dollars a month "when he is
not looking after luxuries," and that his
rent, clothing, and food come to only seven
dollars a month. "He works, when he
can, in gangs, sleeps his nights through in
a dismal den where he 'bunks,' and eats
and wears the cheap products of his own
land." He has no wife and no family to
support, and is willing to endure any hard-
ships during his comparatively brief so-
journ here. The American workman "who
looks up a wife as soon as possible," ex-
pends fifty dollars a month to the Chin-
aman's seven, and to keep himself decently
can get along on no less. The Chinaman
therefore lowers the rate of wages in every
employment into which he enters in com-
petition with the American.

In 1870 a few of the wholesale shoe fac-
tories in San Francisco taught some Chin-
amen to make boots and shoes. Up to that
time wages averaged \$20 a week for skillful
and rapid workers. Now over 6,000 Chin-
amen are employed in the trade, getting
from \$20 to \$30 a month, and the wages of
white men from \$9 to \$13 a week. Mean-
time, too, Chinamen have become the
owners of forty-eight out of the sixty boot
and shoe factories in the city, while of the
fifty slipper factories, not one is owned by
a white man.

In 1872 the Chinamen began to learn to
make cigars. To-day there are 8,000 Chin-
amen in the trade to 400 whites, and
wages are only about one-third of what
they were in 1870. In the manufacture of
clothing 8,000 Chinamen to 1,000 whites are
now employed, and the wages of the white
worker have declined from \$25 a week to
\$15 a week, the Asiatics receiving from \$25
to \$28 a month. The Chinamen took hold
of the manufacture of underwear several
years ago, and, by underbidding white
seamstresses, they have now obtained
almost exclusive control of the industry.
And so it is with many other departments
of labor, the total number of Chinamen en-
gaged in all being 31,000, who send \$8,000-
000 annually out of this country.

These Chinamen are divided off into
guilds, each guild being controlled by a
central and despotic authority, and it is a
rare instance when members of different
guilds are found working in the same
shop. Therefore, they are organized com-
petitors of the white laborers, with whom
they can contend on unequal terms, be-
cause of their lower scale of personal ex-
penditure. The power of the Chinese guild
was shown last year in the case of a cigar
firm of San Francisco, which undertook to
get rid of its Chinese workmen and employ
only white labor. Instructed by their
leaders, the whole force of Chinamen
stopped work and went out on a strike,
and it was this exhibition of their organi-
zation which seems to have drawn the at-
tention of the Knights of Labor more es-
pecially to the dangers involved in the
competition. They felt that they must
meet organization with organization, and
accordingly called a mass meeting on the
first of last October to arouse the workmen,
and to gain public sympathy and en-
couragement. Between five and six thou-
sand people gathered inside the hall, and
outside the street was packed. As the re-
sult of that meeting the whole Pacific
coast, in Mr. Stone's words, was electrified,
and Los Gatos, Eureka, Mendocino, Truc-
kee, Seattle, and other places began to
talk of the advisability of expelling the
Chinese.

The ground the Knights of Labor take is
that the Chinamen here are substantially
serfs, and that it is impossible for the free
laborer to compete with them. "Their
success in driving out of the market all
white competitors in the several branches
of trade," says Mr. Stone, "shows the dan-
ger to the perpetuity of our Republican
form of government arising from a consent
on our part to continue the unequal com-
petition." Mr. Powderly, the general Mas-
ter Workman of the Knights of Labor, ex-
presses his entire agreement with this sen-
timent, and in a report on the subject of
Chinese labor presented by him to the Gen-
eral Assembly declares that "nine-tenths of
the people on the Pacific coast, and of the
whole country, in fact, are opposed to the
importation of the Chinese under any con-
ditions whatever. The entire order," he
concludes, "must act as one man in this
movement."

Mr. Powderly makes no defence of the
late violent assaults on the Chinamen, say-
ing that "they were not to blame; they
were but the instruments in the hands of
men who sought to degrade American free
labor;" but he warns Congress that "noth-
ing short of the enactment of just laws and
a full impartial enforcement of the same
will prevent other and far more terrible
scenes of bloodshed and destruction."

The Chinese question, it will be seen, is
one which inflames the indignation of
American labor generally.

—An exchange announces that there will
soon be a famine in brooms, in consequence
of the farmers failing to plant so much
broom corn as the country requires. This
will be joyful news to henpecked husbands.

The Local Paper.

Hon. David Davis of Illinois, has the fol-
lowing kind and truthful sentiments for
the local paper:

Every year the local paper gives from
500 to 5,000 free lines for the sole benefit
of the community in which it is located.
No other agency can or will do this. The
local editor, in proportion to his means,
does more for his town than any other two
men, and in all fairness, man with man, he
ought to be supported, not because you
may happen to like him or admire his
writing, but because a local paper is the
best investment a community can make.
It may not be brilliant or crowded with
more thoughts, but financially it is more of
a benefit to a community than the preacher
or teacher. Understand us, now, we do
not mean morally or intellectually, but
financially, and yet on the moral question
you will find the majority of the local
papers are on the right side of the ques-
tion. To-day the editors of the local
papers do the most work for the least
money of any men on earth. Subscribe for
your local paper, not as a charity, but as
an investment.

Why Do We Have Eggs at Easter.

Easter is not observed among all Chris-
tian people as the anniversary of the great
event of the resurrection of Christ. He
was dead, but returned to life. The egg is
taken as an emblematic of a return to life.
It is to all appearances dead, but we know
that if placed under proper conditions, life
will come forth from it. The use of eggs
at Easter was adopted from an usage older
than our era. It was the custom in very
early times to celebrate the return of
spring by making presents of eggs.

"Why does not Easter fall upon a fixed
day. Christmas is always on December
25th, why should not Easter be fixed with
equal certainty?" Easter must always be
on Sunday. It is not a particular date that
is observed, but a particular Sunday. How
to decide upon the Sunday, gave the very
early churches much trouble, and there
were differences on that account, but the
matter was settled at a council held at
Nice, in the year 325. The rule was adopt-
ed that: "Easter day is always the first
Sunday after the full moon which happens
upon or next after March 21st, and if the
full moon happens on a Sunday, Easter day
is the next Sunday after. This gives
Easter day a wide range of dates, as it may
occur on any Sunday from March 22d to
April 25th.—[American Agriculturist for
April.]

—They can't successfully boycott a re-
porter on the average morning newspaper,
because he always has 365 nights of labor
that he can depend upon.—[Washington
Critic.]

—"And now my dear brethren, what
shall I say more?" thundered the long-
winded minister. "Amen!" came in
sepulchral tones from the absent-minded
deacon in the back of the church.

—Catarrh of the nose and head can be easily
quickly, pleasantly, and lastingly cured. The
Francis Catarrh Cure will positively and effec-
tually cure in a few days any case. A package,
more than enough to surely and infallibly cure any
case, sent post paid by mail for one dollar by
M. FRANCIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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ficult and technical examination for
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men pages for stamps
Agents wanted.
A. H. CRAIG,
Caldwell, Wis.
22-29

SCHOOL

An April Shower.

The first of the Plate Engravings illus-
trating the Homes of Our Farmer Presi-
dents, which the American Agriculturist is
preparing at great expense, will appear as
a supplement to the May number. It rep-
resents the Home Farm and Rural sur-
roundings of Jefferson. The accompany-
ing description is by James Parton. The
others will follow in succession. These
Special Engravings by the first American
Artists, and Special Description by the
most eminent of living American Authors,
are furnished free to all subscribers. The
price of the American Agriculturist is
\$1.50 a year. We will club it with the
Newton Graphic at \$2.75. Inasmuch as
every number is complete, subscriptions
can begin at any time. Send to 751 Broad-
way, New York, for any further particu-
lars required regarding Paper and Engrav-
ings, directing to David W. Judd, Pub-
lisher.

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CITY OF NEWTON.

CITY HALL.

NEWTON, March 19, 1886.

Sealed proposals for making repairs and altera-
tions in the Underwood School House, Newton, ac-
cording to plans and specifications which may be
seen at the office of Messrs. Allen & Kenway, archi-
tects, Boston, on and after Wednesday, March 24,
1886, will be received at City Hall, West Newton,
until 12 o'clock m., Wednesday, March 31, 1886.

All proposals should be addressed to Committee
on Public Property. The Committee reserve the
right to reject any and all bids.
B. S. GRANT, Chairman of Com.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX ss. Newton, March 1, 1886.

Sized and taken on execution and will be sold at
Public Auction on Saturday, the tenth day of April,
1886, at nine o'clock a. m., at my office in my dwell-
ing house on Washington street, near Hovey street,
in said Newton, all the right, title and interest, in
and to the following described parcel of real estate
situated in said Waltham, and bounded and de-
scribed as follows, viz: Beginning at the southwest
corner of the premises on Moody street, at the
northerly line of Adams avenue, so called; thence
running northerly on said Moody street 165 feet to
land formerly of Catherine E. Lord; thence run-
ning easterly on said land formerly of said Lord
288 feet to land formerly of John S. Jones; thence
running southerly on said land formerly of said
Jones 165 feet to said Adams avenue; thence westerly
on said Adams avenue 240 feet to said Moody
street, at the point of beginning.
SAMUEL W. LUCKER,
Deputy Sheriff.

Mortgagee's Sale.

By virtue of and in accordance with the power of
sale contained in a certain mortgage given by Pat-
rick Conley to J. Sturgis Potter et al., dated De-
cember 31st, 1870, and recorded with Middlesex
South District Deeds Libro 1145, folio 356, for breach
of condition and for the purpose of foreclosing the
same, will be sold at public auction on Monday,
the fifth day of April, A. D. 1886, at a quarter before
four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises here-
inafter described, all and singular the premises
conveyed by said mortgage and therein bounded
and described as follows, viz: A certain lot of land
in the village and city of Newton containing 13,192
square feet and being the southerly part of lot
seventeen as shown on a plan of lots formerly
owned by the Newton Union Land Company, drawn
by E. Woodward, dated April 13th, 1867, and re-
corded with Middlesex South District Deeds, and
bounded and described as follows, viz: Westerly on
Adams street, there measuring sixty-five feet and
five inches; northerly on land now or late of Michael
Briar, it being the northerly part of Lot 17 as
aforesaid, there measuring two hundred and three
feet and five inches; easterly on land formerly of
the heirs of Stephen Cook, sixty-five feet and five
inches; easterly by land formerly of Potter, two hun-
dred feet more or less. The above described lot in-
cludes parts of lot seventeen aforesaid, and of lot
fifteen on said plan, and is the same described in
deed of J. Sturgis Potter et al. to said Patrick Con-
ley, dated December 31, 1870, and recorded with
Middlesex South District Deeds, Libro 1145, folio
355.

Terms made known at time of sale.
J. STURGIS POTTER,
Present holder of said mortgage.
Newton, March 18, 1886. 23-25

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

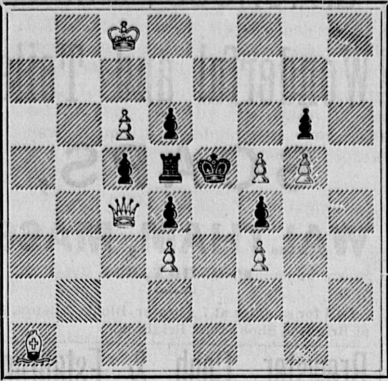
Letters and Exchanges should be addressed to HARRY BOARDMAN, Newton, Mass.

The Boston Chess Club

Is located at No. 33 Pemberton square. Strangers are cordially welcome. The readers of this paper are especially invited to visit the rooms, whether they find it convenient to become members or not.

Problem No. 58.

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in three moves.

The Sixteenth Game—Played in New Orleans March 17, 1886.

RUY LOPEZ.

White.	Black.
Steinitz.	Zukertort.
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4
2. Kt to K B 3	2. Kt to K B 3
3. B to Kt 5	3. Kt to B 3
4. P to Q 3 (a)	4. P to Q 3
5. P to Q B 3 (b)	5. P to K Kt 3
6. P to Q 4	6. B to Q 2 (c)
7. Kt to Q 2	7. B to Kt 2
8. Kt to Kt 2	8. Kt to Kt 2
9. Kt to K 2	9. Castles
10. B to Q 3	10. Q to K 2
11. P to B 3	11. B to B 3
12. Kt to K B 3 (d)	12. P to Q R 4
13. B to K 3	13. Kt to Q 2
14. P to K R 4 (e)	14. Kt to Q 2
15. Kt to Q 2	15. P to R 6
16. P to R 5	16. P to R 3 (f)
17. Kt to B sq	17. P to K Kt 4
18. B to Q B 2	18. Kt to B 4
19. Kt to Kt 3	19. Kt to Q sq
20. Castles (Q R)	20. B to Q 2 (g)
21. R to Q 2 (h)	21. P to Q B 3
22. Kt to B 5	22. B to K 3
23. P to B 5	23. P to K 3
24. P to B 5	24. R to K 2
25. P to B 5	25. Kt to Q 2 (i)
26. P to K Kt 4	26. Kt to B 3
27. B to K 4	27. R to Q sq
28. P to Q B 2	28. Kt to Q 4
29. B to B 2 (j)	29. P to Kt 4
30. P to B 3 (k)	30. P to B sq
31. R to Q sq	31. Q to Kt 2
32. P to Q B 4 (l)	32. P to Kt sq
33. Q to B 3	33. Kt to Kt 3
34. R to Q 2	34. Kt to Kt 3
35. Q to B 3	35. Kt to Q 4
36. Q to B 4	36. Kt to K 3
37. Q to Q 3	37. B to K 3
38. R to B 2	38. Kt to Q 4
39. Q to B 4	39. B to P (n)
40. P to K 2	40. Q to Kt 8 ch
41. K to Q 2	41. R to Q 2 (o)
42. B to Kt 3	42. R to Kt 4
43. K to K 3	43. R to Kt 4 ch
44. Q to K B P	44. R to Kt 6 ch
45. K to K 2	45. K to R 2 (o)
46. P to B 6	46. R to Kt 7
47. R to R	47. Q to R P
48. K to B sq	48. Q to R P
49. Q to K 8	49. Resigns.

[Notes by Captain Mackenzie.]

(a). Considered by the late Professor Anderssen to be the strongest continuation in the Ruy Lopez attack.

(b). This move is the invention of Mr. Steinitz and was first played by him in his match with Mr. Blackburn. Its object is to prevent black from exchanging his Q Kt against White's K B, by P to Q R 3, followed by P to Q Kt 4 and Kt to Q R 4.

(c). 6...Kt takes K P would lose a piece by P to Q 5, for if black then plays P to Q R 3, White replies with B to Q 3, leaving both Knights en prise.

(d). A very good move; having in view Kt to Q R 5 and gaining time for the development of the Q B.

(e). With the intention of forcing an opening on Black's King by P to K R 5, &c.

(f). So that, if White advances P to R 5, he may reply with P to K Kt 4, which will create a block on the Knight's side, at all events for the time being.

(g). He could not afford to allow the White Knight to plant himself at K B 5.

(h). Threatening to double his Rooks and then take Kt with B. Black is now forced to play B to K 3, whereupon White gains a move by Kt to B 5.

(i). If 25...R to Q, white takes Kt with B.

(j). Had he played to win a Pawn by 29...B takes Kt, Black retakes B with Pawn, and upon White's capturing R P with Q, Black will free his inactive Bishop by advancing P to Q 5.

(k). Prudently preventing any further advance of the Q Kt to P.

(l). An excellent move, as in the event of the principal pieces being exchanged, the weakness of Black's Pawns on the Queen's side will cost him the game.

(m). If Q takes Q B P she is lost by R to Q B.

(n). The sacrifice is unsound, and, as a telegram informs us, was the result of an oversight on the part of Dr. Zukertort. There is no question, however, that no matter what he played, Mr. Steinitz must have ultimately won the game.

(o). There is nothing to be done; should he take R P with R, White wins equally by 46...P to B 6, &c.

—Mr. J. E. Tippet, former chess editor of the San Francisco Argonaut, is on his way to Boston, where he has accepted a position.

—The Liverpool and Manchester Clubs, forty miles apart, played two games by telephone Feb. 20. Liverpool won the match. A similar match will be played between Liverpool and Birmingham in April.

—In the handicap tourney of the Boston Club, which closed February 26, the prizes were awarded as follows: First prize, P. K. Young, 33 won, 14 lost; second, Wm. P. Preble, jr., 30 won, 17 lost; third, John W. Hawes, 31 won, 20 lost. The players were divided into five classes.

—Mr. Perrin, of the Danites, Brooklyn, has tried his skill in eight games with the Automaton chess player at the New York Eden Musee, and has won three, lost three, and two were drawn. Mr. Hanham, of the Manhattan Club, has defeated the Automaton player four times. The chess editor of No. 1's Sunday Times recently tried a magnet on the board and men, but obtained no results indicating that Ajeex is run by electricity.

Steinitz Takes His Eighth Game from Zukertort at New Orleans.

The 18th game of chess for the championship between Steinitz and Zukertort was played Monday, and was won by the former on the 40th move. The opening was the Ruy Lopez opening. The contest now stands Steinitz 8, Zukertort 5. According to the original terms of the contest, if the games should stand nine to nine, it was to be a draw. In St. Louis the number by agreement was reduced to eight to make a draw.

More "Don'ts" for Husbands.

Don't contract a habit of telling your wife where you go when you are out nights. The female mind is very susceptible, and what she don't know won't trouble her.

Don't fail to break up a few articles of furniture the first time she reads one of your letters or looks into your pockets. The exercise may not be agreeable, but the impression you make may do you a good turn in the future, as she is liable to find something she would not approve of.

Don't trouble yourself to look very thoroughly for anything you can't find, because you might find it; and thus interfere with her prerogative.

Don't refuse an invitation to the theatre on your wife's account. Don't mind about sending her word, and go right from your place of business. She will conclude by 10 o'clock that you are not coming anyway, and if she sits up and rocks the baby till 12 o'clock, she will be the more glad to see you when you do come.

Don't deny yourself the pleasure of being well dressed at all times. You are a business man and it is your duty. To be a man among men it is necessary that you be well dressed. If your family love you they will desire you to look like a gentleman at whatever sacrifice of comforts and necessities on their part.

Don't contract the habit of waking easily. You will often be annoyed by the children if you do, and when your wife rises in the morning to build the fire she feels as fresh as a bird, and she loves to see you enjoying the refreshing slumber of an innocent child. Don't let her know you are awake.

Don't allow your wife to handle any money in running the house. Pay all the bills yourself, and then you know just where all the money goes to. Women are not experienced in monetary matters. They are liable to pay their lady friends' car fare, and they are fond of ribbons. Some are even addicted to foreign missions.

Don't be too much interested in your wife's ailments. Headache, neuralgia and pains in the back are common to the feminine constitution. Tell her so, and in time she may become quite heroic. Sympathy generates hypochondria in many cases. Always suggest a disordered liver—it may have a soothing influence.

Don't permit your wife to question the propriety of your drinking with your friends. Ask her why does she drink tea? "Tea?" Yes, tea! That is a knockdown argument.

—Dr. Phillips Brooks says of the temperance cause: "If ever a cause justifies fanaticism the temperance cause does. To me, there is nothing more disgusting or disheartening to the cause of humanity than the selfish, ease-loving, luxurious man indulging in dissipation and denouncing temperance fanaticism."

A Visit to the Boston Stock Exchange.

Did you ever visit the Boston Stock Exchange, writes a local correspondent, when the bulls and bears are rampant? If not, make a memorandum to call on your next visit to this city. Of course it is not equal to the managerie New York supports, still it is a lively affair. As you pass through the entrance on State street, which is some distance from the exchange, the sounds which greet your ears are those you might expect to hear if the house was on fire, or some one was being murdered. Do not be afraid, as the animals are all kept within a stout railing. Advance to the ante-room and you will see a small edition of pandemonium. Around banners, bearing the name of different railroad stocks, are excited groups of men shouting and gesticulating in a manner totally unintelligible except to the initiated. You cannot fail to be impressed with the youthful appearance of the brokers on the floor. Gray-beards are scarce, and the middle-aged are in the minority. The last time I was in the room I was greatly interested in the earnestness of a fair-haired youth wearing an extremely high collar and of a dandish appearance. With one hand grasping the standard of the Aitchison banner, he stood and fairly yelled again and again: "I'll give a quarter for a hundred shares of Aitchison." This seemed to fail to bring the desired result, though he had quite a number of listeners. Then he went to three-eighths and repeated his cries, which attracted one seller, and then jumped to one-half where other purchases were made, and finally to the five-eighths, though he only stopped at the figure for a moment or two. Dropping from five-eighths to one-half, he changed his tune, and commenced yelling, "I'll sell one hundred shares of Aitchison at one-half," dropping still lower to three-eighths and bringing up where he started at a quarter, sales being made at the different points. The whole thing transpired in less than a quarter of an hour, and the speaker attracted considerable attention even in the babel of sounds around the room. What his object was in buying on an ascending scale and selling on a descending one you must ask him of the collar. Call in and see the show for yourself some day, but remember it is the sheep who have their wool clipped.

Boston and Middlesex County Patents.

Patents for inventions were issued March 2, 1886, as reported expressly for this paper by Ellsworth & Yantis, Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C., as follows:

Alexander Anderson, Boston, portable window crane.

Thomas P. Coombs, Woburn, rotary engine.

William E. Davis, Chelsea, assignor to J. Grant, Boston, billiard chalk holder.

Edward Dummer, Boston, spinning-spindle and bearing therefor.

George W. Gogin, Boston, gas apparatus.

Joseph P. H. J. F., and G. O. Hanlon, Boston, train signaling apparatus.

Chauncey F. Harrington, Lowell, device for securing violin bows.

Adelaide M. Hayward, Boston, soap dish.

Liverus Hull, Boston, skate.

Edward S. Libbey, Winchester, glass-ware.

Harvey M. Montgomery, Boston, expansible connecting pin.

Samuel G. Rollins, Boston, ore crusher.

Frederick Taylor, Lowell, wire hat and coat hook.

John C. Wilson, Boston, telephone call.

March 9.

Henry Beebel, assignor to C. F. Waldron, Boston, harness ornament.

William A. Borden, Boston, newspaper-file.

Frank Chase, Boston, lasting tack-strip.

William C. Cross, Boston, lasting boots and shoes.

John Goodale, assignor to J. B. Crawford, trustee, Boston, refrigerator.

John Logan, Waltham, machine for filling metallic ribbons.

John Logan, Waltham, making watch-springs.

Cephas Manning, Boston, feed-water heater.

Edward G. Mead, Boston, sketching easel.

Oscar L. Noble, Boston, rotary-cutter.

Thomas O. Porter, Boston, buckle.

Bellville L. Randall, Boston, car-brake.

Benjamin P. Rhodes, Boston, hand implement for corking bottles.

George J. Thomas, Newton, combined sash balance and fastener.

Samuel W. Valentine, Boston, clip for leaves of music folios, etc.

—Prospective bridegroom (to prospective bride)—"Would it be possible, do you think, dear, to postpone our wedding until Monday? I am in receipt of a despatch calling me to Buffalo on important business." P. bride—"I'm afraid not, George, dear. The wedding presents, you know, are only rented until Saturday."—[New York Sun.]

A PUBLIC BENEFACTION.

How to laundry linen as it is done in Troy, N. Y., has been kept a secret long enough; it can and should be done in every family. The ELASTIC STARCH is the only starch in the United States that is put up by men who have a practical knowledge of the laundry profession. It requires no cooking, keeps the iron from sticking and linen from blistering while ironing, and gives shirts, cuffs and collars that stiffness and beautiful polish they have when new, which, everybody knows, keeps them clean twice as long. Beware of imitations. See that the name J. C. HUNGER and BRO., New Haven, Conn., is on every package.

Look at Him!

A year ago he was not expected to live. Liver complaint almost killed him. He got great relief from three bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and six bottles cured him.—[Editor Weekly Sun.]

A Century of progress has not produced a remedy equal to Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Hay Fever. It is not a liquid or a snuff, but is perfectly safe and easily applied with the finger. It gives immediate relief and cures the worst cases. Price 50 cents.

I was troubled with catarrh for seven years previous to commencing the use of Ely's Cream Balm, some five months ago. It has done for me what other so-called cures failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Balm seemed like magic.—[Clarence L. Huff, Biddeford, Me.]

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Wm. G. HENDERSON,

Patent Attorney and Solicitor,

OFFICES, 925 F STREET,

P. O. Box 50, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Formerly

The Graphic.

NEWTON, MASS., MARCH 27, 1886.

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BY HENRY H. BOARDMAN.

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Telephone No. 7909.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

Entered at Newton P. O. as Second-Class Matter.

Rev. Sam Jones.

Mr. Partridge takes exception to a brief mention of Rev. Sam Jones, printed two weeks since in the Graphic. The paragraph was based upon a report of one of Mr. Jones' meetings which appeared in a western paper. We have not now that report at hand, but the substance of it was that Mr. Jones requested all present who had gone upon their knees that morning in prayer to God to rise in their places. A moderate number arose. Whereupon Mr. Jones proceeded, harshly and offensively, to condemn those who remained sitting. A venerable gentleman present, well known in the community for moral and religious standing, and whose character was above reproach, arose and protested against such reproof, claiming that although he had not gone upon his knees that morning he felt that the denunciation by Mr. Jones as applied to him was undeserved. Others followed in a similar strain. "Any more," drawled Mr. Jones (so ran the report). After a pause, the reverend gentleman went on with another branch of his subject, without retraction or qualification.

About fifty years ago the Rev. Jedediah Burchard gave a series of protracted revival meetings throughout New England. Much interest and excitement was caused by his sensational language and manner. The churches were crowded to overflowing every day in the week. At the close of each sermon unrepentant sinners were urged to come into the "anxious seats." If the request was not readily responded to, Mr. Burchard would pass around among the congregation and make personal appeals; if these were ineffectual he would take hold of a man's coat collar and endeavor to drag him forward by force. These scenes the writer, then a boy of ten, well remembers witnessing. The conservative members of the churches disapproved of these methods, contending that they served to bring Christianity into disrepute; that the means did not justify the end.

Mr. Jones may have been called the "Moody of the South," yet we fail to perceive the propriety of the comparison. Mr. Moody is earnest and serious. His appeals are simple and direct. There is no attempt to create a laugh by oddity and drollery, or eccentricity of any kind. There is no disrespect or violence shown towards those who differ with him, and he has the united and cordial support of all evangelical denominations.

It is not impossible that the churches which have endorsed Mr. Jones may have been too much influenced by a desire to reinforce their strength. In theatrical parlance he is a "drawing card." People go to be entertained, rather than for religious instruction. Conversions thus made are not apt to be reliable and lasting.

Reply to L. R. S.

To the Editor of the Newton Graphic:

A correspondent in Newton Journal over the signature of L. R. S., criticises my communication to you, saying, "it was written in a needlessly excited frame of mind, in such a way as to do injustice to the School Committee, and arouse groundless fears in the minds of parents." I used the following language: "The inefficiency of our School Committee, Superintendent of Schools, Board of Health, Health Officer, or some one else—I do not know where the fault lies; there is so much red tape in our city offices, that it is quite impossible to place upon one man or committee the responsibility. I cannot see in reading this over any evidence of great excitement. He then goes on to say I 'arouse groundless fear;' read carefully his own communication and I think one will say there are good grounds for not only 'fear,' but action."

He asks a misleading question, viz: "Is there any proof of sickness among teachers or children that can be traced to the unsanitary condition of that school-house?" I reply that with this very question, I called upon nearly all the physicians in this village before my article was written, having first visited the school several times and satisfying myself that "the air and surroundings of the children while in that school" were manifold more unhealthy than "in the majority of homes which furnish the pupils;" in fact, in my experiences for six years on the board of overseers of poor in this city, I do not recall a single case where so large a portion of the air to supply their rooms came directly from privies. I will now give verbatim replies of some of our best physicians. I did at first intend to call on L. R. S., but recalling

the fact that he had for several years prior to this been a faithful, efficient member of the School Board, I thought it would not be quite courteous to do so. One prominent physician said, "the evidence is overwhelmingly abundant that disease and sickness has been caused by the unsanitary condition of that school-house;" another quite as prominent said "I have had several cases of sickness among children who attended that school, of a type I could not account for except by bad drainage and bad air, and have caused examinations into the sewerage condition of their homes, which were found to be nearly or quite perfect, and could not have caused the symptoms of disease manifested;" another leading physician, (and each of these answers are from different schools of medicine), said emphatically, "yes! I have had a good many cases and one death which I believe was caused by the unsanitary condition of the Underwood School house," several others gave similar replies. It is needless to extend, the school has been closed.

The trouble, as I understand it, is in the cumbrous, red tape system, with which our city matters are conducted. Let me illustrate: a teacher or scholar is sick from (as they think) inhaling impure air at the Underwood School; complaint is made; "well, you must send to the health officer. In course of a week or two, he comes and looks, and smells, and says he will report to the Board of Health, which meets within a few weeks; report is made, and the subject referred to a committee, who in course of the month call upon Superintendent of Schools to find if he has discovered any bad smells, and is asked to report his views to the School Committee, which is to be held perhaps the following month; the matter is brought up, and a general acknowledgment is made that things are wrong, but they are powerless in the matter, but will report to City Council what they think; at the meeting of Council the matter is brought up, and without discussion it is proposed to refer the matter to a joint committee of Aldermen and Council, and the order sent up for concurrence; the aldermen think it should go to the committee on public property and the order is returned to council for concurrence; after loss of another month's time it is agreed to; the public property committee have at last got the burdens on their shoulders, election is approaching and they must make a vigorous report, for are not the fathers of these suffering children each of them voters? A report to City Council is made which says, "that the subject of drainage is of great importance, we believe that the near future will demonstrate the absolute necessity of sewerage, already we hear that there is complaint of a slight unsanitary condition of the Underwood School house, and think the matter should be attended to before any severe sickness comes upon us, as in that case the desirableness of our Garden City with its beautiful Park, would be less attractive for families who have children whose lives the parents value?" Election is now close at hand and the report is laid upon the table; after election the matter is brought up, and the matter is referred to the next City Council, and so on ad infinitum.

I appeal to L. R. S., if the above does not accord with his experience? The only proper parties, as L. R. S. intimates, to have charge of the school houses, is the School Committee; they, in the very nature of things, have a more intimate knowledge of the wants and absolute necessities, than any other committee, or body of men. I think an investigation will show that every year since repairs of the school houses has been taken out of their hands, that the sanitary condition of the various houses have gone from bad to worse each year. Two questions in closing, 1st. If the house was not in unsanitary condition, why has the school been closed? 2d. If it was a safe and sanitary method to ventilate the privies into the attic of the house, why have they now just run the pipes through the roof?

Indications of an Early Spring.

One year ago, at this time we were having terrible weather, our memorandum reading thus: March 18th, cold, mercury 2 to 10 above; March 20th, cold, very cold; never such weather in March, 1, 2 and 3 below zero. In Lake Superior the ice is several feet thick, and extends several miles from the shore. Lake Michigan is frozen from shore to shore. Lake Erie and Ontario are sealed up in ice.

March 21st, 48 below zero at Mt. Washington; wind velocity 140 miles the hour; blowing hard here and may be called zero weather, below freezing for the previous 122 consecutive days.

We now have had some spring-like days and every prospect of a chipper bird singing in the near future.

J. H.

—In the article on the "Knights of Labor" in last week's paper, last line but one, for "town interests" read "true interests."

—The Claffin Guard, Company C, Fifth Regiment, M. V. M., was inspected Monday evening in their armory by Col. Currier of the Governor's staff. This inspection is one that has heretofore taken place on the muster field. There were 39 men and three officers present, and the drilling was creditable. The company announces a prize drill in its armory next Monday evening.

—After a long and distressing illness of many months' duration, which she has borne with remarkable patience and resignation, Mrs. Matilda C. Curtis passed peacefully away on Thursday night. Mrs. Curtis was well known in Newton. She was one of the original members of Channing Church, and her influence and activity were timely felt in the earlier and less prosperous period of its history. She was the widow of George J. Curtis. Funeral from her late residence Sunday at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Burial private.

NEWTONVILLE.

Methodist church, cor. Walnut st. and Newton-ave.; R. F. Holway, pastor. Preaching at 10.45. Sunday-school at 12. Evening service at 7.30. Strangers are welcome.

Central Congregational church, cor. Washington st. and Central ave. Services at 10.45 and 7.30. Sunday-school at 12. Prayer-meeting at 6.30.

Universalist church, Washington park. Rufus A. White, pastor. Services at 10.45 a. m. and 6 p. m. All cordially invited.

New Church (Swedenborgian), Highland ave.; John Worcester, pastor. Service at 10.45, followed by Bible class. Sunday school at 3. All are welcome.

Dr. Mary E. Bates,

Who lectures at City Hall next Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Newton Cottage Hospital, has much of the power of holding the attention of her audiences that has made Mary Livermore so successful in the lecture field. The earnest desire manifested by her to aid and relieve the needy sick and afflicted enlists interest and sympathy at once. Go and learn "how to keep well," and at the same time contribute a "mite" in aid of that worthy institution, the Newton Cottage Hospital.

—Mr. W. H. Mendell left for Philadelphia Wednesday evening.

—Messrs. J. W. Stover and W. L. Chaloner left for New York Tuesday night, for short business trips. Mr. Stover will probably extend his journey to Washington, and be absent a week or more.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Grant, their daughter June, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Ross and son, have joined company and left last Friday P. M. for a trip to New York, Washington and on down to the Carolinas. Doubtless the pleasant absence of household duties and business cares, and change of air and scene for six weeks, will be beneficial to the entire party.

—There will be a Vesper Service at the Universalist Church next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The following is the programme of music to be given:

Softly fades the twilight ray.....Calkins
Benedicite Animo.....Chandler
Worship the Lord.....Ludwig
O Lamb of God.....Schnecker
Jesus, lover of my Soul.....Thomas

—Among the guests at Miss Clara Shepherd's "Mother Goose" party, Tuesday evening, were Miss Edith Kimball, our Mayor's modest little daughter, attired as Bo-Peep, and Master Willie Mendell, personating a gay young prince. The fair shepherdess found the humble crook a magic wand in winning followers, and we fancy the Sleeping Beauty might have been roused from her long dream by this handsome prince and been content. The fair hostess wore the simple, becoming costume of the milk-maid.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"

To get a glimpse of the world, she said.

It was a delightful affair and will be long remembered as such.

—A short series of lectures was opened last week under the auspices of the Woman's Guild. The first of the series was given at the house of Mrs. H. H. Carter, Highland Avenue, by Rev. Arthur May Knapp, subject, Michael Angelo; and the second on Tuesday afternoon of this week, subject, Raphael and Leonardo Da Vinci. Michael Angelo represented the physical, Leonardo Da Vinci the intellectual, and Raphael the spiritual.

The illustrations were a powerful aid in making a realistic impression upon his audience.

The Goddard Literary Union gave their second public entertainment at the New Chapel Tuesday evening, before an appreciative audience. The program opened with a piano solo by Mr. Bissell, to whom it is always a pleasure to listen. "Casket Scene" from the "Merchant of Venice" by Miss Adela Prime, followed by the Shawmut Male Quartet in the "Three Chaffers," and in response to an encore, that beautiful air "Farewell my own true love;" Miss May Paige followed in a charming violin solo, "Scene de Ballet." Mr. J. Q. Bird rendered "Shamus O'Brien," with dramatic effect; Song, "In Absence," Male Quartet; Recitation, "Asleep at the Switch," Miss Prime; Bass Solo, "The Bridge," Geo. LeClaire, voice of great power; Violin Solo, "Cavatina," Miss Paige; Reading, "It was a Pin," Mr. Bird, graphic and humorous; Song, Male Quartet; Recitation, "The First Settler's Story," Miss Prime, fine effect; Violin solo, "Serenata," Miss Paige. A vote of thanks should be rendered to the Quartet, and also to the young friends of Mrs. William Kimball who labored so successfully for the entertainment of the audience.

—The Wellington Literary Club gave a reception to their friends at the house of Mr. Charles H. Tainter, one of its members, Wednesday evening. The usual literary program was dispensed with, but a piano duet, a violin solo, a vocal solo and a recitation were given by some of the members, assisted by friends from Boston. Some quite young friends also added to the pleasure by some musical performances. The latter part of the evening, into the "wee sma" hours of the morning, was most agreeably filled with dancing. Other amusement was provided for the non-dancers, and the most delicious "refreshments" for all. Friends were present from Boston, Somerville, Allston, Newton, Auburndale and Framingham. The "orders" for the dances and the badges worn by the members were most tastefully designed, and great praise is due to the committee of arrangements, of which Mr. Charles H. Tainter was chairman.

Base Ball.

The old King Phillips will play the Newtonvilles at Newtonville next Fast Day, at 2:30 p. m.

Armory Hall, Newton,
March 31, April 14 and 29, at 8.

Petersilea Chamber Concerts!

MR. PETERSILEA will be assisted by
Mr. C. N. ALLEN, Violinist.
Mr. WULF FRIES, Violoncellist.

VOCALISTS,
MISS EMMA HAYDEN EAMES,
MRS. E. HUMPHREY ALLEN,
MISS MAUDE NICHOLS.

PROGRAMME FOR SECOND CONCERT,
Wednesday Evening, March 31.

MISS EMMA HAYDEN EAMES, Soprano.
TRIO, op. 49.....Mendelssohn.
Molto Allegro Agitato.
Andante con moto Tranquillo.
Scherzo—Leggiero e Vivace.
Finale, Allegro assai Appassionato.
RECITATIVE AND ARIA, "Così fan Tutti," Mozart.
CELLO SOLO, Duo Brillante.....Gregori-Servais.
PIANO SOLO, Larghetto.....Henselt.
VIOLIN SOLOS, {Legende.....Wientawski.
{Masarka de Concert.....Allen.

SONGS, {The Living Night, Sweet.....Wolff.
{Philomel.....
{The Captive Songster.....
TRIO, op. 66.....Mendelssohn.
Allegro Energico.
Andante Espressivo.
Scherzo.
Finale—Allegro Appassionato.

PROGRAMME FOR THIRD CONCERT,
Wednesday Evening, April 14.

MRS. E. HUMPHREY ALLEN, Soprano.
TRIO, op. 63.....Schumann.
Mit Energie und Leidenschaft.
Lebhaft, doch nicht zu rasch.
Langsam, mit inniger Empfindung.
FIVE SONGS from Woman's Love and Life.....Schumann.
{Since I First Beheld Him.
{Humility.
{The Proposal.
{The Ring.
{The Bridal.

CELLO SOLOS, {Larghetto.....Mozart.
{Tarantelle.....Popper.

PIANO SOLOS, {Nocturne, No. 2, Eb.....Chopin.
{Ballade in Ab.....

VIOLIN SOLO, {Andante.....Ries.
{Introduction and Gavotte.
{From Suite op. 26.)
SONGS, with Violin Obligato.
{Zweigesang.....Becker.
{Spring Song.....Oscar Weil.
TRIO, op. 24.....Henselt.
Allegro ma non Troppo.
Andante con moto.
Scherzo.
Finale, Allegro non Troppo.

PROGRAMME FOR FOURTH CONCERT,
Thursday Evening, April 29.

AMERICAN COMPOSITIONS EXCLUSIVELY.
MISS MAUDE NICHOLS, Soprano.

SONATE, for Piano and Violin, op. 24.....J. K. Paine
Allegro con fuoco.
Larghetto (canonic).
Allegro Vivace.

SONGS, {Margery Daw.....B. E. Woolf.
{Boleto.....Calixa Lavallee.

SUITE, pour Piano et Violoncello,
op. 40.....Calixa Lavallee.
Allegro Appassionato.
Scherzo—Romanza.
Presto, a la Tarantelle.

SONGS, {So the Daisies Tell.....Ernst Jonas.
{Smiling Hope.....Calixa Lavallee.

PIANO SOLOS, {Polonaise, No. 1, op. 2.....Milo
{Polonaise, No. 2, op. 3.....Benedict.

TRIO, op. 5.....Arthur Foote.
Allegro con brio.
Allegro Vivace.
Adagio Molto.
Allegro Comodo.

A GRAND CONCERT

—WILL BE GIVEN AT—

CYCLE HALL, NEWTONVILLE,

—ON—

Wednesday Evening, March 31,

Under the management of Mr. F. H. Hobart, at

which the following talent will appear:

Boston Saxophone Quartette.

C. S. WILSON, Soprano; F. H. HOBART, Alto.

F. O. LYON, Tenor; J. H. NEALE, Bass.

Sig. M. HERNANDEZ, Mandolin Soloist,

(Formerly Leader of the Spanish Students.)

Mme. Anna Howe-Hernandez, Pianist.

Mr. Edward H. Frye, Humorist.

Mr. F. H. Hobart, Xylophone Soloist.

Admission, 35 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 Cents.

For sale at Williams' Drug Store, Newtonville.

Doors open at 7:15; Concert begins at 7:45.

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Washington Place, Newtonville.

Several desirable residences and fine house lots for sale. Houses leased and to let. Personal supervision given to the care and repairs of estates.

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Wonderful and Toilet

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WALTHAM, MASS.

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Second and subsequent payments necessary to renew and extend the insurance for each successive quarter year will be seventy-five cents per each thousand dollars insured for expenses, and according to the rates in the following table for each actual age:

Age.	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	10,000
15 to 25	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	10.00
26 to 35	1.02	2.04	3.06	4.08	5.10	10.20
36 to 45	1.04	2.08	3.12	4.16	5.20	10.40
46 to 55	1.06	2.12	3.18	4.24	5.30	10.60
56 to 65	1.08	2.16	3.24	4.32	5.40	10.80
66 to 75	1.10	2.20	3.30	4.40	5.50	11.00
76 to 85	1.12	2.24	3.36	4.48	5.60	11.20
86 to 95	1.14	2.28	3.42	4.56	5.70	11.40
96 to 105	1.16	2.32	3.48	4.64	5.80	11.60
106 to 115	1.18	2.36	3.54	4.72	5.90	11.80
116 to 125	1.20	2.40	3.60	4.80	6.00	12.00
126 to 135	1.22	2.44	3.66	4.88	6.10	12.20
136 to 145	1.24	2.48	3.72	4.96	6.20	12.40
146 to 155	1.26	2.52	3.78	5.04	6.30	12.60
156 to 165	1.28	2.56	3.84	5.12	6.40	12.80
166 to 175	1.30	2.60	3.90	5.20	6.50	13.00
176 to 185	1.32	2.64	3.96	5.28	6.60	13.20
186 to 195	1.34	2.68	4.02	5.36	6.70	13.40
196 to 205	1.36	2.72	4.08	5.44	6.80	13.60
206 to 215	1.38	2.76	4.14	5.52	6.90	13.80
216 to 225	1.40	2.80	4.20	5.60	7.00	14.00
226 to 235	1.42	2.84	4.26	5.68	7.10	14.20
236 to 245	1.44	2.88	4.32	5.76	7.20	14.40
246 to 255	1.46	2.92	4.38	5.84	7.30	14.60
256 to 265	1.48	2.96	4.44	5.92	7.40	14.80
266 to 275	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50	15.00
276 to 285	1.52	3.04	4.56	6.08	7.60	15.20
286 to 295	1.54	3.08	4.62	6.16	7.70	15.40
296 to 305	1.56	3.12	4.68	6.24	7.80	15.60
306 to 315	1.58	3.16	4.74	6.32	7.90	15.80
316 to 325	1.60	3.20	4.80	6.40	8.00	16.00
326 to 335	1.62	3.24	4.86	6.48	8.10	16.20
336 to 345	1.64	3.28	4.92	6.56	8.20	16.40
346 to 355	1.66	3.32	4.98	6.64	8.30	16.60</

WEST NEWTON.

Second Congregational church, Washington st.; H. J. Patrick, pastor. Preaching at 10.45. Sunday-school at 12. Praise service at 7.

Baptist church, cor. Washington and Perkins sts.; O. D. Kimball, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 and 7. Sunday-school at 12.10. Services Tuesday and Friday at 7.30.

Myrtle Baptist church, Auburn st., near Prospect. Jacob Barrell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 2.45.

First Unitarian church, Washington st., near Highland. J. C. Jaynes, pastor. Services at 10.45.

Cottage Hospital Benefit.

His Honor, the Mayor, has kindly consented to preside on the occasion of the illustrated lecture next Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Cottage Hospital at City Hall by Dr. Mary E. Bates. Several eminent physicians from Boston and elsewhere have signified their intention to be present.

—Ex-Chief of Police R. L. Hinds made a flying visit to this city on Wednesday. He is looking unusually well and was highly pleased to meet old friends once more.

—Mrs. A. D. Wood exhibits a unique design at the Massachusetts floral show, Horticultural Hall, Boston, in the shape of a wish-bone.

—The fourth annual ball of St. Bernard's Court, No. 44 of the M. C. O. F., will be held in the City Hall, on Monday, April 26, 1886.

—William M. Duane, graduate of last year's class, Newton High School, has been appointed Lieutenant in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

—There will be a Choral Service at the Congregational Church next Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Address by the Pastor. Subject, "John Keble, and the Christian Year." Appropriate music by the chorus choir of the church, who will also lead the congregation in singing the hymns, which on this occasion will all be by J. Keble. All cordially invited.

—West Newton Congregational Church, Preaching by Rev. E. P. Wilson of Watertown at 10.45 a. m. Sabbath School at 12. Service of Praise at 7 p. m. (choral and congregational).—Topic: "John Keble and the Christian Year." Young People's meeting Tuesday at 7.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Friday at 7.30 p. m.

West Newton Village Improvement Society.

The annual meeting of this society was held in the school-house of the Allen Brothers, Monday evening, March 15th. Mr. Bond, the President, presented a statement of the doings of the society in substance, as follows:—

With this month this Society enters upon a new year, and its government appeals confidently to the men and women of West Newton to carry forward its good work.

We have done more the past year than many of our members are aware of. We have secured for the city a satisfactory title to Lincoln Park, and have prompted and aided the officials in having it put in good order, so that when it shall have been completed by the setting out of trees and shrubs, according to the plan agreed upon, it will be an ornament to the village.

A very good beginning has been made, under peculiar difficulties, in planting trees and flowering shrubs in the school-house yards.

Our committees have secured by appeal to the City authorities and to private property-holders, important improvements in the streets and sidewalks, and the removal of unsightly objects, and the abatement of sanitary evils.

By our invitation, delegates from the several Village Improvement Societies in Newton, and representative men from those wards where no such societies exist, have twice met in West Newton to discuss matters pertaining to the welfare of the whole city. The first meeting was called to consider sanitary matters, and a mutual understanding was had that has already borne some good fruit, and will be of use in any future emergency.

The second meeting was called to confer together as to the beautifying of the leading thoroughfares connecting the several villages, the most of which have been greatly neglected. After full discussion a committee was appointed to bring the matter before the City Council, and as a result upon their petition, an appropriation of five hundred dollars has been secured to make a beginning in this direction.

In a municipality like ours, embracing so many widely separated villages, the value of such conferences is very great, and this Society may congratulate itself upon having initiated them. On the whole, the record of the past is encouraging, but we ought to do much more the coming year, especially in the way of planting trees and shrubs in our streets and public grounds.

The public attention throughout the country has lately been drawn to this subject. The legislature of Massachusetts has now under consideration a bill to establish an "Arbor day," thus following the example of many of her sister states; we ought to be ready to lead in the good work. To this end we need the co-operation of all of our people, and the refilling of our empty treasury.

After a discussion of the topics suggested by the President's statement, the meeting appointed a committee of three, to solicit the aid of the school committee and school superintendent in enlisting the children of the public schools in the work of tree-planting.

The officers of the Society are as follows: President, Edward Bond; Vice President, John J. Eddy; Secretary, S. Warren Davis; Treasurer, Samuel Barnard; Directors, George Frost, Thomas B. Fitz, Wm. E. Sheldon; Chairman of Committee on streets and public grounds, J. J. Eddy; on tree-planting, E. W. Wood; on sanitary matters, G. A. Walton.

—Dramatic entertainment to provide funds for new scenery, Unitarian church parlor, West Newton, Friday evening, March 19, 1886. Program: Overture; L'Esprit de l'Alsace, Hermann; The Garroters, a farce in three acts, by W. D. Howells; Characters: Mr. Roberts, Herbert Pratt; Dr. Lawton, Henry Howland; Mr. Bemis, Sr., Geo. Phelps; Mrs. Roberts, Miss Gertrude Elder; Mrs. Crawshaw, Mrs. Perrin; and others. Music between acts: Priest's March from Athalia, Mendelssohn; St. Botolph March, Atherton; Selections from Mikado, Sullivan. Charvalus' Method, a comedy in one act, adapted from the French by Arthur H. Dodd. Characters: Mdm. Juliette De Santemis, Mrs. Arthur Carroll, and others; M. Horace Gerard, Edward P. Call. Scene, Paris; Time, Present. The music for the evening is furnished by the orchestra of Class '88, Newton High School, John C. Cole, leader.

School Committee.

The School Board Wednesday night voted to empower the district committees to attend to a suitable observance by the pupils of Arbor day; also giving them authority to let schoolhouse halls for proper purposes.

Harriette S. Batchelder was confirmed an assistant at Williams School.

The salaries of unassigned assistants were raised \$50, and the pay of Miss Jackson of Davis School was increased to \$550.

The board adopted the new course of studies for the high school.

Newton Common Council.

At a meeting of the Common Council last Monday evening the Water Board reported an important amendment to the ordinance governing the Water Department, and giving to the Water Board the power of appointing and removing all officials and employees of the Water Department and fixing the compensation; also providing for the placing of water meters on all services, supplying other fixtures than ordinary faucets, and providing that the city shall set, maintain and renew all meters at the expense of the city. The amendment was referred to the Committee on Ordinances. An order was offered, discussed and finally referred to the Water Board and Highway Committee for joint action, establishing the pay for all able-bodied city laborers at \$2 per day, and providing that they shall receive 20 cents per hour for any part of a day's work; also providing that any laborer employed who is not able to do an average day's work, shall be paid such compensation as may be fixed by the Superintendent employing him, and at a price less than \$2 per day. The Council voted to instruct the Highway Committee and Water Board to report at the next meeting of the Aldermen next Monday. The order adopted by the Aldermen appropriating \$3000 for the purchase of land in rear of the High School building, to be paid from unexpended balances on next year's taxes, was refused passage by the Common Council. Orders were adopted appropriating \$1250 for the purchase and exchange of horses in the Highway and City Engineer's Departments.

The Overland Monthly.

The April issue of the Overland Monthly will contain at least two contributions to the Chinese Question, carefully written and from new stand-points. The Overland has already printed more than twenty-five papers and editorials, bearing upon this important Discussion. It makes a point to give a fair hearing to Both Sides. The April Overland will contain two California stories, "Terecita," and "A Worshipper of the Devil;" also the continuation of Miss Lake's strong serial, "For Money." In the line of out-door sketches, travel and adventure, the most notable sketches in the April Overland will be "On the Trail of Geronimo;" "Leaves From a '49 Ledger," and Reminiscences of Calaveras.

—One little girl was heard to say to a playmate, "When I grow up I'm going to be a school teacher." "Well, I'm going to be a mamma, and have six children." "When they come to school to me, I'm going to whip 'em, whip 'em." "You mean thing! What have they ever done to you?"

—A lady in Washington spoke of social obligations as follows: "I got a list of all the duty-calls I had to make, and went round and stuck to it until I first made them, and when I was done, I tell you I felt like a tramp—going to all those strange houses without knowing a soul inside."

—Spring flowers are blooming in horticultural shows in England and in this country, each city glorying over its own exhibits. In England there is a complaint of the destruction of wild flowers for the purpose of winning prizes at horticultural shows, but as our spring flowers are greenhouse specimens, there is no cause for the protection of wild flowers at present.

—The pork trade of San Francisco is controlled and almost monopolized by Chinese. The Chinese ring is so powerful that it dictates terms and imposes fines on the white butchers. The German pork butchers propose that Chinese slaughtered pork be boycotted by the laboring classes, and that the large dealers and packers buy only pork killed by white butchers.

—On Sunday a bald eagle seized an eight-year-old boy at Manheim, near Utica, N. Y., and tugged at him until beaten off by farm hands.

—It is said that no less than one hundred children were burned to death in Georgia during the past winter. Most of them belonged to colored people.

AUBURNDALE.

Congregational church, Hancock st. and Woodland ave.; Calvin Cutler, pastor. Services at 10.30 and 7.30. Sunday-school at 3. Young people's meeting at 6.30. Prayer meeting Friday at 7.30.

Centenary Methodist church, Central st.; E. R. Watson, pastor. Services at 10.30. Sunday-school at 12. Young people's meeting at 6.30. Prayer meeting Friday at 7.30.

Church of the Messiah (Episcopal), Auburn st.; H. A. Metcalf, rector. Morning prayer and sermon, 10.45; Sunday-school, 3; evening prayer and sermon, 4.15. Friday's prayer at 7.30.

—On Tuesday evening, March 30, the Rev. Waldo Burnett, of St. Mark's, South-borough, will preach at the Church of the Messiah; and on Friday evening, April 2, the Rev. William G. Wells, of St. Mary's, Newton Upper Falls; each service to begin at 7.30.

—A broken wheel delayed the 10.45 inward train on the Boston & Albany Railroad at Riverside, Monday, and after a relief engine had been sent out it was derailed at Newton by accidentally being run into a freight siding. The train was delayed about an hour and a half. No one was injured.

—A new horse belonging to C. G. Tinkham, Lexington street, upon hearing the approach of a train of cars Wednesday morning, suddenly thought that he needed another breakfast. Accordingly he started for the stable, turning suddenly, upsetting the team, breaking the shafts and throwing the driver out upon the ground. Clearing himself from the wreck he proceeded on his way, but was soon caught without doing any further damage.

—The fourth of Dr. L. C. Loomis' Lasell European parties is being arranged for, which will sail from New York on the fast "Eutruvia" of the Cunard line, about the middle of June, returning to Boston three months later. The purpose of these parties is to enable young ladies to enjoy the grand opportunities of Europe under guidance which parents will deem safe, trustworthy and free from objectionable features incident to foreign travel, either alone or in miscellaneous companies, and to bring them to the objects and experiences most conducive to culture as well as pleasure. Prof. and Mrs. Bragdon, who accompany these parties always, give their personal attention to the best interests and comfort of the members of the company. The program mapped out for this trip is a very attractive one.

Tenth Cooking Lecture.

In the lecture on Monday morning, two kinds of cake were prepared to illustrate the two different methods. First was:

PARK STREET CAKE.

One half cup of butter rubbed in a warm bowl with a wooden spoon until like cream, then gradually add one cup of fine granulated sugar. Beat the yolks of four eggs with another cup of sugar, and add to the butter. Add the flavoring, lemon and mace. Then beat the whites of the eggs stiff and dry, and let them stand while you add to the mixture, one cup of milk and three cups of pastry flour, with one teaspoon cream tartar, and one-half teaspoon soda. The whites are added last, and the whole mixture, beaten vigorously, so that you can see the bottom of the pan at every stroke.

"There is a great difference between stirring and beating," said Mrs. Lincoln. "If you beat a cake to creamy lightness, and then stir it afterwards, you will destroy that lightness, just as you break soap bubbles with a touch. Be careful to spread the cake evenly in the pan, and not to have it higher in the middle than at the edge. Otherwise it will rise and crack in the middle, and look like a common bake-shop cake."

SPONGE CAKE.

Yolks of five eggs, beaten until light and thick. One of powdered sugar gradually added, then one half of lemon (grated rind and juice). Whites of the eggs beaten stiff and dry, and cut or folded in lightly; and one cup of pastry flour sifted in and folded into the mixture with a knife carefully, without any stirring. Bake in a moderate oven nearly an hour.

THE FRUIT ICE CREAM

Was prepared by rubbing through a strainer one can of apricots, three bananas, three oranges and one lemon. One pint of water added, and sugar to make it very sweet, two to three cupsful. Freeze. When partly stiffened, add one pint of cream.

The pleasures of preparing successfully such a delicious cream, must be far higher than that of eating it. Still, we were glad to see Mrs. Lincoln refreshing herself with some of it, and thus adding the lower to the higher pleasure. Her usual custom is to leave all the dainties to be enjoyed by her pupils.

The next lecture is on Monday, April 12, at 10.45 a. m. The subject is marketing, and any housekeeper who desires a valuable lesson in thrift and economy will do well to attend this closing lecture. G.

Lenten Words

AT THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, REV. H. A. METCALF, MARCH 14, 1886.

"Father forgive them."

Great weight is due to dying words of those who are dear to us, but how much greater to those of our Blessed Lord! which He spake from his tree of suffering, when he hung there in a mortal agony. Wonderful those serene sayings, and wonderful too, and supremely eloquent the silence of those weary hours, for whether He spake or kept silence the divine music never ceased to sound. The first note of the melody which sounds with such thrill-

ling sweetness from His lips, shows that He knew He was love-encompassed, for that note is "Father."

These soldiers indeed "knew not what they do; they have but done what they were told to do. They had never seen those hands through which they drove the nails, laid in benediction on the heads of little children. And so, because of their indifference and brutality, because they are so merciless, because they know not what they do, He prays, "Father forgive them." There stand others about the Cross, compared with whom even the soldiers are pitiful, the Jews, malicious and full of hatred. But there is no exception in the prayer, and for them, too, He prays. Their ignorance is not the same in kind with that of the soldiers, but still they are very far from knowing the full enormity of their wickedness.

Does not this first word from the Cross shame us in our selfishness. How often we cherish an unforgiving, yes, a revengeful spirit! O, the un-Christlikeness of it! Thus did not Jesus. He wished His murderers no ill; we would oftentimes harm those who have done us some petty injury. Let this prayer speak to us this Lent as never before, leading us to be more patient, unselfish, tender-hearted. Then shall we show forth in our lives the blessed fruits of His passion.

MARCH 21.

Rev. Mr. Metcalf: "To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise?"

Not all the malice of his enemies could elicit from the Saviour one single word, but how graciously he answers the penitent thief! How sweetly in those tired ears the robber's prayer must have sounded! "Lord, remember me." He does not think that he can be with Christ, he only asks not to be forgotten. What a willing, worshipped subject is he? Is it any wonder that the Blessed Jesus should answer with supreme graciousness his prayer?

The second word of Jesus Christ on the Cross is a word of doctrine. It tells us of that intermediate state of existence between death and the Judgment Day, that great waiting-land of the Church Expectant.

The poor robber did not cling to any part of his old self. He put away his robber-heart entirely. Why will we not yield ourselves wholly up to Jesus Christ, who is longing to speak to every weary, heavy-laden soul, longing to hear the frank confession of every sin of every heart.

NONANTUM.

No. Evangelical church, Chapel st.; Wm. A. Lamb, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 and 7. Sabbath school at 3. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7.30.

Sunday Closing.

To the Editor of the Graphic: The barbers of Watertown and Newton are agitating the question of Sunday Closing. There are ten barber shops in the two places, and the majority of them want to close on Sunday. Now, this question is not alone confined to our local barbers. The Boston barbers will soon make an effort to close on Sunday, and in fact the desire for Sunday Closing is spreading all over the state, and in many places the law is observed, for there is a law prohibiting all shops from keeping open on Sunday, and the mayors of cities and the selectmen of towns never had a better opportunity to enforce the law than they have now, for they would have no opposition from the barbers. Now most of the barbers close their shops at 12 o'clock, and then it takes until 1 o'clock, and sometimes after 2, before the barber can get away, and nine out of ten of the late Sunday customers can get their work done Saturday if they wanted to, but they will wait until the last minute, knowing if they get inside the shop before 12 they can get shaved. If the same men knew they could not get shaved Sundays they would find time to shave on Saturdays, but they say they don't like to wait in a barber shop, but they can wait two hours on a Sunday. One barber says if he closes on Sunday his customers will get mad and buy razors and shave themselves. A few might, but they would soon get sick of that. Let the barber shops close Sunday, and in three months people will forget that they ever kept open on Sundays. When the clocks were set back fifteen minutes to standard time, it was going to puzzle every one to know the correct time; now people have forgotten that all our clocks and watches are running on standard time, and are over fifteen minutes slow.

The barbers will hold a meeting at the shop of Mr. John Jarvis, Noyes' Block, Main street, Watertown, next Monday evening at 8.30 to consider the Sunday Closing and other matters of interest to the trade. G. S. SHIFF, Nonantum.

WELCOME



TRADE MARK.

SOAP

PAYS NO

FANCY PROFIT

But is an original compound made from the PUREST STOCK, and is sold by the makers and dealers nearer the cost of production than any other Laundry Soap in the market. See that you get this Soap, and not accept any of the numerous imitations that pay the grocer more money to recommend. The word **WELCOME** and the Clasp'd Hands are stamped on every bar.

—A few days ago a man went to a hotel in Wakefield to obtain board, and asked the landlady to change a \$100. bill, which she was unable to do. She was, however, induced to loan him \$5 on the plea of paying a way bill. He has never returned to the house. This week the police of this district were notified from head quarters to look out for a short, thick-set, sandy complexion man, giving the name of George McGregor, who was endeavoring to pass a \$100 counterfeit bill. The parties are evidently one and the same person.

OLD AND RELIABLE

House Furnishing Emporium

512 WASHINGTON ST.,

CHARLES H. BARNES.

Once again complete in all departments, with every prospect of a busy season, we shall offer to our patrons extra bargains in

Carpets and Furniture.

Assured it is not economy to buy the lowest priced goods, yet we are prepared to furnish at the lowest prices quoted in this market, or assist customers in selecting the best values from the extensive assortment to be found in our sales-rooms. We have in great variety

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Straw Matting, Painted, Enamelled, Chestnut, Ash, Walnut, Cherry and Mahogany Chamber Sets; Hair Cloth, Plain, Embossed and Crushed Plush Parlor Suits, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Book Cases, Chiffoniers, Lounges, Mattresses, Feathers, Ranges, Crockery, Refrigerators.

Baby Carriages, the most complete line in the city, at popular prices.

All for cash or on our original and well-known plan of

EASY PAYMENTS.

CHARLES H. BARNES,
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DEALER IN

Meats, Poultry and Game.

All kinds of VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND CANNED GOODS.

THE BEST
DAIRY & CREAMERY BUTTER,
FRESH EGGS, Etc.

PEOPLE'S MARKET,
ROBINSON'S BLOCK,
WEST NEWTON.

Geo. H. Ingraham,
APOTHECARY,

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West Newton.

Prescriptions carefully prepared and drugs and chemicals of standard purity. Experienced persons in attendance at all hours during the day or night. Immediate and competent response will be given to calls, and on SUNDAYS a reliable person will be in charge. Medicine delivered when desired.

RALPH DAVENPORT,
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Washington St., West Newton

Near Railroad Crossing.
Shade and curtain work to order. Furniture repaired. Mattresses made over at short notice. Post-office address, Auburndale.



ACATE WARE

FOR SALE BY

A. J. Fiske & Co.,
WEST NEWTON, MASS.

Never Satisfied.

A little, with content, is much
To him who'll not refuse it,
Who takes it as the Lord has sent
And then does rightly use it.
Most men, with nothing, have a thought
That life would be a pleasure
If they could share, in smallest part,
With those who have the treasure.
But is it true? Experience shows
That, in this world of sorrow,
The man who fights for bread to-day
Will fight for pie to-morrow.
He vows he does not want the earth;
His thoughts are far above it;
The gold of Iadus and of Or,
His simple tastes don't covet.
A very little meets his wants;
Enough to furnish living,
He says, is all a man should ask,
And thank the Lord for giving.
But, is it true? Well, if it be,
The truth you'll have to borrow,
The man who fights for bread to-day
Will fight for pie to-morrow.
Of wealth, a fraction's all he asks,
With smallest numerator
Set out in unit bold, above
A large denominator.
That makes the sum of all his joys,
Of all his hopes and blisses;
'Tis all he needs, 'tis all he prays;
'Tis bread and cheese, and kisses.
But, is it true? You bet it ain't,
For, in this world of sorrow,
The man who fights for bread to-day
Will fight for pie to-morrow.
—[Cincinnati Merchant-Traveller.

Meek Little Simeon Mix.

"Who was the meekest man?" asks the catechism, and promptly answers itself by saying, "Moses."

The catechism is wrong. It is probably excusable, however, for the man who wrote it was doubtless unacquainted with little Simeon Mix. If this should come to the eye of the author of that cheerful specimen of orthodox literature, I hope he will revise his work in this respect. The information as to meekness should be given thus:

Question—Who was the meekest man?

Answer—Little Simeon Mix.

Because there never could have been a man quite as meek as little Simeon was. His name was at the head of the Grassville Beacon Light as editor, publisher and proprietor, and so he was; but he had no more to say about the way things should be run in the establishment than the tinker's apprentice next door had.

Mr. Joshua Boggs, the foreman of the office, was the Beacon Light's dictator. Nobody ever thought of going to little Simeon to have anything put in or left out of the paper, because they knew that Mr. Boggs would more than likely kill the one who put in the other; so they always asked Mr. Boggs if so and so could be noticed, or if such and such a thing couldn't be passed over. Little Simeon never put his copy on the hook with any thought that it would go in as he wanted it, if it went in at all, and he never ventured to put copy out if Mr. Boggs was looking. He moved about his establishment as if he were an interloper, liable to be ordered out at any moment. He always spoke to and of his foreman as "Mr. Boggs," but the foreman was never more respectful to little Simeon than to call him "Sim." He generally addressed him as "You sap-head." Mr. Boggs ruled the destinies of the Beacon Light with an iron hand, and little Simeon performed the functions of editor, publisher and proprietor with fear and trembling.

The publication day of the Beacon Light was Tuesday, and it was little Simeon's well-known desire to have the paper printed on Monday night. Consequently, Mr. Boggs issued the paper promptly on Wednesday afternoons. A paper dated on Tuesday, and not coming out until Wednesday, did not strike little Simeon as being good journalism, but, of course, he could not think of suggesting such a thing to Mr. Boggs. One night an idea struck little Simeon, after he had gone to bed. It was such a bold one that it scared him. Why not change the date of the paper to Wednesday? That was the idea. But to carry it into execution was what required the nerve. It would never do to let Mr. Boggs know of it. Little Simeon rolled and tossed for hours on his couch, so burdened was he with the idea. Finally he crept out of bed, dressed himself, stole from the house, and went by a roundabout way, through dark back streets, to the office of the Beacon Light. He unlocked the door, and, with trembling limbs, tiptoed into the office. It was his own office, but he felt like a thief. The forms for the paper were made up and on the stone ready to go to press the next day, which was Wednesday. Little Simeon struck a match and crept up to the stone.

"Law!" said he, "if Mr. Boggs knew this he'd be mad enough to kill me! I've a notion not to do it, now."

But he did. He lifted out the word "Tuesday" and the date, and placed "Wednesday" and the corresponding date in their place. Then he left the office as stealthily as he had entered, and flew back home as if the terrible Mr. Boggs was in close pursuit. Little Simeon slept not a wink that night, and half dressed himself twice with the intention of going back to the office and undoing the bold work he had done. The next morning he had no courage to go to the office, and sent word to Mr. Boggs that he was ill. The paper came out all right, dated Wednesday. On Thursday little Simeon went to the office with fear and trembling. He expected a blast from Mr. Boggs, and admitted himself that he deserved it. But he nearly fainted when Mr. Boggs greeted him with a pleasant smile, and said:

"Ah! Good morning, Simmy!"

Little Simeon was filled with remorse. "Mr. Boggs hasn't found me out yet," said he. "I'll come by and by."

But it didn't. Nothing was said by any one about the change in the Beacon Light's publication day. Little Simeon began to feel better and look upon his little moonlight coup as a master stroke of genius. The next week the Beacon Light's new publication day came round, but no Beacon Light appeared. Mr. Boggs had resented the unheard-of effrontery of little Simeon Mix in interfering with the management of the paper. He brought the Beacon Light out on Thursday, and on Thursday it came out thereafter, dated Wednesday.

Mr. Boggs' disapproval of his employer's ideas in journalism was so universal that little Simeon was at last forced to use subterfuge and stratagem to make his personality felt in the conduct of the Beacon Light. This was suggested to him, however, by Billy Puterbaugh, the devil of the establishment. Billy was little Simeon's confidant. One night little Simeon and Billy were alone in the office.

"Here's an editorial," said little Simeon, "that I'd like to have set double-leaded in long primer, but Mr. Boggs won't let me, it isn't likely."

"Mark it solid nonpareil," said Billy, without looking from the exchange he was reading.

"W-h-a-t!" said little Simeon with a start.

"Mark it solid nonpareil," said Billy, and old Boggs'll set it double-leaded in long primer, an' I'll bet on it."

"But, law! Billy," said little Simeon, aghast at the thought. "S'pose he finds us out?"

Billy shrugged his shoulders and said it was none of his circus, but said that he'd bet his life that if he wanted anything double-leaded in a paper of his, he'd have it double-leaded or bust the biler.

Little Simeon pondered over the matter a minute or two then wrote on the copy "Solid nonpareil," ran to the hook and clapped it on, and dashed out of the office like a shot.

Next day Mr. Boggs took the copy off the hook.

"Solid nonpareil, hey?" said he. "We'll solid nonpareil it!"

He scratched at little Simeon's directions and wrote over it, "Long primer, double-leaded." Genius triumphed again for a time, but Mr. Boggs found out little Simeon's strategy in some way after a month or so. Little Simeon was satisfied that he was discovered by seeing in the Beacon Light one week after his stirring appeal to the people to support Slocum for Pathmaster set in solid nonpareil, and half a column communication on the subject of Heridity from a Psychological Point of View, which he had taken the chance of getting in the paper to oblige a scientific friend, heading the editorial column in double-leaded long primer. Then little Simeon knew that it was futile to interfere where Mr. Boggs ruled, and he meekly submitted.

Little Simeon was deeply in love with the village blacksmith's pretty daughter. She was as meek and quiet and gentle as she was pretty, which is saying a great deal, and she returned little Simeon's love. One Christmas the girls of Grassville were getting up a little entertainment for the benefit of the church, and the blacksmith's lovely daughter was appointed a committee to see that proper notice of the affair should be given in the Beacon Light. She told little Simeon that very night that there must be a good notice in the paper that week, for Friday was Christmas. Little Simeon said to his sweetheart that she would have to see Mr. Boggs about the matter, as he had charge of all such things on the Beacon Light. The blacksmith's pretty daughter went to the newspaper office the next day. Little Simeon was out. She walked meekly and quietly up to Mr. Boggs, and in her gentle way, told him what she wanted, and asked him if he would give them a good notice.

"Maybe you don't know me, Mr. Boggs?" she said. "I'm Miss Fry, the blacksmith's daughter."

"Oh! you are, eh?" said Mr. Boggs, turning about and talking very loud. "Well, there's never been any blacksmithing done around this office, and there never will be as long as I'm here. You can't get any notice in this paper."

Well! it was all that Miss Fry could do to keep back her tears, and she hurried from the office half-scared to death. On her way home she met little Simeon. Then she could contain herself no longer, and began to boo-hoo in earnest. As soon as she was able she told him how rudely she had been treated by Mr. Boggs, and what he had said to her. Little Simeon said nothing, but after leaving the blacksmith's daughter at her house, he walked very rapidly back to the Beacon Light office. People that he met turned and looked after him.

"What's up with little Simeon?" they said. "Ain't crazy, is he?"

When little Simeon reached the office, he went up stairs three steps at a time. He dashed through the door, and shut it after him with a bang. He never stopped until he reached Mr. Boggs. Mr. Boggs was a six-footer.

"She can't get any notice in this paper, eh?" yelled little Simeon, and he sprang in the air and hit Mr. Boggs a thump under the ear that dropped him in a heap on the floor. Little Simeon pounced on him. He hammered, and clawed and kicked. He scattered the astounded Mr. Boggs about the floor like a bag of chaff. Billy Puterbaugh climbed clear up on his case, and looked down on the frantic little Simeon with bulging eyes, as he thrashed the hitherto invincible Mr. Boggs around. Galleys were piled, frames upset, and general chaos was apparently approaching. Mr. Boggs seemed utterly helpless in the hands of the infuriated little Simeon, and after battling him about like an old tin kettle, until Billy Puterbaugh thought he must surely be dead, little Simeon dragged him to the head of the stairs and tumbled him from top to bottom.

"Maybe there's never been any blacksmithing done around this establishment," exclaimed little Simeon, as he came back and looked about him, "but if he don't think there's been a little done just now, then he's tougher than I think he is!"

Then little Simeon sat down in his sanc-

tum. "I s'pose he'll come back and kill me, by and bye," said he, but I don't care a cuss."

But Mr. Boggs didn't come back. The next day little Simeon sat in his office, uneasy in his mind. The door slowly opened, and a head done up in bandages and plasters was thrust through the opening. Then an altogether broken up individual limped in after the head. It was Mr. Boggs. Little Simeon thought the inevitable had come, and he sprang to his feet to sell his life as dearly as possible. But Mr. Boggs threw up his hands and said imploringly:

"Don't strike me, Mr. Mix!"

"Mr. Mix!" exclaimed little Simeon. "The poor fellow is crazy!"

Then Mr. Boggs went on to say that he couldn't be happy outside the Beacon Light office.

"Well, Boggsy," said little Simeon, not without a start. "I guess we can give you a sit. Come around after you get those plasters off. There's a lot of pi lying around this office, and I'll put you to setting it up. And say, Josh, if you think you'd like something to do to-day, there's a roller to wash, and Billy's busy. You might tackle that."

"All right, Mr. Mix," said the conquered Joshua Boggs, and he went in and washed the roller!

Little Simeon Mix ran the Beacon Light after that. The publication day was changed back to Tuesday, and the paper went to press regularly every Monday night. Mr. Boggs was always Josh or Boggsy to little Simeon, and little Simeon was always Mr. Mix to the dethroned dictator. Little Simeon married the blacksmith's pretty daughter, and Mr. Boggs invested three weeks' salary in a wedding present for the bride.—[Ed. Mott in the Journalist.

[Special Correspondence of this Paper.]

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1886.

Washington is noted the world over for its magnificent avenues, the number of its public parks and the vast stretch of unimproved ground extending from the Capitol to the White House, a distance of a mile. This strip of land is about an eighth of a mile in width and in the line of the Botanical Garden, the Armory Building, the Smithsonian Institute and National Museum, and of the Monument towering 555 feet into the air in all the purity of its marble whiteness. The wonder has been that the general government which has absolute control of this land has never taken steps to improve it. After a lethargy of seventy-five years it has occurred that this expanse of ground can be improved, so as to make it one of the most beautiful driving parks in the world. A bill has accordingly been introduced in Congress providing for the improvements on a most comprehensive scale. The estimated cost is half a million of dollars, and when the work is completed the park will rival as a drive the famous Champs Elysees, of Paris.

In keeping with this improvement Senator Morrill has introduced a bill in the Senate appropriating \$300,000 for the erection on the south side of the Executive Mansion of a building similar in character and exterior to the present mansion. The old portion will be used exclusively for business purposes. The new part will be used as the residence and will face the grand park contemplated in the other measure before Congress, and will overlook the redeemed portion of the Potomac River, which will also constitute a park dotted with lakes and having avenues of shaded drives. When these improvements are finished the people of this country will indeed have cause to feel proud of their National Capital. There will not be a city in the old or new world to equal it in the beauty of its public parks and the magnificence of its private and public buildings.

The President enjoys the society of the Representatives of the people in Congress, and whenever opportunity offers, has them assemble at the Executive Mansion to partake of his hospitality. It is an erroneous idea that many have that the President and his political opponents in Congress are at loggerheads and scarcely pass the courtesies of the day. They may say sharp and bitter things about each other in political and official matters, but that is all laid aside and forgotten in their social intercourse with each other.

The President gave a Lenten dinner to some of the Senators the past week, and with the view of promoting brotherly love and kindly feelings between his guests had them seated around the festive board alternately Republican and Democrat. Senator Logan sat on the left and Senator Saulsbury on the right of the President. There were forty-one covers, and the State dining room was ablaze with sparkling crystals, but the absence of all music served as a reminder that the holy season of Lent was respected. Miss Cleveland during Lent receives callers only by card for one hour, from 12 to 1, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The General Post Office Building is to be enlarged. It is a white marble structure fronting on four streets, and the Senate has passed a bill providing for the purchase of the square immediately west of it for the sum of \$550,000, on which to erect the extension.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has agreed to report favorably a bill pensioning all honorably discharged soldiers of the late war who served ninety days and are or may become disabled from performing manual labor, unless such disability has been occasioned by their own gross carelessness or vicious habits.

At the time that the Southern Claims Commission expired by limitation of law, there were thousands of cases that had been disallowed because the proof of loyalty had not been as full as the Commission thought it ought to be, and a large number of other claims not acted on at all for want of evidence in support of the claim. The Commission held that "neutrality" of the claimant was not sufficient to establish loyalty; that there must be evidence of

"active sympathy" with the cause of the Union. Of late years a number of these claimants have appealed to Congress for relief. The Senate Committee on claims has just reported adversely on several of these claims, and in its report says that "there are nearly 9,000 of these rejected claims, involving an amount of more than \$5,000,000. The Committee do not deem it just or wise to open the door to this flood of claims, when no substantial or equitable reason is shown for so doing."

II.

—It is strange that the Rev. Sam Jones, whom you saw fit to classify with the notorious Rev. Downes of Boston, and with the dignity of an editorial to hold him up to public gaze with a view to prejudice your readers against him and his work, receives the endorsement of the ablest and most conservative clergymen and laymen of the so-called Evangelical denominations, with very few exceptions, in the cities where he labors. His work has been thoroughly investigated from motives inspired by extreme caution, before he receives the genuine invitation from combined clergy and churches to labor with them. It was notably so in Chicago and Cincinnati, and our most careful ministry are persuaded against their own wills from minute and critical observation of his work of its genuineness, and from all these cities come unbounded and unsolicited testimony of the immense work he is doing in stirring up the people to works meet for repentance. He is styled the "Moody of the South," while his co-partner, Sam Small, receives the cognomen of the Sayford of the South after our own respected citizen. It is interesting reading to pursue the letters of correspondents to the religious press, much of which is quoted by the dailies, commending this eccentric preacher and his great work, while the secular press of the cities of his labors devote columns to stenographic reports of his sermons. The Rev. Simeon Gilbert, the Western correspondent of the conservative "Congregationalist," in its very last number, writes very happily and encouragingly of his work in Chicago. Men that are dead in earnest, trying to better the world, deserve commendation rather than depreciation. Seeing that I feel called to write this, I am, Yours, &c., W. H. PARTRIDGE.

A New Western Train.

The Fitchburg road will, about the middle of next month, make a change in its time-table, and may also, at the same time change the names of two or three of its suburban stations. Among these are the present Bleachery, Chemistry, and the Prospect Hill stations in Waltham, for each of which better and more appropriate names have been selected. The new time-table will, it is expected, make provision for the running of more trains to Roberts, the terminus of the Watertown branch extension, and, besides this, and what is a very important change, will be the addition of a through train between Boston and Troy and Albany to leave their terminus at 10.30 p. m. daily. By the putting on of a new train late in the afternoon, between Binghamton and Albany, a new and very convenient train service between Chicago, Cincinnati and other western points and Boston, via the Erie road, is secured.

Under the present arrangements of both the Boston & Albany and Fitchburg roads, passengers cannot leave for the West later than 7 p. m., nor come from Albany later than 8.40 p. m. The new train will arrive at Albany and coming eastward at Boston at 7 a. m., which will allow ample time for breakfast and connection with the morning trains to all points. There is every reason to believe that it will secure a liberal through and a very considerable local patronage.

Orchard and Fruit Garden for April.

As soon as trees, shrubs, etc., are received from the nursery, heel in, i. e., temporarily bury their roots with earth at once. When this is done, planting may be done at leisure. . . . Prepare the soil well by deep working with spade or plow. In ten years six properly planted trees will be worth more than a dozen that were set as if they were posts. . . . In digging nursery trees many roots are cut off. Off-set this by shortening the top, cutting back each branch one-third or one-half. . . . Unfruitful trees need manure at the roots, and opening or thinning out of the head. . . . If there is no strawberry patch on the farm, make one. Never mind the kind; plant that which can be most readily had. Any is better than none. . . . So with currants, raspberries and blackberries; make a beginning. Every farmer's family should have all the grapes it can eat. Plant a dozen vines of the Concord now, and afterwards consider what better varieties may be planted. The Concord will produce tolerable grapes in abundance and create a taste for something better. Vines may be set around the barns and other out-buildings, and along the fences.—[American Agriculturist for April.

Testimonial of the Craig Folding Incubator.

(See advertisement elsewhere.)

Shannon, Ill.
F. D. Craig:—Your incubator beats all the hens for hatching. I set 145 eggs under the hens and got thirty chicks. I set 101 eggs in incubator and got ninety-seven good, healthy chicks as a result.

Yours for chicks,
C. W. MAYES.

—"What do Nihilists want?" asks an exchange. They want blowing up—that's what they want.—[New York Graphic.

—A woman who was disguised as a man was found out from the fact that there were no suspender buttons in her pockets.

A BEAUTIFUL EASTER CARD.

The Virgin Salt Co., of New Haven, Conn., are making a grand offer to introduce their salt. Go and ask your grocer for Virgin Salt and get an elegant Easter Card. In addition we offer an extra inducement: a pair of Doves beautifully lithographed in ten colors, as natural as life, on a large card 9x10 inches. Virgin Salt is the cleanest, purest and whitest salt ever seen or used. A large package costs only 10 cts.

Take Warning

And don't let the germs of that vile disease, Catarrh, take root and flourish in your system. Sulphur Bitters will prevent this and will make you strong and healthy.—[Editor Weekly Press.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Has "decided" claims upon the public. This is positively proven by the immense good it has done to those who have been cured of diseases from which they have suffered intensely for years, as verified by the published testimonials, every one of which is a positive fact.

CHESLEE, VT., Feb. 24, 1879.
MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.: The 6th day of last June I was taken sick with a swelling on my right foot, and with an awful pain. The swelling went all over me. My face was swollen so that I could with difficulty see out of my eyes, and I broke out over the whole surface of my body; my right foot up to my knee was one raw, itching mass, and my ankle and foot so lame and sore I could not step on it, and it would run so as to wet a bandage through in an hour. In this condition Mr. W. F. Hood of the firm of A. J. Hood & Son, druggists, of this town, handed me a bottle of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, and told me to take it. I did so, and by the time I had taken one bottle I found that it was doing me good. I have since taken five bottles more. After I had taken three bottles my soreness began to leave me, and I have been growing better every day, so that to-day I can walk without going lame. I have no soreness in my ankle and it has healed all up, and does not run at all. I owe my recovery to your Sarsaparilla. I write this to let you know that I think it deserves the confidence of the public, especially those who are troubled with humors.

Yours most truly,

JOSIAH PITKIN.

P. S. Every person that saw me said that I never would get over my lameness without having a running sore on my ankle, but thank God I have.

J. P.

No other Sarsaparilla has such a sharpening effect upon the appetite. No other preparation tones and strengthens the digestive organs like HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Price one dollar, or six bottles for five dollars. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Allison Bro's Improved Family Soap.

Absolutely pure and superior to all others for general household use.

PURE MILK

—FROM—
JERSEY AND NATIVE COWS.

Having fitted up a room expressly for Cooling and Keeping Milk, I am prepared to furnish a first-class article Warranted to give Satisfaction.

No Brewery Grain or Starch Feed used

Send your orders to

E. JENNINGS, Glen Farm

37 Box 129, Newton Lower Falls.

MILK! PURE MILK!

The undersigned is prepared to supply a few more families. I sell none except what is drawn from my own Jersey and grade cows, therefore know it is clean and pure. Reference is made to any one who has taken milk of me the past two years. Orders may be sent to Lock Box 3, Newton, or to me at Waltham, Mass. 992.

H. COLDWELL.

24-1f

GIVEN AWAY!

—THE—

Popular Monthly Magazine

"Cottage Hearst."

Subscription Price, \$1.00

To any person sending us Fifteen ELECTRINE Soap Wrappers by mail to our address we will, on receipt of same, send the above magazine for one year free of charge. The ELECTRINE is a Chemically Pure White Soap, made only from the finest ingredients, and is the Best Laundry Soap in the World. Address

CHAS. F. BATES MANUFACTURING CO., 161 Milk Street, Boston.

Send 6-cts. in stamps for copy of the magazine. 20-32

Indecent Journalism.

The evil of the unclean newspaper is becoming every day a more and more crying one. The tendency to degrade the daily press with a view to popularizing it has of late years become terribly marked, and even the great West can hardly furnish more glaring examples of this than can New York and Boston. We have come to the times when a man feels obliged to look a newspaper over with a great deal of care before he dare assume that it may safely be laid upon the table at home to be read by his children; and if the law against the transmission of improper matter through the mails were rigidly enforced the subscribers of more than one of our daily papers would find their files decidedly broken in upon. Popular journalism seems in a fair way to become a species of precarious balancing upon the ragged edge of indecency, and the paper which is most daring puts the largest figures down as representing its circulation.

It is related that in conversation recently the proprietor of a Boston daily was boasting to a clergyman of the immense increase of the circulation of his journal. "I dare say," responded the old clergyman curtly, "rivers that plunge underground are apt to spread out." The story may not be true, but it ought to be.

It would be manifestly unfair to place upon the makers of the newspapers all the blame for this state of things. Of course the fact that they cater to an existing taste shows that a class exists in which the desire for foulness is rampant; but the excuse that they find patronage and encouragement in evil-doing has not, we believe, ever been held a sufficient excuse for the pimp and the caterer to profligate desires. Fortunately for the public, and fortunately for the dignity of the press, the newspapers which stoop to the dirty work of collecting garbage for the foul appetite of a prurient public are not able to take rank as leading journals, and whatever sneers they may cast at respectability, they have nothing but the extent of their circulation to console them for the loss of self-respect and the acquisition of general contempt. The nature of the class which they reach, moreover, does not make them valuable as advertising mediums, so that their prosperity is far less substantial than it is glittering.

All this can make small pretence of novelty: it has been said, in one form or another, a thousand times; and as long as men endure, there will be dirty purveyors to the baser desires of their fellows. As it is in public opinion, however, that lies the only remedy for this state of things, it is necessary to keep public attention aroused. Without making invidious mention of our contemporaries, we may be allowed to remark that there are unhappily established among us, and apparently flourishing, papers for the standards of which, either in taste or morals, it is impossible that a decent and honorable man should feel anything but most lively contempt. Journals which claim attention by printing the gross details of crimes revolting to society and humanity, and the low gossip of unclean resorts, and the half-obscene jests of indecent jesters. It is the duty of every man who desires the welfare of society, who feels either interest or responsibility in regard to the education of the rising generation, or who respects himself, to let slip unimproved no opportunity of killing out this dragon of indecent journalism, of which the breath poisons the very air we must all of us breathe.—[Boston Courier.

The Work We Should Do.

To those who are disquieted in their religious beliefs, who are conscious of religious aspirations, and who somehow cannot assent to the creeds of the Churches, there is one sure course to pursue: Let them enter upon some great humanitarian work. We may be mistaken as to our religious creeds, but we cannot go wrong in trying to benefit our fellow-men. Hence we should all be interested in some work of benevolence. To such the temperance movement ought to be particularly attractive. It is the great practical reform of the age and the country we live in. Every one knows of the horrors of the liquor traffic, and there is abundance of testimony to prove that those communities which have put a stop to liquor selling are vastly better off than where the traffic is unrestricted, and liquor drinking is under legal sanction. All forms of vice or crime flourish in every community where liquor dealing is permitted. The evidences multiply that the temperance tide is rising and in every part of the country. Indeed, the encouraging reports come from so many different directions that we have not space to tell the whole story. Local Option is now the battle-cry in about every State in the Union, as well as in the Dominion of Canada. These skirmishes in the localities are first in order. They will come State prohibitory action, and finally the nation must take the matter in hand and reduce to a minimum the evils in the traffic in strong drink.—[From Demorest's Monthly for April.

Impediments in the Way.

The battle for prohibition will be hotly contested. The money influence on the side of strong drink is a powerful one, especially when reinforced by a depraved appetite which represents literally centuries of alcoholic stimulation made stronger by hereditary influence; generation after generation. Then, somehow, the judiciary of the several States is on the side of the rum-seller. Wherever the judges have interfered it has been to discredit the prohibitory movement. Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court has recently decided that when a State has passed a prohibitory law, it must pay the brewer and the distiller within the State for the losses which results to his business. If such a rule was enforced against liquor dealing no one could afford to conduct the business,

for it does a dollar's worth of injury for every ten cents' worth of liquor that is sold. Of course this decision of Judge Brewer's will be taken to the United States Supreme Court, where it will doubtless be reversed. But is it not monstrous that the judges who expound our laws should be so universally on the side of those who traffic in strong drink?—[From Demorest's Monthly for April.

A Unique Cyclopaedia.

An extremely valuable Cyclopaedia, and of very popular interest, is "Alden's Cyclopaedia of Universal Literature," Volume II. of which is just published. Novel in plan, and novel in form, at once beautiful and convenient, and at a price low even compared with Mr. Alden's always low prices; this volume gives in its nearly 500 pages biographical sketches of one hundred and eleven prominent authors, with characteristic selections of their writings. The following authors, among others, appear in this volume: Audubon, St. Augustine, D'Auvergne, Bacon, Balzac, Bancroft, Banim, Barbauld, Beaumont, Beecher (several of the name), Bentham, Bion, Bjornson, Black (William), Blackstone, Blessington (Countess of), and Boccaccio; thus representing nearly all ages and all nations even in this volume—American, English, French, German, Italian, Greek, Latin, Swedish, Portuguese, Scotch, Dutch, Irish, Norwegian, and Danish authors—from the period 280 B. C. to A. D. 1868. The literary and mechanical workmanship are both of a high order. The work is really one that ought to find a place in every home library; it offers a fund of entertainment and instruction that will prove well-nigh inexhaustible. The price, only 60 cents a volume, makes its possession possible even to nearly every school-boy. The work is published also in Parts of 100 pages each (exchangeable at any time for bound volumes), which are sent post-paid for 15 cents each. Every reader of this notice ought to get at least a specimen Part for examination. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

A New Departure in the Library Magazine.

The April issue of "The Library Magazine," containing its usual variety of current literature of the highest order, announces that with its next issue radical changes will take place. It will thereafter be published weekly instead of monthly. Without increase in price it will give an increased amount of valuable literature, and great gain in freshness and timeliness will be possible. The form of the page will be made somewhat smaller so that the numbers and the bound volumes, particularly, will be more convenient. A fact that is probably without precedent in the history of periodical literature is stated by the publisher, viz: that it is necessary frequently to reprint large editions of the back volumes, running as far back as 1879. This is certainly a very extraordinary certificate of the high character of the Magazine. A most important addition to the attractions of the Magazine in its new form will be a literary review and news department, which will supply information concerning all that is new and of interest in the world of literature, freed from the vast amount of trivial matter and mere publishers' notices, which commonly make up a large portion of the contents of literary journals;—in a word, this department is meant to be conducted distinctly in the interest of the readers of books, instead of in the interests of the publishers of books—which will certainly be a new departure in literary journalism. A specimen copy of the Magazine in its new form will be sent free to any applicant. John B. Alden, Publisher, 333 Pearl street, New York City. P. O. Box 1227.

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With a new factory, with modern improvements and increased facilities for carrying on our business, we are prepared to furnish

HARD AND SOFT SOAP. Our BEST SOAP, guaranteed to be EQUAL TO ANY IN THE MARKET, delivered in any part of Newton or vicinity at WHOLESALE PRICES. Try our

PERFECTION WASHING COMPOUND, ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN USE.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of Soap Stock. Families desiring their grease taken can have our drivers call on notifying by postal card.

—ALSO—

Poultry Supplies of all Kinds.
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ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have just negotiated at the mill for all the balance of their manufacture of spring clothes, and at a closing out price. This is a large purchase, and cannot be duplicated. Styles new. We offer this large lot of goods to our customers, giving them the advantage of our bargain. Look in our windows at our display and low prices, for we can beat them all this time; these are fashionable goods, and the best bargains we shall have this spring. You can save money by selecting, and leaving your measure for a coat, vest, pants, suit, or overcoat—our prices will soon have to be advanced.

L. D. BOISE & SON,
TAILORS AND FURNISHERS,
345 Washington Street, Boston.

Why He Was Good.

"Robert, what did you say to the bad boy this morning when he taunted you for going to Sabbath school?"

"Didn't say nothing. I just went right on without saying a word back."

"That was right, my son, I am glad to see you had manliness enough not to notice him."

"Yes, but you know bet if he hadn't bin bigger'n me I'd thump blazes out'n him."

—[Binghampton Republican.

—Hearing a noise at night, Jones descends with a lighted candle, and discovers a burglar escaping with a full sack. "Hello!" he cries. "Come back, you!" "Eh, what?" returns the burglar. "Ah, yes—the silver candlestick! Permit me." He takes it from the hand of the astonished Jones, and puts it into his bag. "Ten thousand thanks. Have I forgotten anything else?"—[London Tid-Bits.

—A lovely Nashville girl has eloped with an editor. He can keep her in bustles, but that is about all.—[Rochester Post-Express.

—A western man claims that he can raise cyclones at will. So can almost any man, by simply informing his wife that she will have to get along with one bonnet a year.

Newton Fire Alarm Telegraph—New List of Signal Stations.

12. Park and Church sts., Newton.
13. Sargent and Centre sts., Newton.
14. Washington and Jewett sts., Newton.
15. No. 1 Engine Station, Newton.
16. Church and Centre sts., Newton.
17. School and Pearl sts., Newton.
18. Newtonville ave. and Howard st., Newton.
112. Washington st. and Hunnewell Park, Newton.
113. Tremont and Belmont sts., Newton.
20. 1 Truck Station, Newtonville.
21. Washington and Walnut sts., Newtonville.
22. Chapel and Watertown sts., Newtonville.
23. Lowell and Watertown sts., Newtonville.
24. Walnut st., opp. High School, Newtonville.
27. Highland ave. and Allston st., Newtonville.
28. Walnut and California sts., Newtonville.
212. Watertown and Parsons sts., Newtonville.
213. Waltham and Washington sts., West Newton.
214. River and Pine sts., West Newton.
215. Waltham and Derby sts., West Newton.
35. No. 2 Engine Station, West Newton.
36. Fuller and Washington sts., West Newton.
37. Hillside ave. and Olive st., West Newton.
312. Police Headquarters, City Hall, West Newton.
41. Auburn and Lexington sts., Auburndale.
41. Auburn and Charles sts., Riverside.
42. Woodland ave. and Grove st., Auburndale.
43. Ash and Islington sts., Auburndale.
45. Auburn and Greenough sts., Auburndale.
421. Hancock and Fern sts., Auburndale.
50. No. 6 Hose Station, Lower Falls.
51. Washington and Concord sts., Lower Falls.
52. City Farm.
61. Grove st. and Pine Grove ave., Lower Falls.
60. No. 7 Hose Station, Upper Falls.
61. Chestnut and Winter sts., Upper Falls.
62. Chestnut and Oak sts., Upper Falls.
63. Mechanic and Elliot sts., Upper Falls.
64. Walnut st., rear R. & A. RR. Station, Highlands.
65. Cook and Boylston sts., Highlands.
612. Office Police Machine Co. (Private), Upper Falls.
71. Station st. and Glen ave., Newton Centre.
71. Walnut st. and Cemetery gate.
71. M. G. Crane's factory (Private), Highlands.
70. No. 3 Engine Station, Newton Centre.
74. Beacon st. and Laurel ave., Newton Centre.
75. Cypress and Paul sts., Newton Centre.
81. Beacon and Hammond sts., Chestnut Hill.
81. Ward st. and Waverly ave., Newton Centre.
82. Kendrick st. and Waverly ave., Newton.
86. Brookline and Dedham sts., Oak Hill.
91. Clark and Parker sts., Oak Hill.

The warm weather often has a depressing and debilitating effect. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes all languor and lassitude.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.

It will drive the humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those Pimples and Blisters which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are using Sulphur Bitters. It is the great blood-purifier, and need a good reason why you suffer with Boils, pimples, and other eruptions of the skin. Why not use Sulphur Bitters? It is not a cheap remedy, but it is a cheap cure for all skin diseases. It is the best and cheapest medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied. No person can remain long without using Sulphur Bitters. It will cure you where all others fail.

The Dose is small—only a tea spoonful. It is the best and cheapest medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied. No person can remain long without using Sulphur Bitters. It will cure you where all others fail.

If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use SULPHUR BITTERS. They never fail to cure.

Send 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published?

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BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

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Cream Balm
IS WORTH
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Woman or Child
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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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FOR
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

99 CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Pamphlet free. Dr. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. It cures chickens, chickens and all diseases of hens. Is worth its weight in gold. Illustrated book by mail free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. 2-4 lb. air-tight tin cans. \$1. by mail, \$1.30. Dr. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston.

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Jobbing of all kinds neatly and promptly executed. Bathrooms and Fittings for Plumber's Work a Specialty.

Shop, Centre Place, opp. Public Library. Residence, Boyd street, near Jewett. P. O. Box 650, NEWTON, MASS.

U. G. NEWCOMB, NEWTON AND BOSTON EXPRESS.

Leave Newton 9.30 a. m.; leave Boston 3 p. m. NEWTON ORDER BOXES: Newton City Market Post Office. BOSTON OFFICES: 25 Merchants Row, 135 Congress street, 154 Franklin street. Post Office address, Box 429, Newton.

Personal Attention Given All Orders. 36

WHITON'S FURNITURE AND JOBBING EXPRESS.

[Established in 1870.]
Baggage transferred to and from the railroad and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to at reasonable rates. Also, Barges for Parties for the day or evening. Personal attention paid to moving Furniture and Pianos. Orders may be left with the driver or at my residence on Galen street next door south of schoolhouse.
T. L. WHITON.

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Leave Newton at 9.30 a. m.
Leave Boston at 3 p. m.

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Leaves Newton at 9.30 a. m. Leaves Boston at 3 p. m.
BOSTON OFFICES: 34 and 36 Court Square, 15 Devonshire street, 76 Kingston Street, 13 North side Faneuil Hall Market.
Newton Office—Whitman's Stable.
All orders promptly attended to.
C. H. HURD.

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We are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Newton and Watertown with

PURE POND ICE.
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
To Families, Hotels, Markets, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.

ORDER BOX.—At W. Henry Brackett's provision store, City Market and Post Office, Newton, and Noyes' Grocery Store, Watertown.
Post Office Address, Watertown, where orders may be left.

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PROPRIETORS.

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During the MARVELOUS GROWTH of our NAVY, almost SURPASSED that of EVERY OTHER NATION, and a VIVID DESCRIPTION of the DEPENDENT CONFLICTS in which it was engaged; the POWERFUL AID it rendered the ARMY; the IMMENSE CAPTURES OF CONTRABAND MUNITIONS OF WAR, Etc., Etc.

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Such was the value of the Navy in the great struggle that

GENERAL GRANT
Acknowledged the immense importance of its cooperation in the following memorable words: "with out the help of the Navy I could not have succeeded at Vicksburg with three times the number of men; in fact, without the Navy I could not have succeeded at all." It is the first and only "Naval History," and what Grant's book is to the Army, that Porter's book is to the Navy. It gives a complete account of the terrible work of the

CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.
Of Famous Naval Engagements, as those at PORT ROYAL, FORT FISHER, of MOBILE BAY, CAPTURE of NEW ORLEANS, and of the Struggles of the "MONITOR" and "MERRIMAC" of the Battle of Torpedoes and other Obstructions, from Harbors and Rivers; of the work and striking events of the Vast Blockading Squadrons of the U. S. Navy; of the Stupendous Events connected with the building and service of the Gunboats on the Great Western Rivers, embracing the Capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, and Battle of Shiloh, The Fall of Memphis, and the long Heroic Investment and defense of Vicksburg, and its final fall; Scenes of Individual Heroism and Achievements. It tells of the Organization of the Navy Department—Remarkable activity of the Secessionists—Destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard—Difficulties of the Navy Department in the Early Part of the War—Fort Sumter Expedition—Miscellaneous Captures.—Prices adjudicated from the Commencement of the Rebellion to November 1, 1865. List of Ships and Officers of Squadrons, 1864-65. Giving account of every act of the Navy until the close of the War.

Write for special terms and secure territory at once. Address immediately
M. A. WINTER & HATCH, Hartford, Ct.

NEWTON CENTRE.

First Congregational church, Center st.; Theodore J. Holmes, pastor. Services at 10.30 and 7.

First Baptist church, Center street. Services at 10.30 and 7. Sunday school at 3.

Unitarian church. Services at 10.30. Sunday school at 12.

Methodist church, Wm. I. Haven, pastor. Preaching at 10.30. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible class at 12. Bible readers' club at 4. Prayer meeting at 7. Preaching the first Sunday evening of each month.

WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre, is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Mr. Thorpe is also agent for the Rochester (N. Y.) Chase Brothers' New England Nurseries, who have the largest variety in America (with one exception) of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, roses, shrubs, etc., etc. Any parties called upon (within a few miles of Newton Centre), wishing to see large books of illustrations of fruit, roses, trees, etc., with prices as low as the lowest, can, by sending him a postal card, have them shown at their own homes. The reputation of Chase Bros. is a No. 1.

—For fresh shad call at Richardson's next week.

—Mr. Edward H. Mason is making improvements and enlarging his house on Ward street.

—The Theological students are enjoying their spring vacation.

—Rev. Edward Judson of New York City is expected to preach at the Baptist Church next Sunday.

—Very best flour for \$8.50 at Knapp's; and his Diamond Creamery butter is the best. If you want any Lawn Dressing or Fertilizer, call on Knapp.

—Geo. F. Stone was awarded the second prize for parsley and the third prize for radishes and turnips at the spring exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural exhibition this week.

—A new departure at Newton Centre. Stores to be closed. Grocery and dry goods stores, provision and meat markets will not open on the next Fast Day for the forenoon, as heretofore.

—Mr. W. F. Woodman intends to remove his newspaper stand from the Post Office building to the house nearest it on Center street, where an enlargement is being made for the purpose.

—President Hovey, of the Theological Institution, has published his long expected "Commentary on the Gospel of St. John." It will be very welcome to students of the International Sunday School lessons, as that part of the scripture is to be studied this next quarter. Reviewers have agreed in according the book high praise.

—No more "Dangerous" is Bowen street, alias Maple avenue. The sidewalks are receiving careful attention, being skillfully graded and gravelled. We hope soon to see the "Not a public way" notice supplanted by a guide board of more value to the inquiring public.

—At seven o'clock on Sunday evening, a Union Service under the auspices of the Newton Indian Association will be held in the Congregationalist Church. Mr. T. H. Tibbles will speak, also, Miss Collins. Let their be a grand gathering. Let every citizen of this old camping ground, where good Chief Waban welcomed John Eliot to his wigwam, join in the cry for Justice!

—The annual meeting of the Improvement Society was adjourned last Saturday evening, on account of the storm preventing a full attendance. The evening of Wednesday, March 31, is named for the adjourned meeting, and it is expected that the Improvement Society chorus will be present and furnish singing. A grand rally is expected. Come one! Come all! especially, "ye singing men and maidens."

—Hon. R. R. Bishop was one of the reception Committee at the reunion of Phillips Andover Alumni on Wednesday evening, at the after-dinner exercises. He was called upon to speak for the trustees of Phillips, and began by saying that the government of the institution found itself at a disadvantage, for the boys had taken things into their own hands. He referred to his days in Phillips, and spoke at some length of the advancing scholarship of the times, saying that in Phillips bore no small share of the burden. In closing he said that money was desired to improve the institution in various directions.

The Rev. Dr. B. K. Peirce

Gave Thursday evening at the Methodist Meeting-house in Newton Centre a valuable lecture containing much thought upon the compilation of the Bible, the evidence of divinity in its writings, its influence upon the arts and literature and upon the general condition of the world. The old testament, preserved through centuries of darkness when mankind sank almost as low as beasts, written by fishermen, kings and others, more than forty different authors, and yet its wonderful harmony, dating back a thousand years beyond even a fragmentary part of any other book. Doubters like Matthew Arnold, while discussing it, incidentally admit its divinity. Men like Napoleon, Martin Luther and John Tyndall, each in his own way has left an impress upon the world, but the influence of the life of Christ, short and without show, is more than any man's. And the world-to-day, date to date from the time of his coming. The wonderful circulation of the Bible, and to-day larger than ever. In St. Paul's writings, and others, if carefully read, we cannot fail to see evidence of more than the human mind. The reverend gentleman paid a tribute of respect to the memory of our late lamented Dr. Stebbins, referring to writings left by him in evidence of the divine origin of the books of the Pentateuch. Bismarck, Gladstone and an eminent American statesman, when asked why the advanced state of civilization in certain localities over all other places, unhesitatingly replied, "AN OPEN BIBLE."

—The Newton Indian Association held a meeting at the chapel of the Congregational Church on Tuesday evening. This movement commends itself to all who love justice, and desire to see the Indian have the rights which we have denied him for the past two hundred years. Miss M. C. Collins, Missionary among the Sioux, made a stirring appeal; she has visited Washington and different parts of the country, forwarding this work of the Indian cause, and is an excellent speaker. Mr. T. H. Tibbles spoke on the Dawes Bill, now before the House of Representatives, explaining its practical features as understood by one who is a resident of the Omaha Reservation.

—Dr. Heman Lincoln's "Outline Lectures upon Christian Doctrine," has recently been published; it is favorably spoken of by the class on the Hill, now using it. This month, Prof. Charles R. Brown's "Aramaic Method, Part II," has appeared in type. Prof. Brown is teacher of the "Harper" method, and his two Aramaic books are arranged for the same system, though with necessary modifications. He teaches Aramaic, as far as possible, by comparison with Hebrew. In addition to their regular work, good classes are at present studying Aramaic, Syriac, Rapid reading in Hebrew, with Profs. Stearns and Brown. Old Testament Christology with Prof. Stearns, Critical Study of Ephesians with Prof. Burton, Physical training for public speaking with Prof. Curry. The class of '87 gave their Synagogue Service in Worcester recently for the benefit of the Young Women's Christian Association of that city. The audience was very large, about two thousand being present, and the Association benefitted to the amount of three hundred dollars. Invitations are at hand from many cities, but the class intends to allow as little interference as possible with Institution work.

Memorial Window.

A very beautiful memorial window has recently been placed in the Newton Centre Unitarian chapel by the members of the Society, in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Stebbins.

It is from the well-known establishment of Mr. Samuel West, 471 Tremont street, Boston, and is finished in the same artistic manner which characterizes all his work. "The Reaper" is the subject, and below the figure appears the following inscription: "When the fruit is ripe, straightway he putteth forth the sickle, because the harvest has come."—Mark 4:29.

"In memory of Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, D. D., first pastor of the Newton Centre Unitarian Society, born March 3rd, 1810, died Aug. 13th, 1885."

The Indians.

The Public meeting held by the Newton Indian Association at the Congregational chapel on Tuesday evening, was very enthusiastic; there were about one hundred and twenty-five present. Mr. T. H. Tibbles spoke on the Dawes Bill, now before the House of Representatives. He said that from his earliest days he had been associated with Indians, several tribes living near his home. When he became a man and began to think, he soon reached the decision that what they needed was citizenship; to this end he spoke and wrote, but apparently to no purpose.

Mr. Tibbles described the Cheyenne massacre. The tribes were forced from the lands which had been granted them, and driven to new reservations; these were unhealthy, and many died from malaria and home-sickness. Then they determined to go back to their old hunting-grounds. To this the United States would not consent, and the Indians refused to return to the new reservation. The chiefs were put in irons, and three hundred men, women and children were placed in a building and kept five days and nights without food, drink, or heat, when the thermometer stood at 30° below zero. Then they broke out and fought till the last man was killed. By the manliness of the Judge of the District Court, the case was tried, the question being, "Is an Indian a person?" It was decided that he is. Since then no Indian has been forced from the lands granted them by the United States Government.

The Indian is still held as a ward, under a guardian; he has no power to sue at law or be sued, or to make a contract. An Indian widow with nine children, owned six hundred and forty acres of land, but could not receive a dollar from it because she could not make a contract. The right of citizenship leaves the question of voting to be decided by the laws of each state.

Miss Collins spoke very acceptably from her knowledge of the Sioux, said they were "blood-thirsty" only because they would contend for their rights. To her personal knowledge, a Digger Indian, a tribe considered among the most uncivilized, has attained to Christian principle. She pictured the difference between a Christian's and a heathen's death; begged for help in hospital work, and evangelistic work. When asked to explain why Indian students from Carlisle and other institutions sunk back into the common blanket Indian when he returned to his people, Mr. Tibbles said, "They wear blankets because they can get nothing else. They do not practice the trades they have learned, because on the Reservation they have neither materials, implements, nor funds. The one thing now sought for the Indian is, that he be allowed to be a man, and take care of himself." The Indian Association seeks to secure for him, Land, Law, and Light. A vote of the audience was called for on the recent amendment to the Indian Bill, presented by Senator Dawes, and the audience was unanimous in the affirmative. The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic that has been held in Newton Centre for some time.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Walnut street. Rev. Dean Richmond Babbitt, Rector. 3d Sunday in Lent. Divine Services at 10.45 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sermon morning and evening by the rector. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Services Friday evening at eight o'clock. Seats free. Strangers always welcome.

Letter from California.

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 11, 1886.

Mr. Editor:

Los Angeles is not only the city of Angels but is the city of cities in Southern California. From a mere villa in a decade or so it has jumped to a position where it is given a population of 40,000.

Men yet in middle life can recall the time when it was under the drowsy rule of Mexico, and the scene of its surrender to Kearney and Fremont at the head of a small number of men. Relics of the Mexicans are easily to be found. Here are the adobe houses, "The Missions," and men who cannot speak a word of English. San Francisco being so far away—482 miles—there is no rival city near. Two great railroads enter, and make it the gate of the Southern Transcontinental highway. And while it is not a maritime city, it controls the port San Pedro, a few miles away, in its own interests. It has three water systems, horse and cable railways.

It has three daily papers, and a dozen weeklies. It has good schools and good churches. In the last three years it has spent almost as many hundred thousands of dollars for churches and their much needed power, is being felt.

The people you most meet are from the East; i. e., east of Utah. If you are from New England you are known as a yankee. (According to the papers, the weather has been yanking things rather lively in Massachusetts this winter.) So you meet cordial, bright, intelligent people. Many of them are here for the winter, and many of them are here to stay, as the cost of living here is not high and the expense of building is not far from what it is in other places. Cellars are not needed, as you have no use for a furnace, or a vegetable closet, or a laundry or wine vault. The climate is semi-tropical; vegetables are brought to you every morning fresh from the garden; the Chinaman does your washing cheaper than you can do it yourself, and the beer and wine saloons are everywhere. Fruit and vegetables will keep here in the open air—if you don't eat them—better than in any cellar known.

Real estate is the theme here; not the weather. If you turn your hat and begin to talk about the weather you are taken for a tenderfoot, as it is fine here about all the time. "The rainy season" of course is the exception, and that simply means one of our New England damp rainy weeks and nothing more. The climate is all that can be desired. I have never found an atmosphere so satisfying. Dyspepsia leaves your digestive organs and takes to its heels. Thrice blessed is this when you consider the fact that you can procure as good a dinner as you desire for twenty-five cents. So while you are masticating your meal you can think of the pleasure of the next, and not of what is to follow; sour stomach, flatulence, pain in the bowels and remorse of conscience for having eaten anything that week. What is the use of starving yourself to death in order to live?

The flowers here, both wild and cultivated, are just in lovely expression—"just too lovely for anything." They have kept it up all winter, and now they are spreading themselves as though they hadn't done anything. The yards are full of them, and they grow to immense sizes, both in stalk, leaf and blossom. Even the apple-tree forgets itself in this region. There are plenty to be seen bearing apples while the new leaves are just beginning to put forth. (How this upsets the many illustrations I have used in sermons, about the order of growth; First the leaf, then the fruit, etc.) But these trees are nothing but sports at this time. They will come into line in a few weeks.

There are other sports here. Some call them hoodlums. They are those who come here because they can sleep out of doors and get plenty of whiskey. Just now they are doing what they can to hurl out "The Chinaman." The spelling is theirs. Many of the mechanics are getting \$3.50 a day and that for 9 hours, so it cannot be the best of mechanics who are pushing this matter. In fact the Chinamen enter but few branches of business other than the gardening and laundry. They leave the carpenter, the machinist and the dear plumber to work his own affairs to his own liking. They do not trouble the horse-car driver even, who enjoys the wages of \$60 a month. The mass meeting recently held here, was taken hold of by those who had the interests of the whole city at heart, as well as our class; and they hold this element back, and may they hold it down. This Chinese question I have taken pains to look into, and will have taken another occasion to speak upon it.

Truly, W. A. L.

DIED.

At Newtonville, March 25, Mrs. Matilda C. Curtis, 75 yrs. 10 mos. Funeral from house Sunday 2 p. m. Burial private.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Newton Centre, Middlesex County, Mass., March 25, 1886.

Wm. O'Brien, Roxie Allen, Charles Blanchard, Katie Cameron, Mrs. J. C. Butler, G. D. Clark, Mrs. Fred Deagle, Rev. N. P. Gilman, Dr. C. J. Fane, Mrs. Marilton, Mary E. Weaver, Miss J. Manning, Mr. R. McIsaac, Florence Nicholson, F. E. Macomber, W. M. Stowell, Mrs. Minnie A. Wakefield, James F. Wakefield, F. E. Prendergast. L. A. WHITE, P. M.

—In our notice last week for W. O. Knapp, we should have said he sells the Diamond Creamery butter in 5 and 8-lb. boxes, and by the tub.

Easter in Newton.

One of the "Easter" celebrations in Newton for this year will be the performance of Haydn's Grand Oratorio—"The Creation," by the new Choral association, organized in this city a few months ago. The work is well under way, and will be rendered with able orchestra and soloists, in Eliot Hall, Ward 7. (full seating capacity—980) Wednesday evening, April 28. The seats (all of which will be reserved) are being secured in advance, and judging by the demand from the citizens, even at this early date, every seat in the hall will be sold. Prices for seats, 50 and 75 cts. each; to be obtained of J. Q. Henry, Newton, and J. E. Trowbridge; E. L. Stiles, Newtonville; C. W. Sweetland, West Newton.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

St. Mary's church (Episcopal), Concord st.; Wm. G. Wells, pastor. Sunday-school at 9.30. Services at 10.45 and 7.30.

Methodist church; J. Gill, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 and 7.30. Sabbath-school at 12. Prayer meeting at 6.30. Prayer-meeting Friday evenings.

—St. Mary's Church—Services, Friday, March 26, Rev. H. A. Metcalf (Church of the Messiah, Auburndale.) Tuesday, Mar. 30, Rev. L. C. Manchester (St. John's Church, Lowell.) Friday, April 2, Rev. G. W. Shinn, D. D., (Grace Church, Newton.)

Arrested of an Alleged Swindler.

William P. Collins of No 43 Milk street was arrested Monday morning by Officers Robinson and Howard of the inspectors' office, on the charge of obtaining \$150 from Patrick T. Cunningham of Newton Lower Falls by false pretences. In a daily paper on the morning of March 4 appeared an advertisement under the head of wants: "A steady man with \$200 in a safe paying business whose services are indispensable; good permanent income assured; investment can be withdrawn when desired. Collins & Co., No 43 Milk street." Mr. Cunningham answered the advertisement, and at the office it is alleged met Mr. F. A. Driscoll. The latter is reported as stating that he wanted a partner in a concern known as the Eureka Photographic Company, established in 1879. It is further claimed that Mr. Driscoll said that the business was a paying one, bringing in between \$20 and \$30 a week. A partnership was entered into and \$150 paid over. Mr. Cunningham then took charge of the business. He stayed there a number of days, but no customers appeared. In the mean time Mr. Driscoll absented himself from the place of business, and has continued away up to the present time. Mr. Cunningham, believing that he was the victim of a swindle, offered to sell his interest to Mr. Collins for \$150; but as Collins wanted to give his note, the trade was not made. Cunningham then went to Chief Inspector Hauscom, and Mr. Collins was arrested. At head quarters Collins said he had no connection with Driscoll. On investigating the Eureka Photographic Company the inspectors found that some time ago the following appeared in a city paper: "Wanted—Agents for all sections of New England to handle an article that will pay a large income; pleasant business; steady men can secure exclusive territory." Answers to this were received from H. C. Barnes of Swanton, Vt.; S. S. Haswell, No. 595 Main street, Springfield; H. A. Sherwick, No. 53 Main street, Pawtucket, R. I., and C. H. Ames of North Attleboro. The officers also found a number of blank orders for pictures filled out and dated back. About two years ago Collins was arrested by the inspectors with two other parties for attempting to dispose of some stock in an alleged grain elevator company. The case was settled at that time.—[Record.]

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

List of New Books.

Adams, W. H. D. Famous Caves and Catacombs.	31.222
Anderson, H. C. Stories for the Household.	65.495
Bourke, J. G. Apache Campaign in the Sierra Madre. [1883].	72.246
Clark, L., and Sabine, R. Electrical Tables and Formulae.	102.325
Forsyth, W. History of Trial by Jury.	83.113
Leighton, R. J. History of Rome. [B. C. 753—A. D. 476].	73.151
Marshall, A. and M. P. Economics of Industry.	81.77
Niandet, A. Elementary Treatise on Electric Batteries.	102.324
Niebuhr, B. G. Greek Hero Stories.	61.581
Once upon a Time, or The Boy's Book of Adventure.	62.602
Paul, M. A. Children's Tour.	65.502
Payn, J. Luck of the Darrels.	61.584
Punch and Judy; illus., by G. Cruikshank.	54.429
Raymond, G. L. Poetry as a Representative Art.	55.267
Robinson, W. Alpine Flowers for English Gardens.	32.338
Roosevelt, T. Hunting Trips of a Ranchman.	36.219
Ruggles, H. Germany seen without Spectacles.	33.332
Vasile, Count P. The World of London.	31.226
Wise, D. Boy Travelers in Arabia.	31.221

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Newton, Middlesex County, Mass., March 27, 1886.

Ladies—Mrs. Mary Babin, Mrs. M. R. Bagley, Mrs. W. L. Burt, Christine Cameron, Mrs. Bridget Costigan, Mrs. W. A. Coffin, Kate Connolly, H. M. Dixby, V. E. du Flou, Mary Ganley, Clara Josselyn, Mrs. C. C. Lewis, Mrs. Mary McFarland, Mrs. Mary E. Mason, Eleanor Morris, Sarah Manger, Katie McUsipie, Mrs. Crosby Handlett, Mrs. F. G. Rice, Mrs. Jeremiah Smiley, May Wallace, Mrs. Henry Williams.

Gents—Wm. Bemis, A. E. Byrne, Jas. A. Brown, Alfred Bouchy, Walter E. Colby, F. Farnum, Charles Howe, Wm. Hudson, Mr. Johnson, Joseph Murphy 2, W. H. Phipps, John A. Shaw, H. B. Scudder, Prof. F. H. Woods, S. G. Woodbury, Joseph Murray. J. G. LATTA, P. M.

CITY HALL, WEST NEWTON.

Newton Cottage Hospital BENEFIT.

By Invitation of the management of the Hospital, **MARY E. BATES, M. D.,** Of Newton Centre, will give an

Illustrated Lecture

For the Benefit of the Hospital, on **Wednesday even'g, March 31,** at 7.45 P. M.,

Subject, "HOW TO KEEP WELL."

Mr. Bl. ck, who furnished the views for the Standard Lectures, will have charge of the Stereopticon. Tickets, 35 Cts. Reserved Seats, 50 Cts.

On Sale at Chas. F. Rogers, Newton; Wm. C. Gaudelet, Newtonville; Geo. H. Ingraham, West Newton; Alfred Brush, Auburndale; Post Office, Newton Lower Falls; Bernard Billings, Newton Upper Falls; E. J. Williams, Newton Highlands; J. J. Noble, Newton Centre; and at the door.

24-1t

DR. W. W. HAYDEN,

DENTIST.

Beacon Street, Newton Centre.

H. S. JOSSELYN,

ELIOT ST., NEWTON HIGHLANDS,

Practical Machinist

OF FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, solicits a share of patronage in his line of business. Repairs Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Tricycles, Lawn Mowers. Scissors ground, knives sharpened. Polishing done, &c. Lawn Mowers cleaned, oiled and sharpened for \$1.25; also repaired at a reasonable price. No need to send lawn mowers to Boston.

MODELS MADE, also orders taken for building small machinery.

Work called for and delivered free of expense. Address as above, to Box 81. 18-3m

T. W. MULLEN,

Newton Highlands, Ironworking, Horseshoeing, Repair Shop

Having had many years experience, I am prepared, besides horse-shoeing, to do all kinds of IRON WORK ON WAGONS, CARRIAGES, &c. All repairs carefully attended to. Woodwork done under same roof. With many thanks for past favors, your patronage is still solicited. Good work guaranteed at prices as low as the lowest. OVERREACHING, INTERFERING AND TENDER-FOOTED HORSES A SPECIALTY.

T. W. MULLEN,

Centre Street, Newton Highlands. 17

C. D. BROOKS'

Delicious Premium Chocolate,

BREAKFAST TABLE COCOA.

CRACKED COCOA,

VANILLA CHOCOLATE, &c.

Unsurpassed for quality and nicety of preparation. Sold by I. R. STEVENS, Newton Centre, and other grocers. Mills and principal office at Dedham Mass. 10-22

THE WHITE IS KING!

LIGHTEST running and most durable Sewing Machine in the market. Endorsed by all the leading sewing machine dealers as a first-class machine. Over 500,000 now in use.

SEWING MACHINES of all kinds repaired, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Willcox & Gibbs, Weed, Hartford, New Home, Domestic, Howe, Home, American, Florence, Davis. Second hand machines sold very cheap. Machines rented by the week or month. New machines sold on easy instalments. Please call at the White office and sales room, Howe's Block, Newton, G. A. Merrill, agent. 12-11

NEWTON DOMESTIC LAUNDRY.

THE work of the Newton Domestic Laundry is all done by hand. No machines to tear the cloth; no chemicals to destroy them. All work very nice. PRICES REDUCED. Gents' shirts, 10c.; collars and cuffs, only 1 1/2 cts.; undershirts and drawers, 6 cts.; handkerchiefs, towels and napkins, 3 cts. Other work equally low. Laundry dry, 25 cts. a dozen. Goods returned Thursday and Saturday. Ladies waiting for the horse cars can wait in the office. Gents' clothing repaired at reasonable rates in the neatest manner. A. M. WARNER, French's new block, Newton. 12-11

HENRY J. BARDWELL,

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,

—AND—

MORTGAGE LOANS.

CARE OF ESTATES. RENTS COLLECTED.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office, No. 19 Milk street, Room 25, Boston; residence, Newton Centre. 19-3m

E. B. BLACKWELL,

SHIRT MAKER,

School Street, second dwelling on left from Washington Street.

"Excellent" Shirts, \$1.50,

Very Fine Dress Shirts, \$2.00.

Shirts made from customers' goods. Flannel Shirts, Night Shirts, and repairing as heretofore.

Will call at customers' residence or place of business. 12

Meat, Poultry and Game.

"THE CHOICEST" OUR MOTTO.

The Newton Market,

Established in 1851 and located pleasantly at

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Meats, Poultry and Game.

W. H. BRACKETT,

Proprietor. Telephone 7854.

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